

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

With its natural beauty, rich culture and educational activities, Dakshina Kannada district has occupied a unique place in the Country. The tract between the Western Ghats and the Sea exposes one of the oldest geological features and its different evolutionary stages. It is no exaggeration that the Western Ghats are the home for many rare species and treasury of a variety of minerals. The sea bordering the district on the west is known for its bountiful fish resources. The lofty hills, awesome valleys and the enchanting rivers and plains are amongst the conspicuous physical features that one could see between the Western Ghats and the vast stretch of sea on the west. The onset of monsoon is heralded by thunder and lightning, dense black clouds sometime with silver lining riding the crust of the hills and playing hide and seek in the dense forest. As the monsoon advances, the black clouds form themselves into giant wheels in the sky and throw out streams and drop long grey curtain of rains. Nature's awesome splendor has revealed itself in the twinkling of stars in the temporal clear sky followed by a wave of feathery clouds. Surprisingly, the people of the district have successfully retained the regional peculiarities, though were subjected continual rule by Vijayanagar, *Keladi*, Hyder Ali and Tippu and British rulers. As it happened in the other parts of the Country as a sequel to reorganization,

Dakshina Kannada district also responded to the new economic and social change during the struggle for freedom and in the post-independence era.

The requisite for technological progress in the form of raw materials was provided by the soil, rocks, vegetation and frond available in abundance in the district. For quite some time, the people were dependent on the locally available raw materials and their products such as soil, lateritic building materials, grass roofs, cane baskets, log – mat of wild date trees and the dried sheets of frond, bract. furniture from good wood, oil squeezed from copra in wooden oil mills for their daily use as both for food and lighting, pounding paddy using long wooden pestle, pottery, long spoons prepared by dried coconut shell, ropes manufactured from coconut strand, clothes prepared from handlooms, *jaggery* from sugarcane and toddy etc. As the western technology fostered through the Basel Mission and business people, the local industries underwent a thorough change. Locally available soil was just sufficient for the manufacture of the tiles. Modern mills replaced wooden mills and metal utensils took over clay pots. Likewise, processing of coffee seeds and cashew became industries themselves and offered a plenty of employment opportunities. By getting the required leaves, *beedi* industry flourished throughout the district and by employing modern technology, the fisheries got impetus and are progressing at a rapid pace these days. Fertilizer industry, a symbol of modern industrial progress, has made its way in the district. The New Mangalore Port has benefited both the industry and the trade alike.

In the plains and valleys, the cultivation of paddy, sugarcane, coconut, however, occupies an important place right from the beginning. Earlier, large scale cultivation by clearing hills was in vogue and there were instances of people moving away and settling down in the new places, leaving behind them the fertile land. This was largely due to the fear they had about diseases. But, today, such places have been made habitable. Not only these people have started cultivating the new land, but have tried new crops too a commendable escapade indeed. Surprisingly, green leaves, cow dung and burnt soil have proved to be tested traditional manure. But, in order to get good yield now a days the farmers prefer chemical fertilizers. Understandably, the small land holders are put into financial stress. But, cultivation has been made somewhat less strenuous by the usage of pumps, power tillers etc.

There were times, when, both hills and rains had their impact on the health of people and their longevity. Fever and intestinal problems took a heavy toll in the earlier times. Compared to other diseases, elephantiasis and leprosy, which were considered rare elsewhere, were predominant here. When organized medical care was not in order, diseases like cholera and smallpox proliferated throughout the district. The only means of fighting the ill health was to seek shelter under traditional medicine like Ayurveda and Country medicine. Today, the modern medical facilities have ushered in on a large scale. There are plenty of government and private hospitals and clinics which can quickly provide medical help to the needy. It is here, that, the transportation and communication moulding the entire district into one unit has played a significant role.

While only few roads like Kasargod - Pane Mangalore, Sampaje ghat, Charmadi ghat and Nagodi ghat served as nerve centers of transportation, the villages, for their most part, are well connected by a network of roads. Of course, bullock carts and horse driven carts are increasingly scarce, at the same time, plying trucks and buses are increasing in number. Though the role of boats is insignificant in connecting the highways, nevertheless, as a means of water transport and goods carriers, they play an important role. With the substantial reduction in travel by foot, the traveler bungalows which once used to provide rest and food, gradually disappeared and in their place are to be seen the hotels to suit the speed of movement in the modern times. The people of Dakshina Kannada district are successful managers of hotel industry and have moved out of the district to pursue their business. As though opening the gate for the south, the rail roads have offered comfortable transportation to the eastern part of the district. Air travel, no doubt has added a third dimension to the transportation. Gone are the days, when people paid three *annas* and boarded the boats at Bantval and only to get up in Mangalore in the early morning hours. The familiar sights of people carrying their boxes and squeezing in horse driven carts are hard to find these days. Traveling to Bangalore overnight and taking a day or a day and a half to reach America has not come as a surprise.

There is a radical change in the barter system, which people practiced from time immemorial. The weekly annual *sandies* and religious festivals were convenient for people either to buy or sell their goods. Though, transactions are still continued through these means, but, today

they play a lesser role in a changed society. While Subramanya festival is known for the business of the livestock and rugs, Puttur sandy is known for the business of Country products. Fruits and vegetables are being brought to the district every day from the other side of the Ghats and sold in every village. Likewise, the livestock from the other side of the Ghats are transported through trucks as and when they need them.

Rice was exported from Dakshina Kannada in the earlier days. But, today, it cannot meet the local needs and hence need to be brought from outside. This situation has arisen mainly due to the growth of population. People have adapted themselves to *Sorghum* (Jowar) and Wheat from the days when they faced scarcity of rice. The impact of hotels could be felt even in the home front; and modern breakfast has fast replaced their thin gruel of rice. It was a part of tradition to drink *Jaggery* beverage and butter milk to quench the thirst. Today, this habit has dramatically changed and in their place coffee and tea have gained momentum. It is true that the education, industry and transportation have augmented and accelerated such changes. The postal service which was the brain child of the East India Company, today, caters to the village mass and likewise increase in postal telecommunication facilities is the result of their close association with the communication revolution that changed the face of this part of the Country, as it did elsewhere.

Dakshina Kannada was once a seat for Sanskrit education. Today, it is a beehive of modern activities and is conspicuous in the field of higher education, where, the educated youths prefer to go abroad to pursue their education and correspondingly the district attracts youths from foreign countries who strive for modern education. Such programmes are the results of impact of the extension of higher education and are global in their character. Banking industry in this part took its birth and expanded its spheres as a result of initiation taken by few visionaries, who believed in modern banking system. Life Insurance had its role in promoting the concept of savings. It is dazzling that such measures which created employment opportunities to the graduates also gave impetus to the economic sphere of the Country. It is intriguing to note that the district offers a unique opportunity where education, agriculture, industry, transportation and communication are closely interwoven and is manifested in the comprehensive growth of the district.

Though people speak many languages in this part, the native tongue of a large number of people is Tulu of the Dravidian family of languages. It is no wonder it has crossed the borders of the State and the Country,

with the migration of people to the other parts. This language, along with the subsidiary languages has enriched the literature and more particularly the folklore. Although this part has rich and long multilingual culture, for literature, most of the well-known writers preferred Kannada, the regional language of the State. Time has left indelible mark both on the variety and style of literature. The folklore with religious faith was once the chief means of entertainment. However, today it is declining drastically. *Yakshagana*, a form of folk art which was extensive in performance and widely liked by people as a means of recreation is, today a changed art embarking totally a new style in its presentation. With the changed mind set of the people, it is but natural, that, Dakshina Kannada has also shifted to the cinema which proved its popularity.

Origin of Name

Opinion differs as to the derivation of the name 'Dakshina Kannada' (South Canara), which is situated on the southern end of the western coast of Karnataka and also as it is situated to the Southern Indian Coast hence the name Dakshina Kannada. Before the two districts namely South and North Canara were separated in 1860, the entire coastal belt was known either as Canara or Kanara. Later, they were called South Canara and North Canara. There is an interesting anecdote as to how the name Canara came into being. It appears that the Portuguese when arrived in this part and came in contact with the local people found that the common linguistic medium of the people to be Kannada and coined the name Canara, 'd' being not much in use in Portuguese. Since then, the name Canara came into being. People who spoke Kannada were called Kanarese. But it was in 1860, that the Canara district was divided geographically into South Canara and North Canara and each got a separate identity. When Karnataka was unified in 1956, both the districts were merged in Karnataka. From the earlier times the coastal part that included Dakshina Kannada was called variously as *Parashurama Kshetra*, *Shanthi Kshetra*, *Shurpanka Kshetra*, *Aparanthaka Desha* with mythological stigma attached to each of these. But, historical connotation was different - where the land was identified with the rulers. It was called *Alvakheda* - 6000, *Alvanadu* of *Saptha Konkana* region, *Tulunadu* in the reign of Alupas. But, with the entry of Portuguese, the region came to be known as Canara. Mythology has it, that, when Parashuram (parashu for axe) threw the axe, the sea got retreated and the land exposed stretching north-south. This was

identified as *Parashurama Kshetra*. It has a scientific version too. During Megalithic period (Iron Age), perhaps man used axe to cut down the forest for his settlement and Parashurama may symbolize this cultural transposition – according to K.V. Ramesh.

Regionally, Dakshina Kannada district is alluded to as *Tulunadu* in *Agananooru*, a Tamil sangam anthology of circa 1500. There is a reference to Tulu *Vishaya* in the *Barakuru* inscription of the period of Bankideva –I of the Aloopa dynasty and Nayasena who lived in 1115 A.D. in his work "*Dharmamrutha*" makes a mention of *Tulunadu*. Inscriptions of the Vijayanagar rules mention the region as Tulu *Rajya* and Tulu *Desha* and parts of it as Mangalore *Rajya* and Barakuru *Rajya*.

Though Kannada has been in general use in this region both as the official language and popularly cultivated link language, since a long time, the native tongue of a large number of people in a major portion of the district is Tulu of the Dravidian family of languages. The word '*Tuluva*' refers to either people who speak this language or to the region. There is no single opinion as to how the word Tulu has derived. Legend has it, that, *Ramabhoja*, an early ruler of this region was known for his gifts like *tuludhana*, *tulapurusha* etc. and his dynasty was called *Tholar* and the region under his control as Tulu. But this version is refuted by scholars like B.A. Salethore as untenable. He argues that the word '*Tuluve*' has its roots in Tulu which means mild and meek which evidently denotes the peaceful demeanor of the people. Yet in another instance, Salethore opines that the word '*Tuluva*' is derived from the Kannada word which literally means 'to attack'. It could well reflect the intrepidity of the Tulus in the ancient times and hence the name. A totally different version is provided by another scholar K.V.Ramesh who points out that in the Tulu language, as spoken today, when this word qualified certain fruits it signifies the softness of the fruits. He opines that in the ancient days also the region must have been famous for its variety of soft fruits and might have, therefore, come to be called as *Tulunadu*.

M. Govinda Pai, however, argues that there would be some meaning in the derivation of the word from softness, if softness is taken as an attribute not of the people but the soil of the region. Yet another view suggests that the word '*Tulu*' could also mean to travel by boat in the seafaring, which perhaps is indicative of the maritime activities of the

locals. This view is endorsed by Govinda Pai. Dr. Gururaja Bhat traces the roots of the word *Tulu* to cattle and that the *Tuluvas* in ancient times were cattle breeders and in that context probably *Turuvars* were called *Tuluvas*. Sediyaipu Krishna Bhat however, derives a different meaning for *Tulu*. He suggests that the word *Tulu* denotes water and therefore the name *Tulunadu* has something to do with the region which abounds in water. K.M. Raghava Nambiar believes that, in its true sense, *Tulunadu* refers to the area over flown by water and agrees with the view of Sediyaipu Krishna Bhat. Moreover, *Alupas*, the rulers of the region were known by the name *Aluva*, denoting rich natural background. Hence, it is possible that the word *Alupa* might have had roots in *Anupa*, since the word *Anupa* refers to the region with dense vegetation and cascades. With this background the words *Tulunadu* and *Anupadesha* look as though one is the translation of the other denoting the same meaning. Whatever could be argument, the fact remains, that, this part of the Country is in the foothills of the Western Ghats rich in valleys with copious water supply and is appropriate that the region is called *Tulunadu*.

Location and Boundaries

The district of Dakshina Kannada is situated on the Western Coast of India, about half way between Bombay and Cape Comorin. From north to south, it is a long narrow strip of territory and from east to west; it is a broken low plateau which spreads from the Western Ghats to the Arabian Sea known in Kannada as '*Pashchima Samudra*' (Western Sea). The major part of its length lies along the seaboard. The area is intersected by many rivers and streams and presents varied and most picturesque scenery. Abundant vegetation, extensive forests, numerous groves of coconut palms along the coast and rice fields in every valley, provides a refreshing greenness to the prospect. It is a most densely inhabited tract. Geographically, the Dakshina Kannada region is separated from the rest of the South Indian peninsula by the towering heights of the Western Ghats; it spreads from the Western Ghats towards the sea to the west. The length of the undivided Dakshina Kannada district's coast-line, which is almost straight, but broken at numerous points by rivers, rivulets, creeks and bays, is 76 nautical miles (140.8 Km). Now its coastal lines have been reduced to 42 kilometres after the formation of Udupi district and are broken at numerous points by rivers,

rivulets, creeks and bays. The district lies between 12° 27' and 13° 58' North Latitude and 74° 47' and 75° 45' East Longitude.

The district is bounded by Udupi and Karkala taluks of Udupi district on the north, Mudigere taluk of Chikkamagalur district on the northeast, Sakaleshpur taluk of Hassan district on the east, Madikeri and Somawarapet taluks of Kodagu district on the southeast and Kannanur district of Kerala State on the south and is surrounded by the Arabian sea on the west.

Area and Population

The geographical area of the district, as computed by the Surveyor-General of India and cleared by the Central Statistical Organization of the Government of India, is 4,560 square kilometres. But the reporting area of the district for land utilization purposes, as worked out by the Commissioner for Survey, Settlement and Land Records in Mysore, Bangalore, is 4,771.49 square kilometres. This difference is due to the different methods employed by them in measuring the area. Dakshina Kannada district, according to the Census of 2001, has an area of 4,560 sq km and represents 2.38 per cent of the total geographic area of the State. In terms of area, it has 23rd place among the 27 districts of the State. While, Belthangadi taluk with an area of 1,376 Sq km is the biggest in terms of area, Bantvala taluk with an area 736 Sq km is the smallest taluk in the district. The district has a population of 18,97,730 of which 9,38,434 are males and 9,59,296 are females, of which 11,68,428 are from rural areas. The district represents 3.59 per cent of the total population of the State and has secured Eighth position in terms of population in the State out of 27 districts. The variation in the population growth over a decade from 1991 to 2001 amounts to 14.6 per cent as against the variation of 17.5 per cent in the State.

It is one of the thickly populated districts of the State and the density of the population being (Population per square km) 416 as against the State average of 276, of this Mangalore taluk has the highest density (1,048) and Sulya taluk being the least (170). A special feature of population of the district has been that excepting the Sulya taluk, it has more females than the males. There are, a total of 3,62,216 houses in district which are inhabitable, of which 2,17,388 houses are in rural areas and the rest i.e. 1,44, 828 houses are in urban areas (*For details see Chapter 3*).

Table 1.1 Talukwise Area and Population (as per the Census of 2001)

Dist./Taluk	Region	Area (in sq.km)	Inhabited houses 2001	Total Population		
				Total	Males	Females
Mangalore	Total	842.72	1,73,804	8,82,856	4,34,702	4,48,154
	Rural		53,191	2,81,777	1,35,470	1,46,307
	Urban		1,20,613	6,01,079	2,99,232	3,01,847
Bantval Taluk	Total	735.60	63,510	3,61,554	1,78,664	1,82,890
	Rural		54,043	3,06,734	1,51,394	1,55,340
	Urban		9,467	54,820	27,270	27,550
Belthangadi Taluk	Total	1,375.52	46,407	2,46,494	1,21,288	1,25,206
	Rural		54,043	3,06,734	1,51,394	1,55,340
	Urban		9,467	54,820	27,270	27,550
Puttur Taluk	Total	995.19	50,111	2,66,072	1,32,786	1,33,286
	Rural		40,587	2,18,002	1,08,527	1,09,475
	Urban		9,524	48,070	24,259	23,811
Sulya Taluk	Total	827.74	28,384	1,40,754	70,994	69,760
	Rural		24,739	1,22,726	61,625	61,101
	Urban		3,645	18,028	9,369	8,659
Dakshina Kannada District	Total	4,560.00	3,62,216	18,97,730	9,38,434	9,59,296
	Rural		2,17,388	11,68,428	5,74,657	5,93,771
	Urban		1,44,828	7,29,302	3,63,777	3,65,525
Karnataka State	Total	1,91,791.00	1,38,30,096	5,28,50,562	2,68,98,918	2,59,51,644
	Rural		89,98,481	3,48,89,033	1,76,48,958	1,72,40,075
	Urban		48,31,615	1,79,61,529	92,49,960	87,11,569

Source : Census of India, 2001 C.D. Version

Note: The taluk-wise area figures are for the reporting area for land utilization purposes as worked out by State Survey Department. The Geographical area of the district is computed by the Survey of India. So the total figures of the taluk do not tally with the total figures for the district in respect of areas.

Administrative History

The Alupas ruled the area from the early period of the Christian era to the end of 14th Century A.D. During their rule, the kingdom was

divided into divisions called Nadu and the region around *Byndoor* was known as *Byndoorunadu*, while the region around the Mangalore was known as *Moogoorunadu*. For a short period it was under the Suzerainty of the Hoysalas. From about the middle of the 14th century to the end of 16th century, the district formed a part of the Vijayanagar Empire. It was during this period that the *Barakooru Rajya* with its headquarters at *Barakoor* of Udupi taluk and *Mangalore Rajya* with its headquarters at Mangalore came into being. Both the States had Governors as overseers and sometimes there used to be a single Governor for both the *Rajyas*. The region was further subdivided into smaller administrative units known as *Nadus*. There are references in the Inscriptions of the Kings of Vijayanagar period to *Paduvakonnanadu*, *Byndoorunadu*, *Udayan galanadu*, *Thilugadhiyanadu*, *Kadabanadu*, *Nalavattanadu*, *Harunadu*, *Munginadu*, *Mandalakeyanadu*, *Kantaradhanadu*, *Kabbunadu*, *Kandenadu*, *Bandampallinadu* etc.

The administration of the district was transferred to the Keladi rulers by the emperors of Vijayanagar around 1514 A.D. It was under the rule of Keladi Nayaks for about two centuries. With the capture of Bidanur by Hyder Ali in 1763 A.D., the district also was passed on into his hands and subsequently to the possession of Tippu Sultan. It was annexed by Britishers in 1799 after the death of Tippu Sultan. In the early period the present Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada areas formed a single district and the unified district was called Kanara. It was in 1860 that the Kanara district was divided into South Canara(Dakshina Kannada) and North Canara(Uttara Kannada). In 1862, Uttara Kannada (excluding the Kundapur taluk which was transferred to Dakshina Kannada) was transferred to Bombay Presidency, while, retaining Dakshina Kannada in the Madras Presidency. With the reorganization of the State in 1956, the district was integrated with the New Mysore State (excluding Kasaragod which was transferred to Kerala State).

In 1895, the area of Dakshina Kannada district was 3,902 sq miles and it included also a small group of islands in the Indian Ocean known as the Amindivi Islands. In 1896, there were only five taluks in Dakshina Kannada district viz., Mangalore, Kundapura, Udupi, Kasargod and Uppinangady. A new taluk, with Mudabidri as the headquarters and called after that place, was formed in 1910. However, for administrative reasons, the Mudabidri taluk was abolished two years later and a new taluk called the Karkala taluk was formed with effect from 1st July, 1912.

In 1927 Uppinangady taluk was renamed as Puttur and its headquarters was also located there. For purposes of revenue administration, the district was divided into three divisions, namely Kundapura, Mangalore and Puttur. The Kundapura division comprised the three northern taluks of Kundapura, Udupi and Karkala and was headed by an Indian Civil Service Officer designated as Head Assistant Collector, while the Puttur taluk comprising the taluks of Puttur and Kasargod was under the charge of a Deputy Collector. The Mangalore taluk which constituted a division by itself was under the charge of a Deputy Collector.

In 1954, another new taluk, namely, Belthangadi, was constituted for administrative convenience. But, on 1st November 1956, the taluk of Kasargod, which was all along an integral part of the Dakshina Kannada district, was transferred to Kerala State as a result of re-organization of the State. The jurisdiction of the revenue divisions of the district was again revised in 1959 and the old Mangalore division, which had been abolished earlier, and the Bantval taluk, which was at one time an independent taluk and had been merged with Mangalore in 1858, was revived with effect from 1st October, 1959. Again, in April, 1966, another new taluk namely, Sulya, was carved out of Puttur taluk, which had been considered unwieldy for purposes of revenue administration. Thus, the district of Dakshina Kannada which had eight taluks in 1972 was divided into revenue sub-divisions (called *firkas*). Details of talukwise hoblies and total villages are as follows:

Table 1.2 The Talukwise Details of Hoblies and Villages as on 1973

Taluk	Total number of Villages	Name of Firka/Hobli
Kundapura	101	1. Kundapura 2. Bynduru 3. Vandse
Udupi	115	1. Udupi 2. Kaapu 3. Kota 4. Brahmavara
Karkala	79	1. Karkalaaaa 2. Mudbidri 3. Ajekar
Puttur	68	1. Puttur 2. Uppinangadi 3. Kadaba

Taluk	Total number of Villages	Name of Firka/Hobli
Sulya	41	1. Sulya 2. Panja
Belthangadi	81	1. Belthangadi 2. Venooru 3. Kokkada
Mangalore	118	1. Mangalore - A 2. Mangalore - B 3. Gurupura 4. Suratkal 5. Mulki
Bantvala	84	1. Buntval 2. Pane Mangalore 3. Vittla
Total	687	26

There have been some changes in the territorial jurisdiction of some of the taluks and hoblies (*firkas*) in the district, in recent years. Apart from the transfer of Kasaragod taluk to the Kerala State in 1956, the Amindivi group of Islands, which formed a part of the district, was also transferred to the newly formed Union Territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. Within the district itself, consequent to the formation of the Belthangadi taluk in 1954, 25 villages each of Belthangadi and Kokkada hoblies and two villages (Barya and Tekkar) of Uppinangady hobli from the then Puttur taluk, and 29 villages of Venoor hobli from Karkala taluk were transferred to form the new taluk. Similarly, when the new taluk of Buntval was formed in 1959, 31 villages of Buntval hobli and 30 villages of Panemangalore hobli of the then Mangalore taluk and 24 villages of Vittla hobli from the Puttur taluk were transferred to form this new taluk. Further, for purposes of administrative convenience, the village Halady was transferred from Udupi taluk to Kundapur taluk, so also the village Hejmady from Mangalore taluk to Udupi taluk and the villages of Inne, Mulladka and Mundkur from Mangalore taluk to the Karkala taluk, during that year.

Again, during 1966, consequent to the formation of the new taluk of Sulya, 19 villages of the Panja hobli and 22 villages of Sulya hobli from the then Puttur taluk were transferred to form the new taluk. Mudabidri hobli of Karkala taluk of Udupi district was transferred to Mangalore taluk of Dakshina Kannada on 25.3.1998. At present, Dakshina Kannada district has two sub divisions namely Mangalore sub-

division and Puttur Sub-division. In the former, are included, the Mangalore and Buntawal taluk, while, in the latter Puttur, Sulya and Belthangadi taluks are clubbed. There are in all 10 *nadakacheries* and 15 *hoblies* at present. Talukwise geographical details of Dakshina Kannada as per the Census of 2001 are as follows

Table 1.3 Talukwise Particulars of Dakshina Kannada District

Sl. No.	Taluk	Area in Sq.km	East Longitude (Degrees and Minutes)		North Latitude (Degrees and Minutes)	
			From	To	From	To
1.	Mangalore	842.72	74-47	75-01	12-45	12-13
2.	Buntval	735.60	74-55	75-40	12-40	13-01
3.	Puttur	995.19	75-09	75-45	12-34	12-53
4.	Sulya	827.74	75-15	75-41	12-27	12-46
5.	Belthangadi	1,375.52	75-03	75-34	12-49	13-13
	Dakshina Kannada District	4,560.00	74-47	75-45	12-27	13-13

Source : Census of India, 2001 C.D. Version

Table 1.3 Talukwise Particulars of Dakshina Kannada District (contd.)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Population	Density of population (persons/sq.km)	No. of villages	City/Town	Sex ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)
1.	Mangalore	8,82,856	1,048	88	14	1,031
2.	Buntval	3,61,554	492	79	3	1,024
3.	Puttur	2,66,072	179	67	1	1,004
4.	Sulya	1,40,754	267	40	1	983
5.	Belthangadi	2,46,494	170	80	1	1,032
	Dakshina Kannada Dist	18,97,730	416	354	20	1,022

Source : Census of India, 2001 C.D. Version

GEOLOGY

The west coast forming almost a depression to the west of Western Ghats of India has been variously described in legends as

Parashuramanadu or *Parashurama kshetra*. Legend has it, that, Parashurama won the wars on Kshatriyas and wanted to proceed towards Western Ghats. When he saw from the tops, the vast expanse of sea on the west, he got enraged and ordered the king of sea to recede and the order was expeditiously obliged by the king of sea. This belief could only mean that the present coast was once a submerged part of the land and later exposed when the sea started receding.

The scientific studies of the geomorphology of this part have brought out many interesting results. If the hills of *Birkanakatte* of Mangalore city are examined, it is no surprise, that, at the lower part one can find abundant pebbles of quartz over which are deposited sandstone, shale and laterite at the top levels. It is unaltered product of the preexisting rocks. These layers of rocks are sedimentary in origin which later got transported and deposited by the ancient rivers. There are ample evidences to confirm their sedimentary origin - the stratification and current bedding - for instance. Such features could also be clearly seen near the Government building of *Urva*, B.G. School, V.C. *Nayak* hall, Taluk office, *Velencia*, *Jeppu*, *Kankanadu* and other parts. The upper part exposes quartz pebbles at places reaching the size of tennis ball. Quartz pebbles in association with shale are to be found in the wells dug (25 to 30 feet) around *Ashoknagar* and *Surathkal*.

Another interesting finding is the logs of wood recovered while digging the basement for a new bridge across *Gurupur* River near *Koloor*. These logs had almost been reduced to charcoal and are black in colour. One of the samples recovered was examined by the scientists of Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, who concluded that it might be as old as 63,800 years, and is the remnant of vegetation that was preserved underneath.

Such scientific discoveries have been made in the coastal parts of both Dakshina Kannada and Kerala. It stands to reason, that, once upon a time in the geological history, the coastal parts formed part of the oceanic bottom, but, still it is not clear as to how the sea receded. It could be possible when there is an upliftment of land or subsidence of oceanic bottom. Strangely, there appears to be no deformation in the rocks and has remained unchanged for a long time. It is amply clear when *Glomar Challenger* took up scientific expedition in the Indian Ocean the vessel picked up a prominent fault parallel to the west coast and thus the subsidence of oceanic bottom has been correlated with this

event. This phenomenon might have caused deepening of the sea in this part and the regression can thus be explained.

Dakshina Kannada is bestowed with rich mineral resources and a variety of rocks. The geological investigations carried out in this part have brought to light the details of distribution of rocks and the mineral deposits. There is a great scope for the development of mineral based industries in Dakshina Kannada.

Laterite: Laterite forms one of the extensive rock types all along the coastal regions and is popularly called brick stone by local people. It is very hard on the surface but it becomes soft at depths. The great advantage is that it could be cut into desired dimensions and shape and it gets hardened on exposure to the Sun and air for few hours. The thick bricks of laterites are preferred as building stones which will also reduce the usage of cement substantially. It will not undergo weathering even after exposure to the Sun or rains. It has an added advantage, that, no cement is required to polish its surface. Moreover, laterite is highly porous and the water, instead of getting tapped, is filtered out. Laterite is found up to a depth of three to four meters from the surface. Since it can take heavy load, it is no wonder that laterite is used for construction of houses. Wells dug in lateritic soil yield copious amount of water. The origin of laterite has been scientifically explained. The Country rocks - granite, gneiss and basalt - for instance, are subjected to the process of weathering. In due course silica, calcium and alkalies are leached out as solution while alumina, iron and a small amount of titanium are left out in the parent rock giving rise to laterite, a product of alteration. The formation of laterite is believed to be in the Cenozoic era (Pleistocene epoch) as postulated by geologists. The rock, more or less appears to be perforated and such structure is referred as vesicular texture. Laterites have spread over an area of approximately 32 to 45 km. wide area all along the coastal parts of Karnataka. In Dakshina Kannada there are a number of laterite quarries which have gone up to a depth of 10 - 15 m. Quarrying laterite is a business by itself. The stone cut into desired shape and size can readily be transported. Of late, this rock is used specially for major constructions like houses. All weather port Mangalore as well as fertilizer factory have extensively used laterite as building material. It is increasingly being used for smaller constructions like bridges, dig outs and supporting walls also. The role of laterite is conspicuous in the construction of houses for lower income group people, roads for rural areas, tank bunds and in erecting the walls for wells.

Many experiments have been conducted for strengthening the laterite. When load is not expected to be high, laterite can readily be used along with cement concrete for foundation and flooring. This has been confirmed by carrying out many tests on the bearing strength of laterite. It is equally interesting to note that experiments have been conducted, where, instead of using rocks, lateritic soil is sieved to get the fine powder and mixed with cement to produce bricks. This largely avoids making depressions on the surface of the land by quarrying. It is very hard to get laterite with smooth surface with undisturbed edges and of desired strength. Some countries have shown that laterite could be used even in the construction of airports.

Granite: Though both granite and gneiss share common mineralogy, they differ in the mode of origin. While, granite represents typical igneous rock, gneiss is a metamorphosed form of granite formed under specific temperature and pressure within the earth's crust. However, they exhibit similar physical features. Both are hard rocks and generally occur below the lateritic cover in Dakshina Kannada district. These rocks are abundant around Puttur, Sulya and Belthangadi taluks and are exposed near the temple of Surathkal, Udyavara, Bandel of Mangalore and other parts. The surface generally appears dark since it is exposed to rains and sun. It is opined, that, the name Karkala is derived from Kariyakal which literally means black stone. However, if chipped, the inner part appears to be white in colour. Since granite is a hard rock and normally free from fractures, it is easy to cut in to bigger slabs of desired size. It is to the credit of Ranjala Gopala Shenoy of Karkala, who sculptured two imposing statues of Bahubali using granite. The statues of Gommateshwara at Venoor and Karkala are carved out of granite. The threshold pillar (*garudagamba*), the thousand pillar *basadi* of Jains at Mudabidri is yet another master piece sculpted in granite. Granite finds its use in a variety of structures which include enclosures of temples, *garudagamba*, buildings, and bridges and even as foundation stone. The Kastur ba Medical College of Manipal is built by granite. The boulders of granite are used in the constructions of break water in New Mangalore port to withstand the onslaught of sea waves. It has multi variant use in structures like flooring, constructions of roads and of course, as concrete material along with cement. Granite and gneisses have attracted as ornamental stones especially in architecture which includes modern houses, temples and churches.

Dolerite: It is a variety of igneous rock dark in colour, both internally and externally hard and compact in nature. Its dark colour is

very conspicuous. Intensively weathered rock, on contact with water turns into reddish soil due to chemical reaction (mainly oxidation). When hit with hammer, dolerite gives out metallic sound. It is the most preferred rock as ornamental stone since it can take desired cutting and polishing. Dolerites and granites are used as ornamental stones for the entrance of Karnataka Bank in *Kodiyalabylu* in Mangalore.

Iron Ore: Lateritic iron ore generally contains about 45 per cent of iron. If iron exceeds 50 – 55 per cent, then it qualifies to be classified under iron ore. By and large, the gangue in the form of quartz and other impurities reduce the quality of the ore and such ores have little use for the extraction of metal. In some cases, it could form the source of ore, provided, the iron rich part is separated out. Such deposits occur in Dakshina Kannada district in almost all the taluks nearer to the coast.

Fire Clay: As name implies, fire clay or black clay is pitch black in colour, but on mixing with water, turns into pale red colour. It is generally sticky in nature and is associated with quartz which occurs as impurity. Deposits of fire clay occur in many wetlands as well as in places where there is stagnation of water. After necessary purification, fire clay is used in the manufacture of tiles, bricks and cottage industries, most particularly in pottery. The pale red coloured fire clay becomes bright brown in colour when burnt in kiln. Fairly good deposits of fire clay are reported from Mangalore and *Gurupura*.

Kaolin or China Clay: Kaolin generally occurs at the bottom of deep wells or in places where granite and gneisses have been substantially altered chemically. Kaolin is powdery in nature and is associated with quartz in most of the cases. The purified kaolin is used in the porcelain industry and for the manufacture of insulators in electrical industry. It also finds use in the manufacture of insecticides. Deposits of kaolin have been reported from *Guruvayanakere*.

White Sand: Since it is bounded by the sea on the west, Dakshina Kannada district has no dearth of white sand deposits. Heaps of white sand abound the sea shore. Since white sand has plenty of salt content, it is disqualified for use in the cement for construction. White sand, almost resembling sugar grains are reported within a diameter of one kilometre from the shore of *Mukka*. Here, the deposit contains about 96 per cent silica. It is preferred for the manufacture of transparent glass; bottles etc. in glass industry and are highly suited for moulding purposes. White sand occurring in this part of coast is supplied to the glass industries of Bangalore and Mumbai.

River Sand: stream emptying into to the Arabian Sea generally carry sand grains of bigger dimensions in their load. Such deposits, as they are free from salt contents are ideal to mix up with cement used for constructions. Quarrying for river sand is quite a common practice in the beds of Netravathi, Gurupura, Mulki and other rivers.

Shells: The shells of marine organism get accumulated in the beach after the death of the organisms. Chemically these shells are completely made up of calcium carbonate, which is generally burnt to recover lime. Lime is used for white washing the buildings and for *pan beeda*. It is also used in poultry farm and in the manufacture of insecticides. The foam associated with the shells is used for cleaning and polishing the glass.

Hot Water Spring: It was Thomas Oldham, a renowned geologist of Geological Survey of India who while surveying Puttur area reported a rare hot water spring in 1882. Some observations were later made by B.P.Radhakrishna who was the Director of the Department of Mines and Geology. He re-examined the spring in 1971 and recorded some important findings. This rare hot spring is located 10 km from Puttur on the southern bank of the river *Badantadka*. It is locally called '*Bender Thirtha*'. It is in the jurisdiction of the village *Irde* at a distance slightly downwards after the union of two rivers *Balaku* and *Ermathi*. The temperature of the hot water is about 102°F (39°C) and the hot water comes out through some concealed fractures at a rate of 300 gallons per hour. Since sulphur is dissolved in the water, it emits pungent smell. The hot water spring of *Irde* is only of its kind in the State. There is a belief that taking a dip in this spring cures many diseases connected with the skin. However, contrary to the expectations, the temperature is not enough to produce the required amount of steam for the generation of electricity.

Natural Divisions

The district can be divided into three natural divisions namely: 1) The area lying between Southeast of *Kumaradhara* and Northeast of *Netravathi*, 2) The area between *Netravathi* and *Gurupur* rivers and 3) The area lying roughly to the south of *Netravathi* and *Kumaradhara*. The area to the east of the district comprises watershed, the source of many important rivers and peaks of mountains forming a part of the Western Ghats. The highest peak of this range attains 1,830 m while the average height from mean sea level varies from 610 m to 915 m. The district is bordered on the west by the coastal plain over a length of 141 km (undivided Dakshina Kannada) and the width varies from 40 to 80 km.

Near the coastal part, the land attains an height varying from 60 to 120 m which at the foothills of Western Ghats is about 180 m in height. The coast-line of Dakshina Kannada is indented by numerous bays and creeks, which have been formed by the river estuaries. The coast-line is low and sandy with broken and rugged rocks cropping up in places, but the area near the seaboard is well planted with coconut trees. The district possesses picturesque beauties of hill and dale, mountain and plain, wood and water, with some of the happiest combinations of all these aspects. On one side, one can see all the charms of a rural landscape while on the other, the view ranges over the unbounded ocean. The district forms a broken low plateau spreading from the foot of the Western Ghats to the Arabian Sea and forms a narrow strip with rapidly flowing rivers. The coastal land forms a densely populated area.

Physical Features

The boundary of the district towards east is carved of parallel scrap edges of the mountain ranges and valleys from where innumerable streams take their birth. As one proceeds towards west, there is transition from the mountainous Country to the expanse of sea. From the Western Ghats, hills radiate in all the directions. One of the longest is being the Chibbiri ridge which runs from Ballarayadurga up to Dharmasthala. Kudremukh forms another prominent range which is terminated near Mudabidri. All over the coast, there are detached low hills which become less frequent as the coast is approached. These Western Ghats have range of peaks which are more or less perpendicular to the plane towards the west and because of their heights intercept the clouds of the southwest monsoon, thereby propelling the highest rainfalls.

Kudremukh range has three important peaks on the highest ridge of the Western Ghats facing Belthangadi. They are: 1) The Peak known as the *Mukha* head - 1,881m. (6,173 ft.) 2) Midpoint - 1,883 m. (6,177 ft.) 3) Funk hill - 1,892 m (6,207 ft.). Important among the other peaks are *Ballarayanadurga* - 1,504m(4,934 ft.), *Kattegudda* lying to the south of *Charmadi ghat* - 1,382m (4,534 ft.). *Subramanya* overlooking the *Bisale ghat*, *Sisalkal* over the old *Sisalghat*. Among the isolated hills, *Ammadikal* - 1,239m (4,261 ft.) in Puttur taluk forms an important peak.

The Western Ghats being the eastern boundary of the district, for almost its whole length, the communication with the rest of the State has to be through passes on these mountain ranges. Beginning from the south of the district to the north, it is found that the first *ghat* road from Chennai to Mangalore through Bangalore and Madikeri passes through

Sampaje entering the district in the southern corner of Puttur taluk. Secondly, the road from Hassan and *Sakaleshapura* passes through the *Shiradi* Ghat and runs westwards to Mangalore and joined by the Bisale ghat road at *Uppinangadi*. Thirdly, the road from Chikkamagalur passing down the *Charmadi ghat* (*Kodekal* pass) running west connects Mangalore.

Water Resources

Since Western Ghats marks the eastern boundary of the district, the rivers originating in the *ghat* region, necessarily flow towards west to join the Arabian Sea. The rainfall of the southwest monsoon is very heavy giving rise to a number of rivers and streams carrying a great volume of water during monsoon. During this period, the current in these rivers is rapid rendering them unfavourable as a means of transport. In the dry weather, the rocky nature of the river bed gets exposed. But the back water on the other hand, is suitable for navigation and serves as a means of communication with the rest of the towns and ports in the coastal area. During the monsoon period, all the rivers and springs are swollen due to heavy rains and some of them overflow their banks, inundating the surrounding areas. But, they do not last long, for, they retrieve to their normal levels within a short period. All the rivers invariably support fisheries with abundant fish resources. The principal rivers of the district are the *Vedavathi*, the *Kumaradhara*, the *Payaswini* and the *Gurupur* rivers.

The Netravathi: The Netravathi river rises in the *ghats* to the east of *Kudremukh* and flows down the *Bangadi* valley past Belthangadi. It passes through Bantval and Mangalore before it joins the Arabian Sea near *Kodiyala*. It takes north south course in Belthangadi and turn towards south and in its downward journey follows south-westerly direction. Again, in central part of Belthangadi taluk, it takes east west course and crosses the southern part of Mangalore taluk and joins Gurupur River and finally discharges into the Arabian Sea. The river, in all is 96 km. long and the flood is at its maximum during monsoon. Netravathi is widest at Mangalore with a number of small islets which are exceedingly fertile and encouraging rice and sugarcane cultivation. Kumaradhara and Gurupur streams are two important tributaries of Netravathi River. Kumaradhara, which rises from the south eastern border of the district in Puttur taluk, before joining the Netravathi River at Uppinangady, flows through the central part of Puttur taluk. *Gaurihole* is another tributary of Kumaradhara River. It rises in the north eastern

part of Puttur taluk at Shiradi ghat and joins Kumaradhara River after flowing for a short distance towards west. Gurupur river, one of the important streams of Dakshina Kannada flows in the eastern border of Mangalore taluk for a short distance, then turns towards northwest and crosses the central part of the taluk and turns again south flowing parallel to the coast, till the southern end of Mangalore, where, it is joined by Netravathi before emptying into the Arabian sea.

The course of the *Mulki* River almost demarcates the northern boundary of Udupi and Karkala taluks and the river *Payaswini* from South east to Northwest direction in the southern part of Sulya taluk and then enters the State of Kerala. The three rivers namely the Tunga, the Bhadra and the Netravathi take their rise practically at the same place in the Western Ghats but, follow different directions. While, the Tunga and the Bhadra flow eastward, the Netravathi follows a westerly course. Legend has it, that, the giant *Hiranyaksha* carried the earth to *Pathala*. The gods became afraid and approached the Lord Vishnu; the latter took the form of boar and killed the giant. When he was sitting on the *Vedha padha parvatha*, the right tusk of the boar broke and there followed the Bhadra; from the left tusk gushed the Tunga river. The water which flowed through the eyes (Netra) became the river Netravathi.

FLORA

People still recall the days when the entire State of Karnataka was full of greenery. Nobody denied the fact, that, the State blessed with a variety of land which is fertile and congenial climate encouraging vegetation as though meant for the benefit of both man and animals as well as for the overall development of the environment. But, the impression is short lived as there is a thorough change in the form of vegetation in recent years. No doubt, the green belt has survived but only here and there. It is disheartening to note that the mining has caused irreparable damage to the land. It is feared that it may reflect the sorrowful State to which we have stooped. In order not to encounter such eventualities it is necessary to enumerate what type of vegetation flourished earlier and its status today. It is not all that; equally important is the fact that we need to know the type of pressure the vegetation is facing and the method to overcome such onslaughts. It is needless to say that the vegetation cover of any area, to a greater extent, depends on the amount of rainfall the area receives. If we correlate the amount of rainfall with the type of soil and the altitude of the land from the sea level, it is fairly easy to imagine the type of vegetation that the land will be

supporting. It is now very clear that the forest area is mainly limited to the Western Ghats and some hilly areas of the Deccan plateau. This can very well be understood by considering the type of land use or in other words land use pattern that is practiced in Karnataka. Forest area is very scarce in other parts and whatever little exists today is manmade.

It is the scarp edge of the Western Ghats that faces the impact of southwest monsoon. It rains heavily since the moisture laden clouds strike against the ghats. The coastal Mangalore enjoys an average of 3,000 mm of rains annually. On approaching the ghat, the intensity of rains increases and the peaks enjoy the highest rainfall. About 7,000 mm of rainfall is recorded in Kudremukh, while Agumbe, because of peculiar alignment of mountain peaks, receives much higher rains, averaging 7,460 mm annually. As monsoon approaches the ghats and advances towards east, there is a considerable decline in the amount of rainfall. It is obvious that Sakaleshpura which is located just 10 km from the peaks of Western Ghats receives an average of 2,210 mm of rains while Hassan about 32 km east gets about 875 mm of rains. The change of climate of this part of Karnataka and its ecology has already been made known. The wide variation in the vegetation can also be related to the undulating topography of the land which is 1800 m above the sea level. The type of forest in the Western Ghat and the coastal part of Dakshina Kannada is discussed here.

1. Tropical Evergreen Forest: The valleys and the slopes of Western Ghats offer the best example of the evergreen vegetation. Such covers are referred to as the Coastal Tropical Forest. Since the area enjoys heavy rainfall due to south west monsoon, there is characteristic climax vegetation due to canopy coverage. There is no dearth of trees growing to a height of 30 m. with wide spread canopy at the top, where they have interwoven with the neighbouring vegetation. These canopy, in fact acts as a barrier to both the windblown during June to December and the drizzle. But during rest of the season, the canopy is exposed to the sunlight and filters only a small part of it for the vegetation at the ground level. The different levels achieved by the vegetation are the result of specific humidity and the availability of desired amount of sunlight. The first one is the level of the vegetation which is dependent on the ground. The second level is defined by the trees which are comparatively at higher level. The last level is the one achieved by the cloud scrapers. Each level of trees, thus have obliged the theory of evolution and carrying successfully the process of photosynthesis as part of their biological

activity in such environment. There is a great diversity even among the canopy trees. The change in the species can well be noted as one proceeds from north to south and this change is brought about by the quality of the soil, relative altitude and slope has also played a significant role.

About 600 m. above the sea level, one can encounter the oiliferous trees such as *Dipterocarpus* - *Kingiodendron* - *Vateria* and *Canarium Strictum*, *Dipterocarpus* - *Mesua* - *Palaquium*. There is a conspicuous change in the species at an altitude between 600m and 1200 m. Trees have lush growth at the lower levels as demonstrated by the species such as *Scleropyrum pentandrum*, *Syzygium laetum*, *Harpudlia arborea* etc. Mono carpules trees like *Caryota urens* and multi carpels trees like *Arenga wightii* are commonly encountered in addition to palm group of trees such *Pinanga dicksonii*. Yet, at other levels are to be seen the thorny shrubs; the forest also abounds in a variety of vegetation, creepers with their thick trunks twisting around huge trees and spread over canopy to get the required sunlight. It is a common scene that the epiphytes have successfully survived on the trees without coming in contact with either the groundwater or soil below. Orchids which are essentially epiphytes, have a special arrangement in their morphology to absorb moisture from the atmosphere and retain it for a longer period for their use. The flowers with attractive colours help in dispersal of seeds which are airborne and settle on some trees, where, with the help of fungi are able to get necessary nutrition for their development.

The microorganisms in deciduous forests - where the withered leaves and the dry sticks fall on the ground help in disintegration and decay of these materials, which ultimately, over the years get accumulated and become the best manure available *in situ*. The soil of the Western Ghats, in fact, is not very thick. It appears that even the water seeping through the rock is poor in nutrition and as such manure formed due to the decay of withered leaves and the dry sticks is the main natural source for the growth of the forests. It also helps to retain the rain water. Rapid flow is effectively checked in such an environment and the water slowly gets into the ground which serves as perennial flow in the form of streams throughout the year. It is obvious that the vegetation cover in the Western Ghats has a strong hold on the web of life. The diverse flora here absorb sunlight effectively and successfully carryout photosynthesis - a complex process in which water and nutrients are absorbed through soil and the carbon dioxide through the air, to synthesise carbohydrates. The carbon dioxide which is detrimental to the

animal world is absorbed by the plants, while, at the same time giving away oxygen to the atmosphere - the essence of life for living organisms.

It is true, that, the dense forests with characteristics levels are not free from danger. There will be a severe competition among minor trees to occupy the space, in case the canopy is damaged and in the process, the canopy may completely be covered up by this secondary vegetation. There is another situation too - in case the canopy is wide in area, instead of recovering from damage, the very levels may be disturbed. This evidently leads to other problems namely disappearance of wide variety of plants. When once the canopy gets damaged, the consequences are serious. Firstly, the heavy rain that falls with no obstruction from the canopy may increase the rate of soil erosion which ultimately cut into the layers of soil leading to the formation of gullies. It has effects on rocks also, as they get hardened like the lateritic soil. Such a situation prevents water from seeping into the earth and instead finds entry in to the forest which could ultimately destroy the entire forest. The manure of withered leaves accumulated over years will be easily washed out. Flash floods resulting in abrupt rainfall will also bring enough silt from both the sides of the eroded river banks. It is a common scene in the deforested area, that, there is meagre scope for percolation of water which, obviously depletes the ground water reservoir and hence the disappearance of springs. Streams get dried up during summer. If there is no continuous flow of rivers, it may, even result in the encroachment of salt water into the coastal areas, thus, rendering the fresh water source unsuitable for use.

2. Moist Deciduous Forest in the upper reaches of Ghats: As one proceeds towards the plain from Ghats area, the change in the vegetation with tall trees - the moist deciduous forests are encountered. Here, the canopy will be very dense when the trees are full of leaves. But, during winter the trees shed their leaves as a mechanism for conservation of moisture for a brief time. It is strange that they start flowering in the absence of leaves. Before it rains, and particularly during the period between March and April, when the trees sprouts, they start shedding the flowers followed by the appearance of young nut in the process of development. Such deciduous forests could be seen extending from Belgaum up to Kodagu on the south, where species of *Tectona Dillenia-Lagerstroemia-Terminala* are commonly encountered.

In the moisture laden deciduous forests, the sufficiently thick withered leaves form a bed and serves as a protective layer for soil. In

such an environment, there are plenty of plants including epiphytes and their protection is assured during rainy season, while they are exposed to hot sun during summer seasons. They start flowering between April and May, soon after the rainfall. There will be plenty of activities at the ground level of vegetation due to pre monsoon showers. The aromatic medicinal plants which are hidden in the ground start surfacing out with multiple colours and diverse patterns of flowers.

All along the edge of the Western Ghats, the bamboo bushes were once spread over a wide area. Especially, *Bambusa arundinacea* and *Dendrocalamus strictus* were aplenty in the forest. Every cluster of bamboo sends the shoots (the new bamboo culms) when once the rainy season commences and growth is very rapid. Bamboo starts flowering once in 40 to 60 years and flowers wither away *in toto*. The bamboo seeds accumulated in the ground start germinating and the new generation comes to being. Bamboo, earlier could meet the demand of paper manufacturing industry, even after its full scale utility for artefacts by the tribal people. Of late, the industry is facing the acute shortage of bamboo.

3. Southern Tropical Montane Forest: The Southern Tropical Montane Forests are essentially made up of scrubby green plants and green patches of short breeds of plants. Characteristically the evergreen tropical forests undergo visible change according to the altitude. The green plains primarily have innumerable minor medicinal plants which quickly complete their life cycles. The medicinal herbs and climbers are burnt every summer, only to sprout again during April and May when it rains. The blades of grass, perennial as they are, will even decorate the burnt out hills with attractive greenery. The slopes full of grass start flowering as soon as the monsoon commences and gives an impression as though a colourful carpet is spread over the land. The floral assembly encompasses a wide variety of plants, including orchid gentian and violet flowers insectivorous like bladderwort and sundew flowers.

More or less, the dense forest with patchy appearance is often called Shola forests. Such Sholas are to be seen in the lower part of the mountains essentially along depressions and follow undulation of the terrain, as a result, there are considerable variations in their heights. Parasites like algae, lichens etc. get attached to these short breeds for their survivals. Shola forests are generally rich in species like *Gordonia-Schefflera-Meliosma*. The rain water infiltrated through the beds of withered leaves gets purified and finds entry into the stream rich with

vegetation on either side of the banks. *Vernonia arborea* of composite family is yet another species abundant in the shola forest of South India. This in brief is the general description of diverse vegetation of the Western Ghats.

There were times, when, forests were considered as means for easy money making and trees are nothing but timbers. It was only in recent time that we have realized that, forest plays a very important role in maintaining the ecological balance of web of life. Now, we know the importance of vegetation in purifying air, water and soil and their abundance. When once this fact was realized, the phrase 'Forest for Commerce' was replaced with the popular myth 'Forest for Conservation'. Slowly, but gradually the role played by the Western Ghats has been made known, especially, in the context of conservation of ecology.

Coastal Flora: The flora of coastal area can be grouped under two heads. Those flora occupying the area between the high and low tides are grouped under the first category, while those on the shore constitute the second group. In the latter, the growth is profuse. Mangroves have thrived in the zone, where fresh water meets the salty sea water resulting in marshy undulating ground. The mangroves have served as barriers against land erosion in the estuary. They also protect the wet land and gardens from wind, rain and hot sun. But, it encourages the sea weeds thus helping the sea life for their quick reproduction. In Karnataka, as much as 8,000 hectares of mangroves could be seen all along the coastal margin of which the undivided Dakshina Kannada alone accounts about 5,000 hectares. The mangroves are to be seen on the banks of streams, particularly *Netravathi*, *Gurupura*, *Mulki*, *Pavanje*, *Udyavara*, *Pangasha*, *Swarna-Seetha-Kodi*, *Chakra-Haladi-Kolur*, *Byndur* and *Shirur* streams.

1. The species *Rhizophora mucronata* grows in the belt parallel to the flow of river, where, a minimum of eight hours tidal inundation generally prevails. It can reach as much as 25 m height with wide spread branches and interwoven roots.
2. Where there is rise in the water level continually, species like *Rhizophora* - *Bruguiera* grows abundantly. Each of these trees grows tall and stout with a number of branches and with varied colours. Since *Bruguiera* grows in the shade, *Rhizophora* provides this ideal environment. The other associated flora is the ferns like *Acrostichum aureum*, shrubs like *Acanthus ilicifolius* and *Clerodendrum inerme*.

3. The banks with rich soil near the coast have encouraged *Avicennia marina* which are aplenty and serve as fodder for cattle.
4. Both *Avicennia* – *Sonneratia* grow together in alluvium but the local people clear these trees for firewood. *Avicennia alba* though, can grow into a tree, its saplings are not commonly seen. But species like *Acanthus ilicifolius* and *Acrostichum aureum* are found in groups with luxuriant growth.
5. Both *Kandelia* and *Excoecaria* grow together. As one proceeds towards land from the sea, the salt contents gradually decreases, which results in thick growth of the species. Plants like *Cerberia*, *Sonnerata*, *Morinda* are to be seen as upright small trees all along the streams of the coast. *Derris trifoliata* appears to be the only creeper that grows in this zone.
6. *Aegiceras* and *Excoecaria* is yet another pair up trees that grow together in the zone where back water and the land merge with each other. At the same time, *Acanthus ilicifolius* is abundant in low lying islets.
7. While *Acrostichum aureum* species exhibit delayed growth the species *Acanthus ilicifolius* and *Clerodendrum inerme* are commonly found together.

Near the edge of the water along the sea shore the sand dunes have supported a variety of plants and the shore enjoys humid climate which is not without its effect on the life of coastal plant; so also, the effect of undulating shore tides, sprinkling of salt water and the deposition of salt. It is but natural under these circumstances the flora of sea shore is different from the one in the interior. Species like *Ipomoea pes-caprae*, *Canavalia rosea*, *Spinifex littoreus*, *Hydrophylax maritima*, *Launaea sarmentosa*, *Cyperus pedunculatus*, *Scaevola sericea*, *Scaevola plumeri*, *Flagellaria indica*, can successfully withstand the pressure of the shore. Such vegetation is grouped under Namophytes. Though, man has disturbed the ecosystem of certain groups of vegetation, however, some have managed to escape the wrath and have thrived here and there. Among the creepers commonly encountered are *Ipomoea pes-caprae*, *Ipomoea-Lanvalia*, *Ipomoea-Launae*, *Cyperus-Launae*, *Cyperus Hydrophyla*, *Crotalaria nana*, *Euphorbia atotoa*, *Scaevola sericea* etc. Small trees and herbs are seen as one proceeds towards the land of which the important species are *Colophyllum inophyllum*, *Clerodendrum inerme*, *Morinda citrifolia*, *Pandanus odoratissimus*, *Premna serratifolia*, *Scacvola sericea* and *Thespesia populnia*, That there is no salt rich alluvium in

Karnataka is very conspicuous. This in turn has resulted in the absence of euhaline zone in Karnataka, which normally would have encouraged the growth of plants like *Salicornia atriplex*, *Archocnemum suaedea*.

Plants which have a life span of three to five years are normally seen in the zone where shore is somewhat resistant and merges with the land. Such zones have encouraged the growth of *Borassus flabellifer*, *Colophyllum inophyllum*, *Heretiera littoralis*, *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, *Morinda citrifolia*, *Pandanus odoratissimus*, *Pongamia glabra*, *Terminalia catappa*, *Thespesia populnea*. This is followed by other vegetation, more particularly cashew, coconut and other plantation. It is conspicuous that there is no congenial environment in Karnataka for the growth of coral reefs. The bare rocky outcrops are attached with patches of moss, lichens and algae.

Important Timber Trees of the District: In the earlier times excepting timber trees like *Tectona grandis*, *Dalbergia latifolia*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, the other trees were used as fuel wood. Similarly bamboo was extensively used for the manufacture of paper, and for plantation no other trees were preferred other than *Tectona grandis*. And today, the concept has radically changed. In addition to *Tectona grandis*, there are a number of other trees which are being used in plantation. With the plantation work in waste land and social forestry, there is rejuvenation of rural and district forestry. The earlier practice of clearing the forest, to give way to the social forestry has been dispensed with and instead, gap planting of some useful species is being adopted and has contributed in large measures to the development of forests. Timber trees are to be found in both evergreen and deciduous forests of the district. Of these *Elaeocarpus tuberculatus*, *Poeciloneuron indicum*, *Hopea parviflora*, *Calophyllum polyanthum*, *artocarpus*, grow on the slopes of the Western Ghats. The important timber tree of the district is listed here.

Table 1.4 : Details of Timber Plants - Dakshina Kannada district

Sl. No.	Scientific name of the plant	Local name	Family
1.	<i>Acacia chundra</i> (Roxb ex Rottler) Willd.	Baddejali, Kempujali	Fabaceae
2.	<i>Acacia sinuata</i> (Lour.) Merr.	Seege	Fabaceae
3.	<i>Hadina cordifolia</i> (Roxb). Ridsd	Heddi, Yathyaga Haladhu Arishinathega	Rubiaceae

Sl. No.	Scientific name of the plant	Local name	Family
4.	Aegle marmelos (L.) Correa	<i>Bilwapathre</i>	Rutaceae
5.	Ailanthus tryphysa (Dennst.) Alston	<i>Gagguladhupa</i>	Simaroubaceae
6.	Alangium salvifolium (L.f.) Wangerin	<i>Anasorali, Ankole</i> <i>Nikochaka</i>	Alangiaceae
7.	Albizzia lebbeck (L.) Benth.	<i>Bage, Hombage, Shirish</i>	Fabaceae
8.	Albizzia odoratissima (L.f.) Benth	<i>Bilwara, Bettasujalu</i>	Fabaceae
9.	Anacardium occidentale L.	<i>Geru poppu, Godambi,</i> <i>Kaju, Jidi</i>	Anacardiaceae
10.	Arenga wightii Giriffith	<i>Dadasal</i>	Arecaceae
11.	Artocarpus hirsutus Lam	<i>Hebbalasu, Kabbalasu,</i> <i>Hessva, Kanduhalsu</i>	Moraceae
12.	Artocarpus heterophyllus Lam	<i>Halasu, Fanasa</i>	Moraceae
13.	Artocarpus gomezianus Wall ex Trecul. Spp zeylanicus Jarreth	<i>Vantimara, Vatemara</i>	Moraceae
14.	Azadirachta indica A Juss	<i>Bevu, Ollebevu</i>	Meliaceae
15.	Bambusa arundinacea (Retz.) Roxb	<i>Hebbiduru, Dowga,</i> <i>Mallubiduru, Andebiduru</i>	Poaceae
16.	Madhuca longifolia (L) Maebride var latifolia (Roxb.) chev	<i>Mahuva, Madhuka,</i> <i>Kaduhippie, Hippe</i>	Sapotaceae
17.	Bauhinia malabarica Roxb	<i>Basavanapada, Mandara</i> <i>Huliachalu</i>	Fabaceae
18.	Bischofia javanica Bl.	<i>Neeli, Neerulli,</i> <i>Gobbaranerale</i>	Euphorbiaceae
19.	Bombax ceiba L. Bombacaceae		<i>Booruga</i>
20.	Bridelia retusa (L.) Spreng.	<i>Gurige, Gowrige, Asana</i> <i>Gowje, Bikumbe</i>	Euphorbiaceae

Sl. No.	Scientific name of the plant	Local name	Family
21.	Buchanania lanzan Spreng	Murkali, Maradi, Morave Charoli, Bhanushchata	Anacardiaceae
22.	Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taub	Muthuga or Palasha	Fabaceae
23.	Calophyllum Polyanthum Wall ex. Choisy. Puna	Shrihonne, Holenonne Koove, Bobbi	Clusiaceae
24.	Calophyllum apetalum Willd	Holehonne	Clusiaceae
25.	Caloptropis gigantea (L.) R.Br.	Yekkemara	Asclepiadaceae
26.	Canarium strictum Roxb	Kaayidhoopa, Karidoopa Raladoopa	Burseraceae
27.	Canthium parviflorum Lam	Kare, Gandukakorla	Rubiaceae
28.	Carallia brachiata (Lour.) Merr	Andinar or Andipunar	Rhizophoraceae
29	Careya arborea Roxb	Daddal, Kaval, Kavalu Gopujalu mara	Lecythidaceae
30	Caryota urens L.	Bainemara, Paine, Bagani	Arecaceae
31	Cassia fistula L.	Kakke, Bava Swarnapushpa	Fabaceae
32	Casuarina equisetifolia L.	Saruemara, Casuarina Galimara, Saruwe	Casuarinaceae
33	Toona ciliata Roemer	Gandhagarige, Noge Nandhuri, Nandivruksha Toonmara	Meliaceae
34	Celtis tetrandra Roxb.	Karki	Ulmaceae
35	Chloroxylon swietenia DC.	Kaligarige, Dalmara Gavuda, Madhagiribevu	Rutaceae
36	Chukrasia tabularis A Juss	Kallugarike	Meliaceae
37	Cinnamomum verum J.S. Presl.	Dalchini, Lavangapathre	Lauraceae
38	Cordia myxa wight	Challe, Solle, Bhotte Chadlu, Mannadake Kendal	Boraginaceae

Sl. No.	Scientific name of the plant	Local name	Family
39	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> Roxb.	<i>Beete, Karevyadi Ibadi, Thodeghatta</i>	Fabaceae
40	<i>Delonix regia</i> (Boj.ex Hook.) Raj	<i>Kathikayimara, Goldmohar, Gulmohar</i>	Fabaceae
41	<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i> (Roxb.) Nees	<i>Bandubidru, Kirubidiru Medhari, seebu</i>	Poaceae
42	<i>Dillenia pentagyna</i> Roxb	<i>Machuka</i>	Apocyanaceae
43	<i>Dillenia pentagyna</i> Madathega, Karambala	<i>Kadu Kanigalu Kolthege</i>	Dilleniaceae
44	<i>Diospyros malabarica</i> (Jusr) Kastel	<i>Holethumra, Hrotutta Thinduka</i>	Ebenaceae
45	<i>Diospyros montana</i> Roxb	<i>Jagalaganti, Bilkunika Kalnandi</i>	Ebenaceae
46	<i>Dipterocarpus indicus</i> Bedd	<i>Kalpain, Challane Dhooma</i>	Depterocarpaceae
47	<i>Elaeocarpus oblongus</i> Wight & Arn.	<i>Analthari</i>	Elaeocarpaceae
48	<i>Elaeocarpus tuberculatus</i> Roxb	<i>Sattagadhamara Kungemara Rudrakshimara Dhandlamara</i>	Tiliaceae
49	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.,	<i>Nelli, Bettanelli Amla, Analaka</i>	Euphorbiaceae
50	<i>Erinocarpus nimmonii</i> Graham	<i>Chera, Chowra Bharangi, Adavibendi</i>	Tiliaceae
51	<i>Erythrina variegata</i> L	<i>Aluwana</i>	Fabaceae
52	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> L Speels	<i>Nerale Jambunera</i>	Myrtaceae
53	<i>Zanthophyllum retusa</i> (Roxb.) DC		Rutaceae
54	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	<i>Ala, Vada Vatavruksha</i>	Moraceae
55	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L	<i>Atti, Gulara, Rumadi, Oudhumbara</i>	Moraceae

Sl. No.	Scientific name of the plant	Local name	Family
56	Ficus virens Aiton	Basari	Moraceae
57	Ficus religiosa L	Arali, Ashwatha	Moraceae
58	Garcinia indica (Thouars) Choisy	Mugal, Murugal, Kokammara, Bheerunda	Clusiaceae
59	Garuga pinnata Roxb.	Goddanamara Holabalige, Bolamate	Burseraceae
60	Grewia tiliifolia vahl	Thadsal, Dhaman, Kendalasu, Thadasalu	Tiliaceae
61	Hardwickia binata Roxb	Yennemara, Penai Chowpaina	Fabaceae
62	Helicteres isora L. Kavargi, Murugikayi	Kowri, Yadamuri	Sterculiaceae
63	Hemidesmus indicus (L) R. Br.	Halberu, Sogadeberu Sugandaberu, Nama-daberu Mannariberu	Asclepiadaceae
64	Hibiscus cannabinus L.	Pudike	Malvaceae
65	Halarrhena pubescens (Buch.Ham. Wall ex GDon	Hirekodsa Maddarasa	Apocynaceae
66	Holigarna arnottiana Hook. F	Chara	Anacardiaceae
67	Holigarna beddomei Hook. F	Bettaholegara, Doddeleholegara	Anacardiaceae
68	Hopea parviflora Bedd	Kiralbhogi, Karmara Kallane, Kodachaga Kodamuruka	Dipterocarpaceae
69	Hopea ponga (Dennst.)Mabberly	Haiga, Doddekebogi	Dipterocarpaceae
70	Hydnocarpus alpina Wight	Sooratti	Flacourtiaceae
71	Ixora pavetta Andr.	Gorwi, Kansara, Heddarani, Kansuragi Gorije	Rubiaceae
72	Jasminum arborescens Roxb	Mallige	Oleaceae

Sl. No.	Scientific name of the plant	Local name	Family
73	Garcinia xanthochymus Hook, gex T And	Jarigemara	
74	Kydia calycina Roxb	Bende, Bellaka, Belagu	Malvaceae
75	Lagerstroemia speciosa (L.) Pers	Holenandi	Lythraceae
76	Litsea wightiana (Nus) Hook.J.	Massi or Mashe	Lauraceae
77	Lagerstroemia microcarpa Wight	Nandi, Belmatti Bolandaru, Nans	Lythraceae
78	Lophopetalum wightianum Arn.	Balipale	Celastraceae
79	Macaranga peltata (Roxb.) Muell.-Arg	Uppalige, Kanchupranthi Chandrakala, Batla- chandrike	Euphorbiaceae
80	Persea macrantha (Nees)	Gulumavu, Chittundi Chandrahittu, Katerm	Lauraceae
81	Mallotus philippinensis (Lam.) Muell-Arg	Kumkumadamara, Kapilarangu Hulibendu Urabatti	Euphorbiaceae
82	Mangifera indica L	Mavu	Anacardiaceae
83	Melia dubia Cav	Kadubevu, Bettadabevu Hebbevu	Meliacea
84	Memecylon edule Roxb.	Nemar	Meliaceae
85	Mesua ferrea L.	Nagasampige Nagakesari	Clusiaceae
86	Mimusops elengi L	Ranja, Pagademara Kesara, Malasuri, Yalangi	Sapotaceae
87	Knema attenuata	Ramapathri Hook.J & Thoms) Warb	Myristicaceae
88	Myristica fatua Houtt	Ramapathre	Myristicaceae
89	Myristica malabarica	Ramapathre	Myristicaceae
90	Dimocarpus longana Lour	Chakote	

Sl. No.	Scientific name of the plant	Local name	Family
91	<i>Ochlandra travancorica</i> Benth. Ex. Gamble	Vate	Gramineae
92	<i>Lannea coromandelica</i> (Houth)	Godda, Udimara. Oodimara, Simtimara, Gogal Hemmugodda	Anacardiaceae
93	<i>Olea dioica</i>	Madle, Hekkarakalu	Oleaceae
94	<i>Palaquium ellipticum</i> (Dalz) Baill	Pali, Hadasale, Panchotimara, Hadasaale ,Halusalle	Sapotaceae
95	<i>Pongamia Pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre	Honge, Karanja, Huligili	Fabaceae
96	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Roxb.	Honne, Hane Bijasal	Fabaceae
97	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i> (L.) Benth/ ex Kurz	Chandrike, Nanjaregida Sarpakshi, Sarpagandha	Apocynaceae
98	<i>Rhizophora mucronata</i> Poir	Kandla Kandala	Rhizophoraceae
99	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L	Bhuruga Kempuburuga	Bombacaceae
100	<i>Santalum album</i> L	Shrighandha	Santalaceae
101	<i>Sapindus emarginatus</i> vahl	Antuwala, Norekayi Kugatemara	Sapindaceae
102	<i>Schleichera oleosa</i> (Lour)	Kendala, Kusum Sagade, Kusambi	Sapindaceae
103	<i>Soymida febrifuga</i> (Roxb) A Juss	Somemara, Swamimara Kemmaru, Navilumettu Rohini	Meliaceae
104	<i>Spondias pinnata</i> (L.f) Kurr	Amate, Pundi	Anacardiaceae
105	<i>Mitragyna paraviflora</i> (Roxb.) Korth	Kadivala, Kadagadha Kapari, Kongu	Rubiaceae
106	<i>Sterculia guttata</i> Roxb	Hulitharadu	Sterculiaceae

Sl. No.	Scientific name of the plant	Local name	Family
107	Stereospermum suaveolens (Roxb). DC	Billmara, Belipadri Uppalave, Billa	Bignoniaceae
108	Strychnos nux-vomica L	Kasaraka, Nanjinakoradu Katharike	Loganniaceae
109	Swietenia mahagoni (L.) Jack	Mahagani	Meliaceae
110	Symplocos laurina (Retz.)Wall	Changa, Chunga Lodhra	Symplocaceae
111	Syzygium cumini (L.) Speels	Kadunerale	Myrtaceae
112	Syzygium gardneri ThW	Bilichiravu	Myrtaceae
113	Tectona grandis L.f.	Saguvani, Tega	Verbenaceae
114	Terminalia arjuna (Roxb.ex.DC) Wight & Aru	Holematti, Belimatti Thorematti	Combretaceae
115	Terminalia bellirica (Gaertn) Roxb	Shanthimara Gotingadamara Thare	Combretaceae
116	Terminalia alata Heyne ex Roth	Matti	Combretaceae
117	Tetrameles nudiflora R Br	Cheeni	Datisceae
118	Thespesia populnea (L.) Sol. ex Corr	Bugarimara Hoovarasi Johiherale, Kandarola	Malvaceae
119	Vepris bilocularis (Wight & Aru) Engl.	Doddattoppe	Rutaceae
120	Trewia nudiflora L.	Kadugunbala Katakamba, Hilaga	Euphorbiaceae
121	Vitex altissima L.f	Myrole or Thornukki	Verbenaceae
122	Vitex negundo L.	Nekki, Lakkigida, Lakkili	Verbenaceae
123	Xylia xylocarpa (Roxb.) Taub	Jambe	Fabaceae
124	Ziziphus oenoplia (L.) Mill	Soorimullu	Rhamnaceae

4. Medicinal Plants

Medicinal plants are plenty in the district. Out of 500 species, 320 species are found in Dakshina Kannada district, important ones are found :

Table 1.5 Details of Medicinal Plants in Dakshina Kannada

Botanical Name	Local Name
<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> (L.) Moench	Bende
<i>A. moschatus</i> Medicus	Kasturi Bende
<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	Gurugangi
<i>Acacia sinuata</i> (Lour) Merr.	Shigekai
<i>A. catechu</i> (Roxb.) Willd	Kachu
<i>Acalypha indica</i> L.	Kuppigida
<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Uttarani
<i>Acorus calamus</i> L.	Baje
<i>Adenanthera pavonia</i> L.	Manjetti
<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corr.	Bilwapatre
<i>Aerva lanta</i> (L.) Juss.ex.Shult	Bilhindegida
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L.	Nayi Tulasi
<i>Alangium salvifolium</i> (L.f) Wang.	Ankole
<i>Albizia lebbek</i> (L.) Benth	Bagemara
<i>A. odoratissima</i> (L.f) Benth	Kalbagi
<i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) Burn	Lolisara
<i>Alpinia galanga</i> (L.) Sw.	Rasmi,sugandhavasigida
<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.)R.Br.	Meddale, halemara
<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> (L) R.Br.ex. Dc	Honagonesoppu
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	Mulluharive
<i>Amorphophallus paeoniifolius</i> var <i>camlanulatus</i> (Decnc.) Sivad	Suvarnagadde
<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.	Gerumara
<i>Anamirta cocculus</i> (L.) Wight & Arn.	Kakamari
<i>Ananas comosus</i> (L.) Merr	Ananus
<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm.f.) Wall ex. Ness	Nelabebu, kirthakatti
<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Seethaphala
<i>Aphanamixis polystachya</i> (Wall.)R. Parker	Mullu muntara
<i>Arachis hypogea</i> L.	Nelagadale
<i>Areca catechu</i> L.	Adike
<i>Argyreia nervosa</i> (Bum.f.,)Boj	Samudraphala
<i>Aristolochia indica</i> L.	Eshwariberu
<i>Artocarpus communis</i> J.R. & G. Forst	Devi halasu
<i>A. heterophyllus</i> Lam	Halasu
<i>A. hirsutus</i> Lam	Hebbalasu
<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Wild	Shathavari

Botanical Name	Local Name
<i>Averrhoa carambola</i> L.	Dharehuli
<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss	Bevinamara
<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> (Retz.)Roxb	Bidhiru
<i>Becopa monnieri</i> (L.) Pennell	Jalabfrahmi
<i>Barringtonia acutangala</i> (L). Gaertn	Holekauwa
<i>Basella alba</i> L.	Kempubasale
<i>Benincasa hispida</i> (Thunb.) Cogn	Boodugumbala
<i>Bixa orellana</i> L.	Rangumale
<i>Blumea lacera</i> (Brum.f.)DC	Gandharigida
<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L.	Punarnaava
<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.	Boorugadhamara
<i>Borassus flabellifer</i> L.	Thalemara
<i>Brassica juncea</i> (L.) Czern	Sasive
<i>Buchanania lanzan</i> Spreng	Noorakal
<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Taub.	Muttuga, palasha
<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i> (L.) Roxb	Gajaga
<i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L.)Millsp	Thogari
<i>Colophyllum inophyllum</i> L.	Honne
<i>Colotropsis gigantea</i> (L.) R.Rr	Ekkadagida
<i>Calycopteris floribunda</i> Lam.	Kumusaalu, Engeeru
<i>Canavalia gladiata</i> (Jacq.)DC	Sambe, Thamate balli
<i>Canscora decussata</i> (Roxb.)Schult	Shankapusti
<i>Canthium parviflorum</i> Lam.	Karayi
<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.	Menasina gida
<i>Cardispermum halicacabum</i> L.	Agniballi - Erooballi
<i>Carea arborea</i> Roxb.	Dhaddala
<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	papaya, parangi
<i>Carissa congesta</i> Wight	Karekayi, Karandhe
<i>Caryota urens</i> L.	Bynemara
<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Kakkemara
<i>C. occidentalis</i> L.	Doddathagasi
<i>C. tora</i> L.	Thagasi, Thageethe
<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L.)G.Don	Sadhapushpa
<i>Catunaregam spinosa</i> (Thumb). Tirvengadam	Kaare
<i>Cayratia trifolia</i> (L.) Domin	Heggoli
<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L). Gaertn	Billigoodhuga
<i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.) Urban	Brahmi, Ondelaga
<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> L.	Shivala
<i>Cerbera odollam</i> Gaertn	Kandi
<i>Chonemorpha fragrans</i> (Moon) Alston	Moorva
<i>Cinnamomum verus</i> Presl.	Dalchinni
<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm & Panz.) Swingle	Limbe

Botanical Name	Local Name
<i>C. limon</i> (L.) Burm.f.	Gajalimbe
<i>C. medica</i> L..	Madhala
<i>Cleome viscosa</i> L.	Kadu sasive, nayi sasive
<i>Clerodendrum serratum</i> (L.) Moon	Gantubarangi
<i>C.viscosa</i> Vent	Thaggi
<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L.	Shankapushpa
<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt	Thonde
<i>Cocos mucifera</i> L.	Thenga
<i>Coffea arabica</i> L.	Khafi
<i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i> L.	Kotttibeja
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott	Kesu, Kesavu
<i>Cordia myxa</i> Wight	Challemara
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> L.	Dhaniya
<i>Coscinium fenestratum</i> (Gaertn) Colebr.	marada arishina
<i>Costus speciosus</i> (Koenig ex Retz.)J.E, Smith	Nari kabbu
<i>Crataeva magna</i> (Lour)DC	Nirvala
<i>Cressa cretica</i> L.	Rudanthi
<i>Crinum asiaticum</i> L.	Vishamangali
<i>Crotalaria retusa</i> L.	Gajjegida
<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.	Sowthe
<i>C. sativus</i> L.	Mullu Sowthe
<i>Curculigo archoides</i> Gaertn	Nelathale
<i>Curcuma amada</i> Roxb.	Shunti, Mavinakayi
<i>C.longa</i> L.	Arishina
<i>Cyathula prostrata</i> (L.) Blume	Rakthamarga
<i>Cycas circinalis</i> L.	Mandikalu
<i>Cyclea peltata</i> (La.)Hook.f. & Thoms	Hadeballi
<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> (DC.) Stapf	Majipige hullu
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.)Pers	Garike
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	mastaka, koranarigadde
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb.	Agaru, biradi
<i>Datura metel</i> L.	Ummatti gida, Dattoorigida
<i>Dendrophthoe falcate</i> (L.f) Etting	Bandanage
<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> (L.)DC	Saalaparni
<i>D. triflorum</i> (L.)DC	Kaadupulluporsi
<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> (L.) Wight & Arn	Vadhuvaradha mara, edathari
<i>Dioscorea alata</i> L.	Madhigenasu
<i>Diospyros malabarica</i> (Desr.)Kostel	Bandada mara
<i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i> (L.) Jeffrey	Shivalinga
<i>Drynaria quercifolia</i> (L.)J. Smith	Ashwashakthi
<i>Drypetes roxburghii</i> (Wall.) Huresawa	Putramjeeva

Botanical Name	Local Name
<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L.)L.	Garga
<i>Elephantopus scaber</i> L.	Nelamucchala
<i>Elettaria cardamomum</i> Maton	Elakkigida
<i>Eleusine coracana</i> (L.) Gaertn	Raagi
<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> (L.)DC	Ililiki
<i>Erythrina variegata</i> L.	Hungaraka, Harivana
<i>Euphorbia ligularia</i> Roxb.	Ellikayi
<i>E. thymifolia</i> L.	Kempunene hakki
<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> (L.)L.	Vishnukranthi
<i>Ficus amottiana</i> (Miq.)Miq.	Kallaswatha
<i>F. benghalensis</i> L.	Ala, Goli mara
<i>F. hispida</i> L.f.	Kaaduhatti
<i>F. microcarpa</i> L.f.	Itthi
<i>F. religiosa</i> L.	Ashwatta, Arali
<i>F. racemosa</i> L.	Atthi
<i>Flacouritia indica</i> (Burm.f.)Merr.	Nekkeharagu, Jeda
<i>Garcinia gummi-gutta</i> (L.) Robs	Upagi mara
<i>G.morella</i> (Gaern.)Desr.	Jeerige huli
<i>Garuga pinnata</i> Roxb.	Halabalage
<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	Koli kuttuma
<i>Glycosmis pentaphylloa</i> (Retz.) DC	gurodhagida
<i>Grewia tiliifolia</i> Vahal	Dhadasalu
<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> (Retz.) R.Br	Madhunashini
<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb.	Shivani, Kashmeeri
<i>Haldina cordifolia</i> (Roxb.)Ridsdale	Anavu
<i>Hedyotis corymbosa</i> (L.) Lam	Parpata hullu
<i>H. herbacea</i> L.	Urakigida
<i>Helicteres isora</i> L.	Kempu kaveri
<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> L.	Chelubaladha gida
<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (L) R. Br.	Naamadha balli
<i>Hibiscus hispidissimus</i> Griffith	Huligowri, gumachi
<i>H. rasa-sinesis</i> L.	Dasavala
<i>Hiptage benghalensis</i> (L.)Kurz	Madhavilathe
<i>Holarrhena pubescens</i>	Kodasige, Kodagasana
(Buch.-Ham) Wall, ex Dom	Holoptelea integrifolia
(Roxb.) Planch	Thapasimara, Raahubeeja
<i>Homonium riparia</i> Lour.	Sanna pasanachida
<i>Hugonia mystax</i> L.	Modirkanna, Mrema
<i>Hydnocarpus laurifolia</i> (Dennst.) Sleumer	GarudaPhala
<i>Hygrophila schulli</i> (Buch. - Ham.)	
MR. & S.N Almeida	Kolavalike
<i>Hygroryza aristata</i> (Retz.) Nees ex Wight & Am.	Jyarahumedhe

Botanical Name	Local Name
<i>Ichnocarps frutescens</i> (L.) R.Br.	Kappunamadha беру
<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> L.	Neligida
<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam.	Sihigenasu
<i>I. mauritiana</i> Jacq.	Nelagumbala
<i>I. nil</i> (L.) Roth	Gowribeeja
<i>I. pes-caprae</i> (L.) R Br.	Adambu bali
<i>I. sepiaria</i> Roxb.	Lakshmana
<i>Ixora coccinea</i> L.	Kiskara, Kephala
<i>Jasminum gradiflorum</i> L.	Jaji mallige
<i>J. multiflorum</i> (Burm.f.) Andr.	Magi mallige
<i>J. sambac</i> (L.) Ait.	Mallige, dundu mallige
<i>Jatreopha curacas</i> L.	Hadlu haralu, Bili Owdala
<i>Justicia adhatoda</i> L.	Adusoge
<i>J. gendarussa</i> Burm.f.	Karnekki
<i>Kaempferia galangal</i> L.	Kachora
<i>K. rorunda</i> L.	Nela sampige
<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i> (Lam.) Pers	Kadu basale
<i>Kyllinga nemoralis</i> (Forster) Dandy ex. Hutch	Shwetha nirvita
<i>Lablab purpureus</i> L.	Avare
<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (Mol.) Standley	Sore
<i>Lannea coromandelica</i> (Houtt.) Merr	Oodhmara
<i>Lantana camara</i> L.	Kadugulabi
<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.	Madhurangi
<i>Leea indica</i> (Burm.f.) Merr	Andhili, gandhapatri
<i>Leucas indica</i> (L.) R.Br.ex. Vatke	Tumbe
<i>Limnophila aromatica</i> (L.) Merr.	Mangannari
<i>Luffa acutangula</i> (L.) Roxb.	Hirekayi
<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> Mill	Tomato
<i>L. cylindrica</i> (L.) M. Roem	Tuppaheere
<i>Macrotyloma uniflorum</i> (Lam.) Verde	Hurali
<i>Mallotus philippensis</i> (Lam.) Muell. - Arg	Kampillaka
<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Mavu
<i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz	Maragenasu
<i>Manilkara hexandra</i> (Roxb.) Dubard	Halehannu kirni
<i>Maranta arundinacea</i> L.	kuvegida
<i>Marsilea minuta</i> L.	Chiqiginasoppu
<i>Melia azedarach</i> L.	Thurakabevu
<i>Mentha arvensis</i> L.	Pudhina
<i>Merremia tridentata</i> (L.) Hall.f.	Orasarani
<i>Mesua ferrea</i> L.	Nagasampige
<i>Michelia champaca</i> L.	Sampige
<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L.	Naachigegida

Botanical Name	Local Name
<i>Mimusops elengi</i> L.	Renje, Ukula
<i>Momordica charantia</i> L.	Hagala
<i>Monochoria vaginalis</i> (Burm.f.) K.B. Presl	Indhivaraa
<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	Nugge
<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (L.) DC	Nayihonamguballi
<i>Mukia maderaspatana</i> (L.) Roem.	Kadu pappateballi
<i>Murraya koenigii</i> (L.) Spreng.	Karibevu
<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> L.	Baali
<i>Mussaenda frondosa</i> L.	Bellota
<i>Myristica fragrans</i> Houtt.	Jaytkayi
<i>M. malabarica</i> Lam.	Ramapatre
<i>Naravelia zeylanica</i> (L.) DC.	Nendamalli
<i>Naregamia alata</i> Wight & Arn.	Nelakandhigida
<i>Neolamarekia cadamba</i> (Roxb.) Bosser	Kadambamara
<i>Nerium oleander</i> L.	Kanagila
<i>Nervilia aragona</i> Gaud	Padmacharani
<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L.	Hogesoppu
<i>Nilgiranthus ciliatus</i> (Nees) Bremek.	Sahachaara
<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i> L.	Parijatha
<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> Burm.f.	Bili Nydhile
<i>Ocimum canum</i> Sims.	Nayi tulasi
<i>O. basilicum</i> L.	Kama kasturi
<i>O. sanctum</i> L.	Tulasi, Krishnatulasi
<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> (L.) Benth ex. Kurz	Anemungu
<i>Oryza sativa</i> L.	Batta
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.	Pullampurachi
<i>Pandanus odoratissimus</i> L.F.	Kedage
<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i> L.	Haraka
<i>Padalium murex</i> L.	Aneneggilu
<i>Phyla nodiflora</i> L.	Nela hippala
<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schum. & Thonn	Nelanelli
<i>P. emblica</i> L.	Nelli
<i>P. reticulatus</i> Poir	Pulaveri
<i>Physalis minima</i> L.	Guddehannu
<i>Piper betle</i> L.	Veelayadele
<i>P. longum</i> L.	Hipli
<i>P. nigrum</i> L.	Olle menasu
<i>Plectranthus amboinicus</i> (Lour.) Spreng	Doddapatre
<i>Plumbago indica</i> L.	Kempuchitra moola
<i>Plumeria rubra</i> L.	Kadu sampige,
	Devaganigalu
<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> (Sonn.) Thw	Kambada mara, hessare

Botanical Name	Local Name
<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre	Hongemara
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	Doddagunisoppu
<i>Premna coriacea</i> C.B. Clarke	Thakkila, annamantha
<i>Pseudarthria viscida</i> (L.) Wight & Arn.	Salaparni
<i>Psidium gujava</i> L.	Perale
<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Roxb.	Benga, honnemara
<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	Dalimbe
<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i> (L.) Benth ex Kurz	Pakalagaruda
<i>Rhaphidophora pertusa</i> (Roxb.) Schott	Kandhodiballi
<i>Rhinacanthus nasutus</i> (L.) Kurz.	Nagamalli
<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Haralu, Owdhala
<i>Rotula aquatica</i> Lour.	Phasanabeda
<i>Rubia cardifolia</i> L.	Manjisthu
<i>Saccharum arundinaceum</i> Retz.	Kadukabbu
<i>S. officinarum</i> L.	Kabbu
<i>S. spontaneum</i> L.	Hucchukabbu
<i>Salvadora persica</i> L.	Gonimara
<i>Samadera indica</i> Gaertn	Nafa, samadhera
<i>Santalum album</i> L.	Shrigandhada mara
<i>Sapindus laurifolius</i> Vahl	Antavala
<i>Saraca asoca</i> (Roxb)de. Wilde	Ashokadhamara
<i>Sarcostigma kleinii</i> Wight & Arn.	Puwanne
<i>Schleichera oleosa</i> (Lour.) Oken	Chakkotha, Kendhala
<i>Securinega leucopyrus</i> (Willd.) Muell.-Arg	Kariyahuli, GudaPha
<i>Sesamum indicum</i> L.	Ellu
<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Poir	Agasi
<i>Sida eordata</i> (Burm.f.) Borss.	Hettotti, Chittuharalu
<i>S. rhombifolia</i> L.	Kallangadale
<i>Solanum melogena</i> L.	Badhanekayi
<i>S. nigrum</i> L.	Kakamachi
<i>S. surattense</i> Burm.f.	Nelagulla
<i>Solena amplexicaulis</i> (Lam.) Gandhi	Bimpuli
<i>Spermacoce hispida</i> L.	Madhanabeedu
<i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i> L.	Gaddekarandhe
<i>Spondias pinnata</i> (L.f.) Kurtz.,	Ambademara
<i>Stereospermum colais</i> (Buch.-Ham.ex. Dillw)	Pathala Mabbberly
<i>Streblus asper</i> Lour.	Mitlimara, Punji
<i>Strychnos mux-vomica</i> L.	Kasara kanamara
<i>Syzygium aromaticum</i> (L.) Merrill & Perry	Lavanga
<i>S. cumini</i> (L.) Skeels	Nerala
<i>S. jambos</i> (L.) Alston Tabernaemontana	Ponnerala
<i>divaricata</i> (L.) R. Br. Ex. Roem. & Schult	Nandhibattalu

Botanical Name	Local Name
<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Huli
<i>Tactona grandis</i> L.f.	Tega, Saguwani
<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> (L.) Pers.	Phanike
<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb. Ex.DC) Wight & Arn.	Bilimatti
<i>T bellirica</i> (Gaertn) Roxb.	Shanthimara
<i>T.chebula</i> Retz.,	Analekayi
<i>T. alata</i> Heyne ex Roth	Banapu, matti
<i>T. paniculata</i> Roth	Marva
<i>Thespesia populnea</i> (L.) Soland ex Correa	Huvarasi
<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Miers ex.	
Hook. F. & Thoms.	Amruthaballi
<i>Toddalia asiatica</i> (L.) Lam.	Mullumastige, Mustimullu
<i>Toona ciliata</i> Roem.	Biligandhagiri
<i>Tragia involucrata</i> L.	Thurabeballi
<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i> L.	Kahi padavala
<i>T. tricuspidata</i> Lour.	Kakkemandali
<i>Tylophora indica</i> (Burm. F.) Merr	Kirumanjiballi
<i>Uvaria narum</i> (Dunal) Wall. Ex Wight	Unayina gida
	Vateria indica L.
	Dhoopada mara
<i>Ventilago maderaspatana</i> Gaettn	Pappali
<i>Vernonia anthelmintica</i> (L.) Willd.	Kadu Jeerige
<i>Vernonia cinerea</i> (L.) Less	Sahadevi
<i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i> (L.) Nash	Lavancha, Mudhivala
<i>Vigna mungo</i> (L.) Hepper	Uddu
<i>V. radiata</i> (L.) Wilezek	Hesaru
<i>V. radiata</i> Var. <i>sublobata</i> (Roxb.) Verde	Kaduuddu
<i>V. unguiculata</i> (L.) Walp ssp. <i>Cylindria</i> (L.) Eselt	Alasandhi
<i>Vitex negunda</i> L.	Naragundi
<i>V. trifolia</i> L.	Nerlakki
<i>Wedelia chinensis</i> (Osbeck) Merr.	Kalasarji, Gargagi
<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> (L.) Kurz	Dhataki
<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> (Roxb.) R.Br.	Kirikodasige
<i>Zanonia India</i> L.	Kunthali
<i>Zanthoxylum rhetsa</i> (Roxb.)DC.	Gamatemara
<i>Zea mays</i> L.	Mekkejola
<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Rosc.	Shunti
<i>Ziziphuy mauritiana</i> Lam	Bore, bogari
<i>Z. oenoplia</i> (L.) Mill	Kanerigida, surimullu

FAUNA

The wild life of Dakshina Kannada district is both abundant and varied. It is the home of a variety of fauna which are both small and big, including vertebrates. It is apparent that the fauna and more particularly the percentage of larger mammals essentially reflect the abundance of flora in the area. It is no strange that animals depend on vegetation as food chain and where there is great diversity of flora; one can expect the diversity of animals too. Tree dwelling animals like monkeys generally abound in ever green forests, if the availability of food is taken as one of the criteria. Similarly, the deciduous forests have proved more functional for herbivorous giant mammals like bisons, elephants and deers etc.

Out of six forests groups which have supported wild life in Karnataka, two are to be found in the coastal part and mountain ranges bordering the district. The evergreen forests are no doubt very dense except at some places where some indent has been made due to the persistent human activity. Such areas generally are covered by withered leaves and as could be expected, the growth of grass is very limited in such cases. This ecological set up has encouraged the tree dwelling monkeys and minor mammals like squirrels, instead of grazing ungulates and elephants. Animals like black bear, wild boar, which show duality in their food habits could be seen in the area. These animals can survive with limited food. Since vegetation likes bamboo and plants with leaf at the lower reach are generally scarce, these forests are not suited for herbivorous animals. On the other hand, there is abundant moisture and ecological support system that has encouraged insects, amphibians, and reptiles to thrive well in these areas. Rarely does it happen when forests with profuse canopy trees are invaded by alien plant that turn out to be a good grazing ground for animals. The deciduous forests and their environment are highly suited for mammals. Though, the evergreen forests and deciduous forests suffer heavily, but, nevertheless, they encourage grass and bushes which in turn support large sized wild animals. The unlimited disintegration of forests has encouraged the rapid growth of weeds like lantana and *eupatorium* which have suppressed the growth of the local species. It may look beneficial, apparently that some animals live on wild fruits and flower (berries). But, in the long run, it turns out to be futile due to other harmful effect the destruction brings.

The lush forests in the coastal parts were once the home for a variety of wild life. Sadly, today they no longer have the same

environment to support these creatures. Heavy cutting of trees and disintegration of forests have proved detrimental to the wild life. The sea dwelling animals of coastal area include whales, sea turtles and sea snakes, balaeloptera, a-genus of whales lives in the sea and sea cows; dugong are found in Bays and lagoons in the coastal areas.

Endangered and would be extinct animals of the district is listed below:

Table 1.6 : Details of Endangered Animal Species in Dakshina Kannada District

Species	Zone
<i>Avicennia officinalis</i>	Mangrove, Coastal Saline
<i>Gracilaia verrucosa A. marina</i>	Alga, Mangrove, Coastal Saline
<i>Kandelia kandel</i>	Mangrove, Coastal saline
<i>Rhizophora mucronata</i>	Mangrove, Coastal saline
<i>Sonneratia alba</i>	Mangrove, Coastal saline
<i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i>	Mangrove, dune, upstream
<i>Excoecaria agallocha</i>	Mangrove, Upstream
<i>Cheatomaorpha lineum</i>	Alga, Backwaters
<i>Ipomoea perscaprae</i>	Shrub, Coastal dune
<i>Asparagus dumosus</i>	Shrub, Coastal dune
<i>Spenifex littoreus</i>	Shrub, Coastal dune
<i>Cyperus aristatus</i>	Shrub, Coastal dune
<i>Sporoborus tremulus</i>	Shrub, Coastal dune
<i>Leucas aspera</i>	Shrub, Coastal dune
<i>Thespsia populnea</i>	Tree, Coastal dune
<i>Rhizophora conjugata</i>	Mangrove, Upstream
<i>Rhizophora conjugata</i>	Mangrove, Upstream
<i>Sonneratia caseolaris</i>	Mangrove, Upstream
<i>Salvadora persica</i>	Shrub, Upstream
<i>Ierodendrum inerme</i>	Shrub, Upstream
<i>Acanthus ilicifolius</i>	Shrub, Upstream
<i>Entreeromorpha intestinalis</i>	Tree, Backwaters
<i>Chetomaorpha lineum</i>	Alga, Backwaters, dune
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Tree, Coastal dune
<i>Vitex negundo</i>	Tree, Back shore
<i>Pandanus Sp.</i>	Shrub, backshore
<i>Durana repens</i>	Shrub,
<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	Tree, Back shore
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Tree, Back shore

Table 1.7 Rare and Endangered Fauna and Flora of Coastal part

Species	Type	Zone	Status
<i>Pteropthalmus</i> Sp.	Mud Shipper	Intertidal	uncommon
Fishing Cat	Mammal	Lagoon	Rare*
Otter	Mammal	Lagoon	Rare*
Osprey	Bird	Lagoon	Endangered
Green Turtle	Reptile	Sea	Rare*
Olive Ridley	Reptile	Sea	Rare*
Water Monitor			
<i>Varanus Salvator</i>	Reptile	Lagoon	Threatened*
Common monitor			
<i>V. benghalensis</i>	Reptile	Lagoon	Threatened*
Estuarine Crocodile			
<i>Crocodilus Porosus</i>	Reptile	Lagoon	V.rare*
<i>Cryptocoryne congenatoides</i>	Marsh Plant	Coast	rare**
<i>Hubbarda heptaneuron</i>	Grass	River	Extinct(?)**
<i>Nelumbo mucifera</i>	Plant	Ponds	Heavily used
<i>Hydrobryopsis sessilis</i>	Plant	Stream	rare
<i>Aponogeton appendiculatus</i>	Plant	Coast	Threatened

Birds: There are no bird sanctuaries worth naming in Dakshina Kannada; but, there is no dearth of diversity of birds. Different habitats – right from evergreen forest to islands near the shore, have proved to be congenial habitat for the birds. A total of 320 species of birds have been identified in the district. It includes wild birds, aquatic birds, sea birds and those living the coast. While, the evergreen forests of the Western Ghats are home for wild birds, the water birds are comfortable with back water, reservoirs and rivers. The coastal part of the sea is a special habitat and aptly has encouraged rare birds in these zones.

Hornbills, nicknamed as rain nightingales are the endemic species of the Western Ghats pied hornbills are becoming rare and the impact of deforestation is visible to a larger extent. Bellied sea gull is yet another bird listed as endangered species in the district. This rare bird is protected under the wild life (conservation) Act. The other important birds of interest are Ceylon frog mouth, black kestrel, imperial green pigeon, nightjar, laughing thrush, emerald dove. The waders and water dwelling birds are aplenty. Among the abundant water birds, mention may be made of heron, grey heron, purple heron, darter, little grebe(dabchick), water hens and a wide variety of ducks, heron (Krouncha), coot,

kingfishers. In addition, the other scavengers like shikra, kestrel black kite and crows flourish in large numbers. Birds from the northern hemisphere migrate too many parts of the coastal areas from March to April, every year. A total of 35 varieties of migratory birds have been listed as on now. Their details are to be found in the next table:

Table 1.8 Migratory Birds in Dakshina Kannada district during winter season

Name of the Birds	Scientific Name	Migratory places
Common Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Europe - Siberia
Garganey	<i>A querquedula</i>	Europe - Siberia
Northern pintail	<i>A. acuta</i>	North Europe
Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	Himayala, Pakistan
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	North Kashmir, Himalaya
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	North Europe
Jack Snipe	<i>Limnocyttus minimus</i>	North Europe, Siberia
Black-bailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Central Europe
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius Phaeopus</i>	Central Europe
Eurasian Curlew	<i>N. arquata</i>	North Central Europe
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Central Europe, Tibet
Common Greenshank	<i>T. nebularia</i>	Central Europe, North Asia
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>T. stagnatilis</i>	Central Europe
Wood Sandpiper	<i>T. glareola</i>	Central Europe, Siberia
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Himalaya
Terek Sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	North Europe, Siberia
Little Stint	<i>Caladris minuta</i>	Siberia
Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	North Europe
Dunlin	<i>Caladris. alpina</i>	North Europe, North Asia
Pacific Golden plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	North Europe, North Asia
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Siberia
Lesser Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius mangolus</i>	Europe
Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Europe
Slender-billed Gull	<i>Larus genei</i>	
Brown-headed Gull	<i>Larus brunnicapillus</i>	Ladakh, Tibet

Name of the Birds	Scientific Name	Migratory places
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	
Lesser crested tern	<i>Sterna bengalensis</i>	Pakistan
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	North India (Kashmir)
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Europe (Himalaya)
Western Marsh-Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	West Himalaya
Pallid harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	
Barn swallow	<i>Hirunda rustica</i>	
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Pakistan, Kashmir
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Himalaya
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Himalaya
Rosy Starling	<i>Sturnus roseus</i>	Pakistan

Birds migrating from a long distance generally fly in groups and belong to two or three different species. The coast, nearby islands, paddy fields, back water areas, soil mounds, amidst river are the favourite places of the migratory birds. It is only after the close examination; one could notice their wide varieties which are not generally revealed at the first instance.

Depending on the local conditions, many birds change their habitat accordingly. When the tanks and minor water bodies get dried up in summer, the aquatic birds are quick to leave the place in search of suitable habitat. The birds which are scattered in the winter season go in search of tanks and ponds in the coastal regions concurrently. It is also observed that the local migratory birds do not prefer to migrate to the same place every year. On their flight, if they come across suitable place, the birds prefer to stay there for a brief stint. Cormorant, darter, ibis, purple heron and grey heron are among the birds which change their local habitat.

Some sea birds when faced with bellowing rainy season and roaring wind prefer to take shelter in the coastal areas; it is not their destination, however. But, they would have missed their way during migration. In some cases, during their long journey, the birds would have faced fatigue and would rest wherever they could. Of late, some of the strange birds are noticed migrating to the Dakshina Kannada district and are listed here

Table 1.9 : Details of Migratory birds

Common Name	Scientific Name	Possible places of Migration
Masked Booby	<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	Laccadive's Islands
Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougalli</i>	Islands of Arabian Sea (Laccadive)
Bridled Tern	<i>Sterna anaethetus</i>	Islands of Arabian Sea (Laccadive)
Great Frigatebird	<i>Fregata minor</i>	Pacific Ocean
Magnificent Frigate	<i>Frigata. magnificens*</i>	Pacific Ocean
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	North India
Red billed Tropicbird	<i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	Islands of Arabian Sea (Laccadive)
South Polar Skua	<i>Catheracta maccormicki</i>	South Pole (Antarctica)
Spot-billed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus phillippensis</i>	Local Migratory bird

*Note: Of the birds listed above, magnificent Frigate is not listed in the standard text as migratory bird to the Indian subcontinent. Acknowledgement: The technical help received from K.S.Naveen in translating 'Chapter on Birds' is acknowledged.

The birds of Dakshina Kannada too face serious environmental problems. King Vultures were reported from coastal part, about 40 years ago and today, it is reported to be absent in the district. Way back in 1990, a national level scientific studies were conducted about the status of King Vulture. It is disheartening to note that there is not a single bird of this genus or its nest is reported from the Survey in the district. Vultures, which are on the tip of pyramid of food chain, are subjected to a variety of pressure and the problems are multi-dimensional. The pesticides have definitely made an impact on their reproduction. Clearing bigger trees have adversely affected on the building of nests. The non-availability of dead animals is yet another serious problem, and the overall result is the decline of predatory birds. King Vultures have completely vanished in the coastal part and the situation is not different with white -backed Vultures also.

Coastal erosion is a serious problem in this region. Erecting wall to check the invasion of water is considered to be a workable solution. But, such erections have direct bearing on the birds which live in the coast. Particularly, species like Dunlin, Sanderling and ringed Plover etc. practically suffer from the loss of habitat.

FORESTS

In the revised survey of forest by H.G. Champion and S.K. Sethi, details of different types of forests in Mangalore Forest Division are available and are given in the subsequent paragraphs. However, no area represents a particular type of forest and transition from one forest to the other is very much conspicuous. It can be generalized that, out of total area of forest, evergreen forests constitute 0.5 per cent, semi evergreen forest 54 per cent, and humid deciduous forest 42 per cent and the other types make 3.5 per cent. But, between them it is not possible to demarcate the boundaries.

Lateritic Scrub Lateritic scrub is found in dry areas of the coastal district, where the lateritic soil is developed at a much shallower part. This type is confined to the reserves towards the coast where the soil is dry, shallow and lateritic due to denudation and exposure. Though the environment is highly favourable for the growth of evergreen or semi evergreen forest, the land is more or less denuded and is exposed to the natural agents of weathering like rains, wind and heat from the sun. Only scrubs are successful in such environment. The stunted growths of trees – mainly deciduous, belong to the open type scrub forest. The vegetation is almost scarce and only few species of evergreen forest which have adapted to tropical conditions seem to survive in such conditions. The undergrowth is thin including xerophytic evergreens. *The important Plant species are : Terminalia chebula, Careya arborea, Strychnos nux-vomica, Anacardium occidentale; Randia species, Ixora etc.,*

Southern Secondary Moist mixed Deciduous Forest: This type of forests are to be seen in the western part of Mangalore Forest Division, where the environment, though suited for the development of tropical or semi tropical forest, the soil is more favorable for moist mixed deciduous forests. Kumri cultivation, over exploitation of forests products, grazing of cattle, fire, and have all contributed in their own way for degeneration of forests. Inevitably, only forests of this type thrive in such environment. The forest is similar to the climax moist deciduous type but usually with few fine big trees and more of soft quick growth species. Like the luxuriant moist mixed evergreen forest, here also the trees are tall, soft and grow in a short time. Whatever the trees left out in the primary forest are to be seen mainly in wet land and moisture laden areas. No doubt, the control of wild fire and simultaneously the growth of evergreen forest have come in the way of the development of moisture mixed deciduous forests. The ground is covered by shrubs and trees with withering leaves

and grass, wherever wild fire occurs frequently. In addition, the thickness of soil is very limited and mostly made up of rocky debris and as such is prone to erosion. But, the development of lateritic soil is characteristic of such environment. *The important plant species are : Terminalia paniculata, Bombax ceiba, Mangifera indica, Dalbergia latifolia, Adina cordifolia, Dillenia pentagyna, Schleicheria oleosa, Alstonia scholaris, Xylia xylocarpa, Lagerstroemia lanceolata, Olea dioica, Careya arborea, Emblica officinalis, Strychnos nuxvomica, Clerodendron infortunatum, Helecteris isora.* In damp areas evergreen undergrowth includes *Actinodaphne, Psychotria, Webera, Ixora and Strobilanthes.* No bamboos but canes are confined to wet pockets. Climbers of the species of *Calycopteris floribunda, Acacia species* are common.

Lateritic Semi Evergreen Forest: The forest of this category is to be seen in the areas where there is abundant lateritic soil and plants like *Xylia xylocarpa* are characteristic of this type of forests. The environment, though, resembles that of semi evergreen forests, and the soil is lateritic in nature, is shallow and dry for its most part. *The important Plant species are Xylia xylocarpa, Pterocarpus marsupium, Grewia tiliaefolia, Terminalia species, Careya arborea, Bridelia retusa, Calycopteris floribunda, Strychnos nux-vomica, Lea indica.* Generally sparse *Adhatoda vasica, Holarrhena antidysenterica.*

West Coast Secondary Evergreen Dipterocarpus Forest: The plains below the Western Ghats have encouraged this type of forests. The characteristic features of these forests are the uniformity and luxuriant growth and without a definite middle storey but with undergrowth of evergreen shrubs. The species *Hopea parviflora* is aplenty in Evergreen Dipterocarpus Forest. The climate is hot and equable and the soil is red, often lateritic in eroded depressions. *The important Plant species are; Hopea parviflora, Hopea wightiana, Vateria indica, Diospyros microphylla, Eugenia gardneri, Aporosa lindleyana, Olea dioica, Syzygium Species, Ixora and Calycopteris floribunda bushes.* No Bamboo.

West Coast Semi Evergreen Forest: This forms the intermediate type between the evergreen forest and the moist mixed deciduous forest. It forms a closed high forest containing intimate mixture of tree species of both evergreen and deciduous though extensive consociations notably of *xyhis xylocarpa* are met with. The number of species is high than in the true evergreen. Tall trees with luxuriant growth are a plenty in this type of forest. Another interesting feature is the abundance of evergreen vegetation at lower level and climbers tend to be very heavy. The ground

level is made up of bushy shrubs. The bamboo vegetation is represented by *Bambusa bambos* and *Terminalia paniculata* is a common species in West Coast Semi Evergreen Forest. Epiphytes and Ferns are abundant. Mostly found on hill slopes from 50 to 1050m but also on plains. The important Plant species are: *Terminalia paniculata*, *Diospyros* spp, *Lagerstroemia lanceolata*, *Lophopetalum wightianum*, *Machilus macarantha*, *Cinnamomum* spp, *Hopea parviflora*, *Mangifera indica*, *Artocarpus hirsuta*, *Holigarna arnotiana*, *Elaeocarpus serratus*, *Mallotus philippensis*, *Diospyros* spp, *Lxora* spp, *Strobilanthus*, *Lxora*. Climbers and canes are numerous.

West Coast Tropical Evergreen Forest: This forms a part of dense evergreen forests of Mangalore Forest Division. Generally, these are abundant in the areas where there is rainfall of more 3,000 mm. and are located on the slopes of Western Ghats - 120 to 250 m. above the sea level. The moisture and nature of soil are highly favourable for the development of tropical evergreen forest. These are characterized by the presence of a large number of species, which grow to lofty heights. The canopy is unbroken, extremely dense and almost entirely evergreen. Long cylindrical boles with thin bark are typical but buttresses are also frequently seen. Cauliflory and coloured juvenile foliage are striking and attractive features of the evergreen forests. Besides, innumerable leeches are present in these forests. The important Plant species are *Dipterocarpus indicus*, *Hopea wightiana*, *Vaheria indica*, *Calophyllum wightianum*, *Hardwickia pinnata*, *Artocarpus hirsute*, *Machilus macarania*, *Matgnifera indica*, *Lophopetalum wightianum*, *Olea dioca* etc., *Aporosa lindleyana*, *Myristica* spp, *Garcinia* spp, *Caryota urens*, *Elaeocarpus serratus*, *Strobilanthus* spp, *Psychotria* spp, *Lea sambucina*. Climbers are seen often and are mainly of *Entada scandens*, *Dioscorea* spp. Regeneration of inferior spp is more abundant than that of merchantable ones. Epiphytes are numerous, mosses and ferns occur almost everywhere.

Southern Wet Bamboo Brakes : Wet Bamboo are usually found along streams or on badly drained hollows in the evergreen tract more or less displacing the trees and are often very dense. The bamboos tend to be of smaller types than the big clumped species. Species of *Ochlandra*(reeds)frequently occur in damp sites and are extended in areas where the canopy is broken.

Cane Brakes: Cane Brakes are commonly found in evergreen and semi evergreen forests where there is less desiccation of water. Many

species of *Calamas* have been reported from such areas. Here the soils are permanently wet and usually fine clay with very rich in humus.

Mangalore forest division happens to be the only forest division in the district and encompass forest areas belonging to five taluks of Dakshina Kannada. The forest areas of Mudabidri and Venur zones are clubbed under Kundapur and Karkala of Udupi district. This division extends between the East longitude $74^{\circ} 45'$ - $75^{\circ} 33'$ and $12^{\circ} 30'$ - $13^{\circ} 04'$ North latitude. It has a geographical area 4,391 sq km of which the reserved forests constitute 1,228 sq km. The reserved forest has been leased out to an extent of 104 sq km both for government and private agencies to raise rubber, cashewnut, coco and arecanut plantation. This extends up to Puttur, Sulya, Mangalore, Buntval and Belthangadi taluks. All the forest areas are in the Western Ghats excluding the sub-division belonging to Buntval and Mangalore taluks. This division, in fact, forms a part of catchment area of Netravathi and Payaswini rivers, where a number of tributaries like Gundya, Kumaradhara, Gurupura and Neria take their birth. In all, there are eight regional forests zones (sub divisions) in Mangalore forest division, namely, Mangalore, Buntval, Uppinangady, Belthangadi, Puttur, Panja, Sulya and Subramanya. The district boasts five social forest divisions namely Sulya, Puttur, Belthangadi, Bantval and Mangalore.

The Mangalore forest division is known for its diversity of both the fauna and flora and comprises of about 1,12,816 hectares of forest land. Further, about 400 species of medical plants and 180 species of edible plants and many varieties of archids are reported from this division. Since the district is located on the edge of the Western Ghats, it enjoys heavy rains during the monsoon period and hence supports dense forest.

General Condition of the Forest: The general condition of the forest is poor and does not indicate the original luxuriant growth mainly due to the past practice of *kumri* and over exploitation in the recent years in the accessible areas. The exploitation in the past was mainly for earning more revenue. All the economic species, which are valuable as timber, plywood and railway sleepers, were felled without bestowing any care towards their regeneration. Besides, the practice of collection of green manure by destruction of saplings, recurring fires and grazing are the contributory factors which noticeably destabilized the micro-climate, rainfall and groundwater regime. Evergreen forests are replaced either by the deciduous species or by a type of evergreen inferior to the original. The richest forests of the ghats and foothills suffered the most. Exposed

southerly or westerly slopes are the ones severely modified. The northern slopes have often reverted to the evergreen or mixed types, containing both deciduous and softwood species but of much value.

There has been a serious depletion of the growing stock and heavy opening of the canopy resulting in weed growth, hindering regeneration of principal species and thereby degradation of the forest.

The coastal forests are displace to the scrub types or the secondary moist deciduous type, due to the incessant cutting by local people for firewood, small timber and lopping of the trees for the purpose of green manure for their fields. The collection of leaf litter exposes the ground, causing severe soil erosion and deterioration of the site. Abnormal disturbance to the original crop has in many places resulted in the occupation of the site by dominant or exclusive growth of *Eupatorium* which a menace is being difficult to eradicate. The growth of woody climbers is so prolific in many areas that they hinder the development of good top canopy. Continuous tall evergreen patches are scarce, due to lack of tending and severe competition of woody climbers and rank growth. Many of the higher ridges of the ghats are devoid of tree growth and comprise of grassy banks.

The zone wise forests area (hectares) of Mangalore Regional Forest Division is shown in the following table.

Table 1.10 : Details of Forest Land

Name of the Zone	Forest land as per Sec. 16	Forest land as per Sec 17	Forest land Sec. 4	Total Forest land (Hectare)	Other govt./land	Total area (ha)
Buntval	0	1,88.68	315.53	2204.31	245.40	2,449.71
Belthangadi	0	10,667.30	1,317.79	11,985.09	3,054.01	15,039.10
Mangalore	0	0	0	0	334.35	334.35
Panja	0	11,908.52	546.60	12,455.12	455.93	12,911.05
Puttur	8,874.46	3,033.36	970.89	12,878.71	1,379.33	14,258.04
Subramanya	570.24	30,386.05	0	30,906.79	232.11	31,138.90
Sulya	1,907.48	14,263.13	78.00	16,248.62	1,134.62	17,383.23
Uppinangadi	24,750.52	384.83	1,001.83	26,137.38	1,244.41	27,481.79
Total of all the zones	48,409.05	60,176.22	4,230.64	12,816.01	8,180.16	1,20,996.17

The details of areas of forest leased out and given for other purposes is shown in the next table.

Table 1.11 : Details of Forest Land

Name of the Zone	Total notified forest area (ha)	Area leased out of KFDC (ha)	Area leased out KSDC (ha)	Area leased out for research (ha)	Area leased out for Others (ha)	Non forest area (ha)	Total Forest area available (ha)
Buntwal	2,204.31	0	602.89	0	0	0	1,601.00
Belthan-gadi	11,985.09	0	363.24	0	87.55	0	11,354.28
Panja	12,455.12	56.76	484.77	0	9.71	1.32	11,902.56
Puttur	12,878.71	2,212.49	1,989.02	80.94	8.50	0.96	8,596.80
Subramanya	30,906.79	1,551.58	80.94	121.45	51.40	0	29,101.42
Sulya	16,248.61	529.85	364.09	0	82.44	0	15,271.33
Uppinangadi	26,137.38	92.64	1,512.07	0	105.21	0	24,427.46
Total	1,12,816	4,443	5,388	202	345	2.3	1,02,435

The important non timber trees of the district are listed below. These trees are being used for the preparation of medicinal, manure and cosmetic products.

List of Forest Products: 1) *Acacia sinuate* (Seegekai) 2) *Artocarpus gomezianus* (Vatekayi) 3) *Cinnamomum verum* (Dalchinini), 4) *Garcinia gummigutta* (Upagimara) 5) *Garcinia indica* (Punarpuli) 6) *Garcinia xanthchymus* (Jarige), 7) *Myristica malabarica* (Ramapatre) 8) *Emblia officinali* (Nellikayi) 9) *Sapindus laurifolia* (Norekayi), 10) *Strychnos muxvomica* (Kasarka) 11) *Tamarindus indica* (Hunise) 12) *Terminalia bellirica* (Shanthi), (13) *Terminalia chebula* (Alalekayi), 14) *Zanthoxylum rhetsa* (Gamatamara) 15) *Garcinia cambogia* (Murugan Huli) 16) *Artocarpus integrifolia* (Halasu) 17) *Mangifera indica* (Mango) 18) *Syzygium cumini* (Nerale) 19) *Semicarpus anacardium* (Kaduguru) 20) *Zizyphus species* (Bore) 21) *Anacardium occidentale* (cashew) 22) *Garcinia tinctoria* (Jerkan Huli) 23) *Vateria indica* (Sal dhupa) 24) *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* (Dalchini) 25) *Canarium strictum* (kai dhupa) 26) *Ailanthur malabaricum* (Acacia catechu) 27) *Terminalia bellirica* (Tare) 28) *Terminalia chebula* (Alalekayi) 29) *Zanthoxylum hetsa* (Gamatamara)

Medicinal Plants Conservation Area : Subramanya and Dharmastala Mundaje (Medicinal Plants Conservation Area (MPCA):

About 600 plant species have been identified and listed as medicinal plants by Aryavaidyashala during 1993-96. It is learnt that about 320 plants species are reported from this district. In collaboration with the Foundation for the Revitalization of Local Health Tradition (FRLHT), Conservation of Medicinal Plant area is being carried out at Subramanya temple and Dharamastala, Mundaje. The MPCC area at Subramanya temple is spread over an area of 200 hectares, while, it is about 250 hectares at Belthangadi, Dharmastala Mundaje areas.

There are eight nurseries in Mangalore Forest Division, viz., Padila of Mangalore zone, Shambura of Bantvala zone, Mundaje of Belthangadi zone, Udhane of Uppinangady zone, Kanakamajalu of Puttur zone, Enekallu of Panja zone, Medinadka of Sulya zone and Kallaje of Subramanya zone. There is forest check post located near Kotekar on the National Highway, Mangalore zone, Jalsoor on the highway of Puttur zone, again Ukkada on the district highway of Puttur zone, Gundiya located on the National Highway of Uppinangady zone and Charmadi located on the State Highway of Belthangadi zone.

CLIMATE

The climate of the State is determined by parameters such as the distance from the sea, monsoon winds and physical features. The Western Ghats act as though the weather divide between the West coast mountainous area having highest rainfall and eastern part with little rainfall and draught prone areas. Western Ghats play a significant role as an important physical feature in determining the climate of the State. It also serves as catchment area giving birth to the rivers and streams which flow both towards east and west. The ghats extend in north south direction and are responsible for the heavy down pour all along the coast and Malnad area. They act as barrier to the north western monsoon winds. Since the catchment area is the main source of water, this could amply be termed as the backbone of the State.

The district is known for highest annual rainfall, humidity and dynamic weather patterns. The year can be divided into four parts from the point of view of climate. It is summer between March and April months; south western monsoon extend from June to September The pre monsoon period commences from October and ends in November. Similarly, the period from December to February marks the regime of north-eastern monsoon. It rains in December, generally, due to north-eastern monsoon and the other two months are free from rains.

Of the total four important climatic zones, Dakshina Kannada district encompasses two zones. 1) *Coastal part*: This part lies between the Arabian Sea and Western Ghats and includes Dakshina Kannada district, Udupi district and south-west part of Uttara Kannada district. It enjoys more than 3000 mm. of annual rainfall and 2) *Western Ghats and Malnad areas* : This forms part of mountain and forest areas lying to the east of western margin of Western Ghats.

Some characteristic features of rainfall distribution are described here under.

South-West Monsoon (June to September): There is a distinct change in the isohyetal pattern, with isohyets running north to south parallel to the coast and Western Ghats, and a sparse and irregular pattern in the maidan area. The south west monsoon is primarily due to the wind circulation caused by the difference of pressure in summer, between the heated south Asian continent and the cooler sea area surrounding it to the south. The high pressure region over Southern Asia in winter is replaced in summer (April-May) by a fairly deep low pressure area extending from Sudan in East Africa to Rajasthan and then to West Bengal in India. By the end of May, the South-East trade winds from South of equator extend northwards into the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal as a moist south-westerly stream which is the southwest monsoon. These south westerly winds gather much moisture up to considerable height which passing over the sea before striking the coastal areas. The heavy rains caused on the west coast and the ghats and adjoining areas is due to the moist monsoon current striking against the ghats, thus getting a forced ascent with pronounced dynamic cooling which results in the formation of thick rising clouds and subsequent condensation of moisture resulting in heavy rains. The south-west monsoon is not a period of continuous rain even in the heavy rainfall areas. The rainy periods are pulsatory in character with burst of general rain for a period followed by breaks of a few days to about a week or sometimes two weeks. These breaks generally occur in June or August or September, but rarely in July. There is heavy rainfall in the coastal region and the Western Ghats, increasing from about 3,200 mm along the coast to about 7,000 mm Agumbe and about 5000 mm at Bhagamandala. The season's rainfall is about 80 to 90 per cent of the annual in the coastal and ghats region. The number of rainy days (a rainy day being one with 2.5 mm or more rain in 24 hours) in the season varies from 95 to 105 in the heavy rainfall western ghats and coastal

areas. In the district, rainfall increases from the coast eastwards towards the ghats. Rainfall increases north to south along the coast from Mangalore being a maximum of 4,137 mm at Baindur, but decreases as one goes further north along the coast.

North-east Monsoon (October to December): There is a distinct change in the isohyetal pattern as compared to south west monsoon season. The north east monsoon commences in October when the south west monsoon begins retreating. In October, there is a change in the pressure system over South Asia including India with higher pressure in the north and lower pressure in the south. A low pressure area establishes itself in the southern Bay of Bengal. This introduces a different wind circulation with north easterly winds blowing across India and adjoining regions. These winds, being of land origin, are mainly dry, but with their travel over the Bay of Bengal, they pick up moisture. Striking against the east coast of southern India, they give the north-east monsoon rain. Rainfall is 200 to 300 mm in coastal region. Over the coastal area and ghats, the rainfall is less than 10 per cent of annual rainfall. More than half of season's rainfall occurs in October when 150 to 200 mm occurs in Dakshina Kannada district. Rainfall in November is much less than in October and in December it is very lesser still.

Winter (January to February): Generally winter is almost a dry season in the State. The summer (March to May) for its most part is characterized by dry weather with scanty rainfall. But greater changes are to be seen in the month of April. It rains nearly 150 mm. at the tips of Dakshina Kannada district. Half the amount of rainfall of this season is received in the month of May itself.

Depression and Cyclones: The cyclone seasons in the south Bay of Bengal and South Arabian Sea are April-May and October-November and to some extent December also in the South Bay of Bengal. Cyclones are much more frequent in the Bay of Bengal than in the Arabian Sea. On an average about two cyclones per year hit or come near the east coast. Hardly one cyclone hits or comes near the west coast in ten years on an average. A cyclone is a vast moving whirl or vortex of low pressure of large dimensions with a calm centre surrounded by a ring of hurricane winds, which moves and causes considerable destructions when it hits coastal areas. In many cases, a cyclone starts as a depression and later intensifies into a cyclone. After crossing the coast, a cyclone generally weakens into a depression. A few prominent occasions in the past when cyclones from the Bay of Bengal weakened after crossing the coasts, and

moved across the State causing rainy and stormy weather were on 2nd May 1872, 4th May 1874, end of November 1880, 16th November 1885, 3rd May 1909, 16th October and 23rd November 1916. Sometimes, but very rarely, a cyclone which forms in the South east Arabian Sea of the Kerala coast in the latter half of May before the onset of the monsoon and moves northwards may cause heavy rains and strong winds over the west coast of the State.

Rainfall

The climate of this district is marked by heavy rainfall, high Climate humidities and oppressive weather in the hot season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The hot season from March to May is followed by the south-west monsoon season from June to September. October and November constitute the retreating monsoon or post-monsoon season. December to February may be called the north-east monsoon season although the rains associated with the north-east monsoon cease after December and the rest of the season is generally dry.

The district has a good network of rain gauge stations, records Rainfall of which extend to periods ranging from 60 to 90 years. A statement of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Tables 1.12. The main rainy season is from June to September. The average annual rainfall in the district is 3,930 mm. The rainfall increases from the coast towards the Western Ghats on the eastern border of the district, In the coastal strip in the northernmost part of the district in the Bhatkal-Baindoor region, the rainfall is heavier than in the southern coastal strip. About 87 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during the south-west monsoon season, July being the month with the heaviest rainfall. Some rainfall is received in May and the post-monsoon months. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is not large. Considering the district as a whole, during the fifty-year period from 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 1.27 per cent of the normal occurred in 1946. In the same fifty-year period, 1941 was the year in which the lowest annual rainfall amounting to 73 per cent of the normal was received. This was also the only year when the rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal. It will be seen from Table 2 that in 34 years out of 50, annual rainfall in the district was between 3,400 and 4,400 mm.

On an average, on 129 days in a year the district gets rainfall of 2.5 mm or more. As in the case of the amount of rainfall, the number of rainy days in a year increases from the coast towards the Western

Table 1.12 Rainfall in Dakshina Kannada District

Station	No. of years of Data	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.
Mangalore	50 a	4.8	2.5	8.9	35.3	177.5	966.7	1019.6	607.1	272.0	208.0
	b	0.3	0.2	0.5	2.1	7.2	24.7	27.6	25.1	16.0	10.2
Belthangadi	50 a	5.6	2.3	8.6	51.1	151.9	967.4	1572.0	975.6	392.2	304.3
	b	0.4	0.1	0.7	3.3	7.4	24.7	29.1	27.1	18.1	13.5
Puttur	50 a	5.3	2.5	13.5	38.9	160.3	928.4	1237.7	772.4	297.9	277.1
	b	0.5	0.2	0.7	2.7	6.9	24.3	28.7	26.4	16.8	12.9
Udupi	50 a	3.6	3.3	3.3	29.7	141.5	995.9	1197.6	721.6	351.5	187.2
	b	0.3	0.1	0.2	2.0	5.8	25.1	28.2	26.0	17.4	9.0
Bantval	50 a	6.1	1.3	6.3	33.8	143.5	1003.8	1225.3	732.8	290.3	223.0
	b	0.3	0.1	0.4	2.3	6.4	24.7	28.9	26.4	16.3	11.8
Balindur	50 a	1.3	0.8	2.3	23.9	121.4	1123.9	1361.7	823.2	395.2	201.2
	b	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.2	4.8	24.8	29.2	27.1	18.0	9.6
Mulki	50 a	5.1	1.8	3.3	35.8	162.3	984.5	1074.2	668.8	297.7	194.3
	b	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.7	6.7	24.7	28.2	25.6	16.4	9.9
Karkal	50 a	7.6	1.8	12.2	48.5	160.5	1108.5	1532.1	976.4	412.2	298.7
	b	0.4	0.1	0.8	3.5	6.9	25.5	29.5	27.6	18.8	13.8
Kundapur	50 a	1.5	2.5	3.8	25.7	126.5	1037.8	1211.3	698.3	349.8	156.2
	b	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	5.1	24.5	28.2	25.8	16.8	7.9
D.K. District	50 a	4.5	2.1	6.9	35.9	149.5	1014.0	1270.2	775.1	339.9	227.8
	b	0.3	0.1	0.4	2.2	6.4	24.8	28.6	26.3	17.2	11.0

Note: (a) Normal rainfall in mm, (b) Average number of rainy days(days with rain of 2.5 mm or more), * Based on all available data upto 1957, ** Figures given in brackets are years.

Table 1.12 Rainfall in Dakshina Kannada District (Contd.)

Station	No. of years of Data	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal and year**	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal and year**	Highest rainfall in 24 hrs.+ Amount in mm	Highest rainfall in 24 hrs.+ Date
Mangalore	50 a	79.8	15.7	3397.0	138(1946)	72(1941)	360.9	1909-5-8
	b	4.8	0.9	119.6				
Belthangadi	50 a	122.4	20.3	4582.7	130(1923)	72(1915)	359.9	1941-6-11
	b	5.9	1.2	131.5				
Puttur	50 a	111.5	16.8	3862.3	127(1946)	75(1944)	336.0	1887-10-9
	b	5.9	1.1	127.1				
Udupi	50 a	68.8	14.7	3718.7	128(1902)	59(1941)	276.1	1902-7-30
	b	3.8	1.0	118.9				
Bantval	50 a	85.3	21.0	3772.8	130(1946)	77(1913)	290.8	1946-8-7
	b	5.2	1.2	124.0				
Baindur	50 a	73.4	9.1	4137.4	146(1948)	68(1911)	346.5	1955-5-21
	b	3.9	0.8	119.8				
Mulki	50 a	66.3	16.8	3510.9	135(1929)	65(1941)	303.5	1909-5-8
	b	4.0	1.0	118.9				
Karkal	50 a	111.8	24.1	4604.4	127(1946)	65(1941)	302.0	1923-6-24
	b	6.2	1.5	134.6				
Kundapur	50 a	66.0	13.5	3692.9	135(1946)	66(1941)	373.9	1902-7-30
	b	3.3	0.8	114.0				
D.K.District	50 a	87.3	16.9	3930.1	127(1946)	73(1941)		
	b	4.8	1.1	123.2				

Note: (a) Normal rainfall in mm, (b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm or more), *Based on all available data upto 1957, **Figures given in brackets are years.

Ghats. The heaviest rainfall in 94 hours which occurred at any station in the district was 373.9 mm at Kundapur on 2nd July 1930.

**Frequency of Annual Rainfall in Dakshina Kannada District
(Data 1901-1950)**

Range in mm	No. of years	Range in mm	No. of years
2,801-3,000	.. 1	4,001-4,200	.. 10
3,001-3,200	.. 3	4,201-4,400	.. 6
3,201-3,400	.. 3	4,401-4,600	.. 7
3,401-3,600	.. 7	4,601-4,800	.. I
3,601-3,800	.. 6	4,801-5,000	.. 0
3,801-4,000	.. 5	5,001-5,200	.. 1

Table : 1.13 Details of season wise Rainfall (mm)

Details		Normal	1999-2000	2000-01
South-west Monsoon Season	June-September	3,361.50	3,230.00	2,869.00
North-east Monsoon Season	October-December	353.40	537.00	307.00
Winter season	January-February	5.20	49.00	1.00
Summer season	March-May	233.20	281.00	328.00
Annual		3,953.20	4,097.00	3,532.00

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Pressure and Wind: The general surface-wind flow over the State is from west of south-west (north-west in the interior) in the south west monsoon season and from north-east or east in the north-east monsoon season. In winter, the atmospheric pressure is high over north India and low over South India. Over the State, the pressure gradient is weak in winter, and the winds are from north-east or east are variable. Pressure begins to decrease in March and by April there is reversal of pressure gradient with lower pressure over north India and higher pressure over South India. In March and April, pressure gradient over the State is still weak, and winds are light or variable with a westerly tendency in the afternoon in coastal areas. With the advance of the summer, the seasonal low pressure over north-west India becomes more marked. The pressure

gradient over the State becomes steep by July, the isobars (lines of equal pressure) running north-west to south-east across the State.

Winds are generally stronger in June and July than in May, and from west to south-west with more westerly components in the afternoon in coastal regions. The wind and pressure regime remains more or less similar in August and September. In October there is a reversal of pressure gradient with higher pressure again over north India and lower pressure over South India. The pressure gradient and winds are light variable in October, but later in the northeast monsoon season, winds become north-east to east with the pressure gradient becoming slightly steeper.

Temperature

Temperature is lowest in the beginning of January and increases thereafter generally at first and rapidly after the middle of February or beginning of March. In coastal areas, the highest temperatures occur in May. In January, the mean daily maximum temperature is 31 to 32 degree Celsius in coastal areas over the ghat areas; it is 24 to 27 degree Celsius. In April, the mean daily maximum temperature is about 32 in the coastal region and it varies from 33 to 36 over the ghats. The highest maximum temperature in May, which is the warmest month over major part of the State, is 35 to 36 over the coastal areas. Over the Western Ghats it is 32° to 34° C. Temperatures decrease after May and by July, the daily maximum temperature decreases appreciably. It is about 28° c in coastal areas in July and ghats, it is about 20° to 24° Celsius. It is of interest to note that the coastal area and ghats, the maximum temperature in July is lower than the maximum temperature in January. This is because of the continuous clouding and frequent rain over the area in July, while in January the skies are clear with bright sunshine during the daytime. In October the maximum temperature increases over the coast. After October, temperatures gradually decrease throughout the State reaching the lowest in the beginning of January.

The mean daily minimum temperature in January is about 20° C in the coastal region decreasing to 13° to 14° degree Celsius in the ghats and malnad areas. The lowest minimum temperature ever recorded is 16° to 18° Celsius in the coastal area, 10° to 12° Celsius in the ghats and maidan areas. It is noteworthy that the mean annual range of temperature (i.e. the difference between highest mean daily maximum temperature and lowest mean daily minimum temperature) is smallest in the coastal region. The annual mean temperature (i.e. the average of the

12 monthly means of daily maximum and minimum temperature) is about 18° to 20° Celsius in the ghats and malnad areas and is about 27° Celsius in the coastal area.

The only Meteorological Observatory in the district is at Mangalore and records for this station are available for about seventy years. Temperature and other meteorological conditions in the district can be taken to be represented by the data for Mangalore, Being a coastal district, the seasonal variations in the temperature are small. The south-west monsoon season is the coolest part of the year with the mean daily maximum temperature below 29° C. Although April and May may be considered to be the hottest months of the year as both day and night temperatures are higher than in the rest, of the year, day temperatures remain high even during the period from December to February. The oppressive heat is often relieved by the comparatively cool sea breezes which blow in the afternoons. The highest maximum temperature ever recorded at Mangalore was 37.8°C on February 28, 1920 and the lowest minimum was 16.7°C (recorded on January 13, 1911, February 8, 1911 and December 10, 1950.

Table 1.14 : Maximum and minimum temperatures recorded

Month	Average	Daily	Max.	Recorded Temp.	Min	Recorded temp	Relative humidity	
							8.30 am	5.30 pm
January	31.6	21.5	36.1	21.01.1957	16.7	13.01.2011	69	63
February	31.2	22.6	37.8	28-02-1920	16.7	08-02-1911	74	67
March	32.0	24.4	37.3	07-03-1958	18.3	04-03-1911	75	68
April	32.8	25.9	35.6	28-04-1921	20.0	23-04-1954	72	69
May	32.6	26.1	36.7	02-05-1921	18.9	06-05-1911	75	72
June	29.2	23.8	34.4	05-06-1923	20.0	16-06-1920	88	57
July	28.6	23.5	31.7	25-07-1954	20.6	25-07-1931	90	89
August	28.7	23.5	32.2	26-08-1932	20.6	12-08-1911	91	88
September	28.9	23.5	31.7	23-09-1955	21.1	09-09-1950	88	85
October	30.0	23.7	34.4	31-10-1941	20.0	23-10-1933	84	79
November	31.1	23.2	35.6	03-11-1941	18.3	30-11-1950	76	72
December	31.7	21.8	35.0	01-12-1953	16.7	10-12-1950	68	63
Annual	30.7	23.6					79	75

Relative Humidity: The relative humidity in the State is highest during the months of July and August and is very low during the months of March to April. Humidity depends not only on water vapour but also the temperature. During the months of March to April, compared to

plains, generally the coast and ghats are more humid. 30-40 per cent of humidity is recorded in the coast and Malnad parts. Likewise during the months of July and August more than 90 per cent relative humidity prevails in this part. This marks the highest humidity and thereafter there is a gradual decrease till November and further decrease is noted in the subsequent months. In the district, the air is highly humid all through the year and particularly so in the south-west monsoon months.

Winds: Winds are strong and are mainly westerly or south-westerly in the south-west monsoon months. In the rest of the year, winds are mainly from directions between north and east in the fore-noons and westerly or north-westerly in the afternoons.

Cloudiness: Cloudiness is measured in units called Octa (okta). One octa refers to $1/8$ part of the sky covered by clouds. If the whole sky is overcast it is referred to as 8 octa of the sky is covered and if it is half of this the coverage is 4 octa. The south-west monsoon witnesses heavy cloudiness of the sky and it gets reduced in the month of March when the sky is almost clear. But, here and there one can see the floating of bigger or medium sized clouds in the sky. Sky is overcast in the coast and ghats during the months of July to August, when the clouds are at a lower level. It rains more than 20 days in a month during this period and the sun is covered for days together. In the district, Skies are heavily clouded or overcast on most days in the south-west monsoon season. The number of such heavily clouded days is fewer in the post-monsoon months of October and November. In the rest of the year, skies are generally lightly clouded or clear.

Special Weather Phenomena : Phenomena such as thunderstorm, storm, hail storm, rains, typhoons, cyclones and mist are included among the phenomena associated with climate. Storms associated with thunderbolt are common features in the summer season (April to May) and also during the months of September to October, but, are very rare during the months of November to March. Sometimes it is not uncommon during the months of June and August. But, this happens very rarely. Likewise, rain associated with hailstorm is also a rare phenomenon. But during the months of April to May, sometimes during September and October, there could be hailstorm associated with thunderbolt followed by heavy rains. The Western Ghats and maidan areas may experience hailstorm associated with thunderbolt or cyclones. When cyclone attains a speed of more than 50 km per every hour in a span of 3 to 5 minutes and operates for about 10 minutes, then it is called squall. In the

district, Thunderstorms occur on three to six days in a month during the period from April to June and on five to seven days in a month in the post-monsoon months of October and November. Squalls are possible in the latter part of the hot season and the early part of the south-west monsoon season. In association with storms in the Arabian sea in the months of April, May and June and to a greater extent in the post-monsoon months of October and November, the district gets heavy rainfall and high squally winds all along the coastal regions. Tables 1.15 and 1.16 give the details of phenomena associated with the climate.

Table 1.15: Month-wise Average Wind speed in Mangalore (km/hour)

January	7.9	May	9.0	September	6.4
February	8.2	June	8.7	October	6.6
March	7.9	July	9.0	November	6.6
April	8.2	August	7.4	December	7.0
		Annual	7.8		

Table 1.16 Special Weather Phenomena* - Mangalore

Prevailing Days	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann.
Lightning	0.0	0.3	0.5	4.1	5.8	3.7	1.0	0.4	0.9	6.9	5.3	1.2	30.1
storms													
Hail stone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Typhoon	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Cyclone	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	2.9	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	7.6
Mist	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	3.6

*If it exceeds more than two days, it is rounded off to the nearest number

Source : Indian Meteorological Department, Government of India, 1984

The State of Environment in the District

The survival of life on the earth depends on the availability of natural resources. The exploitation of natural resources undoubtedly has a greater impact on the environment. For instance, when we use water we also pollute it. By over exploitation of the resources such as coal, oil and mineral wealth, they get depleted. The soil becomes either saline or alkaline, when there is no sufficient scope for infiltration of water and especially in the areas where large scale cultivation is practiced. Burning

more wood also brings about increase in the emission of carbon dioxide which ultimately leads to global warming. Both exploration and depletion of the natural resources have adverse effect on the environment.

The loss of vegetation on a large scale in the plains is due to the agricultural activities extending into these areas. In fact, the shrubby forests which formed unique vegetation in the plains are almost destroyed. Excepting few places, even the wild life has been driven out. Similarly, degeneration of natural vegetation in the Western Ghats has reached a dangerous level and has badly affected the rate of destruction of flora. The wild life in many parts of the State has already been wiped out. The loss of habitat, continual separation and unlawful killing are some of the prime causes that have dwindled the population of wild life. At the same time, the forest areas of Western Ghats are converted into cardamom, coco, coffee and tea plantations. Similarly, the lush tropical forests are fast replacing the timber and woody forests. No doubt, the plantations are commercially viable but it is at the cost of wild life, biodiversity and the habitat of both *fauna* and *flora*. East flowing rivers of the Western Ghats are tamed for the generation of electricity and it has led to the submergence of vast areas of forest. This has another ugly face too; such developmental activities demand rehabilitation of refugees which leads to further reduction in the forest area. Exploitation of both renewable and non-renewable resources undoubtedly affects the environment. The impact of mining activities depends on the place, the type of mining and the amount of work carried out. Even the area around mining will be under great pressure due to the mining activities as well as the miners activities. In order to extend the long life to the resources and the conservation of environment, it is imperative that both the extension of mining and methods followed need to be standardized.

When the foreign objects (undesired) mix up with the resources and reduce their utility, then the resources are said to be polluted. When the waste water is mixed up with the natural water or fresh water, the water gets polluted. Both the industries and the human activity can pollute water. Especially, the industrial effluents containing organic, chemical and hazardous waste can lead to pollution. In order to control this type of pollution, evaluation has been made with respect to each industrial source. The Parliament has passed the Water Act (Prevention and Control) on 23rd March, 1974. The urban agglomeration is responsible for higher rate of water pollution. Before the sewage water is discharged, it is the duty of the agency responsible for processing to see that the job is carried out.

Air Pollution

The smoke issued by the industries carries both the suspended particles and poisonous gases. It is possible to control the smoke issued by the chimneys of the factories. By adopting means such as cyclone, scrubbers, electrostatic precipitators and other instruments, the level of pollution can be ascertained. The residual part which is mostly in the form of particles (particulates) can cause the sewage mud which needs to be dealt with. The Mangalore Super thermal unit is believed to generate about 20,000 tons of ash every day. In order to prevent the air pollution and to conserve the environment, the Centre has passed the Air Pollution Act (Prevention and Control) in 1999 and it is in force.

The noise pollution is classified under three categories. 1) Industrial noise 2) Traffic congestion 3) cultural activities. This is also covered under the Air Pollution Act (Pollution and Control) 1981.

Similar to water pollution, the noise pollution is also increasing at a rapid pace. That, our ears get used to higher level noise is a misconception. But, it is not true. As person gets aged, the ears gradually but silently slow down their functions. In order to achieve the conservation of environment and promote development, the Centre has framed Environmental (Conservation) Act, which is in force since 23rd May, 1986.

The Department of Ecology and Environment was established by the State Government in March, 1981 in order to protect and conserve the environment, forest and other natural resources, keeping in view the overall development in these fields. The Act concerning the Environment (Conservation) came into being in November, 1986. Under this Act, public can question the officers engaged in pollution control, in the court. It is also the responsibility of the Department of Ecology and Environment to manage the hazardous chemicals and oil pollution in the sea. In addition, much attention has also been paid for the management of ports in the coastal areas (shore). The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board came into being in 1974. This Board is responsible for the implementation of some Acts connected with Water, Air and Environment. The Regional office of Karnataka State Pollution Control Board was established in Dakshina Kannada in 1991.

The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, amended 1988

The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977, amended 2003

The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 amended 1987

The Environment (Protection) Act,. 1986, amended 1991

The Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989, amended 2000, 2003

The Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998, amended 2003

The Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000

The Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001

The Recycled Plastics Manufacture and Usage Rules, 1999 amended 2003

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CHAPTER 2

HISTORY

Geographically, Dakshina Kannada district is endowed with quite a long sparkling diamond-necklace-like silvery coastal line, fertile riverine valleys, and mountains with Mangalore as the headquarters. It possesses mountains of the Western Ghats, with evergreen thick forests and varied animal species. Dr. B.A. Saletore is of the opinion that, the west coast was popular for its Indian overseas trade and commerce right from BC 2000. This district, situated on the coast of the Arabian Sea, known from ancient times as the '*western ocean*' comprises most beautiful, impressive, and enchanting places abounding with nature's bounty, casting charms on the viewers leaving them spell bound with mesmerising effect. Rivers and Rivulets along with their confluencing river spots flowing in the district naturally present many places of scenic attractions to the Tourists. Dakshina Kannada, together with Uttara Kannada, in the beginning was known as Kanara District under the administrative control of the Madras Presidency. Certain unforeseen incidents, precipitated by the Sepoy Mutiny which took place during AD 1857, in Uttara Kannada district, became mainly responsible for the division of these two coastal districts. On April 16th, 1862, for purposes of administrative convenience, Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada districts were transferred, respectively, to the Bombay Presidency

and the Madras Presidency. Keeping in view of their ancient nature, and on the basis of the available source materials, Dr. B.A. Saletore, thought that the mummies were wrapped with fine muslin (silk) clothes, imported from India, and buried in the pyramids built in ancient Egypt in about BC 4000, and that India conducted its overseas transactions mainly through Karnataka and Kerala on the Western coast. There are references in the Holy Bible to the importation of pepper, cashew-nut, and other unique spices, from the west coast region of India, as far back as ninth century Before Christ. It is evident from the nick name '*pepper Queen*', bestowed on Queen Abbakka of Ullal, that overseas trade of Tulu-Nadu on the west coast was popular. Above all, large numbers of evidences are found to vouch for the overseas trade and commerce of Ancient India with western countries.

Myths and Legends

There are many descriptions about the origin of *Tulu-Nadu*. According to the references found in the '*Rajathapeetapura Mahatya*', considered to be a part of Skanda Purana, this coastal region was under the command of a legendary king known as Ramabhoja. He belonged to the Tuluva family, and further it is also learnt that he was an administrator of *Tulunadu*. Scholars have identified the mythological *Rajathapeetapura* with modern *Udupi*. People living in that region respectfully eulogize King Ramabhoja, due to several grants he is stated to have made in that region. As a result this coastal region is mythologically considered as '*Tuluva Desha*' or *Tuluva Nadu*. This mythological story has no historical basis. Similarly, there are no definite sources of information about King Ramabhoja. Prof. B.A. Saletore is of the opinion that the region is known as *Tulu Nadu* on the basis of the language *Tulu*. But, this argument is not able to muster sufficient support from history. According to the customary belief followed by the *Tulu Brahmins*, based on '*Grama Paddati*' a mythological book, Parashurama is stated to have created the *Tuluva and Haiga Nadu*. It is on the record of the mythological books that, this coastal land mass appeared as a result of Parashurama throwing his axe, standing on the western ghats, as far as the eye could see in the direction of the sea. It is generally believed that Parashurama built a temple, in memory of his mother, on *Kunjara giri*, near *Udupi*. According to the *Brahmanda Purana*, Parashurama is stated to have belonged to the family of Sage Bhrugu. He is considered by the Hindus, as the Sixth incarnation of God Vishnu. Sage Jamadagni was his father and

Renukadevi was his mother. In order to learn Vedas Parashurama was sent to the hermitage of his great-grand-father, Sage Bhrughu. After the completion of his studies, under the directions of his great-grand-father, he undertook a pilgrimage to the Himalayas in order to realize God Iswara. Mid-way, before reaching his destination, Parashurama exterminated the Hyhayas, and engaged himself in penance on Mountain Mahendra. At that time, Sages engaged in penance on Sahyadri Mountain, requested for the restoration of the submerged places of penance after liberating them from the king of the sea. Accordingly, Parashurama got back Kerala from Varuna. At the same time, it is generally believed that, the present day Tulu-Nadu region gradually manifested. *Tulu-Nadu* is also known as *Parashurama-Kshetra*, as it has already been noted. Based on *Keralotpathi* and *Brahmanda Purana*, Manjeswara-Ganapathi Rao-Igal, a well known historian, is of the opinion that, it is popularly believed that Parashurama had got, on invitation, certain families of Vedic Brahmanas from Aryavarttha, to that region and helped them settle down in the 16 villages of the Tulu kingdom. As stated by the some Historian, thick forests had enveloped the Western Ghats for thousands of years making it extremely difficult for the common folk to establish their habitations. Since Parashurama, who belonged to the pre-historic period, reclaimed the area for the human habitation, hence it came to be known as *Parashurama-Kshethra*. According to *Purana*, Arjuna, of *Mahabharatha* fame, is stated to have established a Shiva temple in Adur, near the present day Kasaragod. Pushpagiri near *Subrahmanya*, *Kotisaila* or *Kodachadri* near Kollur have become popular on account of the Mookambika temple. Markandeya-purana contains a reference to Kollur Mookambika. The following rivers Kumaradhara, Payaswini, Chandragiri, and Nethravathi flowing in the District find their repeated mention in *Markandeya*, *Vayu* and *Bhavishottara Puranas*. Although, no direct reference to *Tulu-Nadu* is available in *Mahabharatha*, yet it is reported that there are Pandava caves in Kadri, near Mangalore. Generally, pre-historic burial grounds containing huge stone boulders and their habitations are locally known either as Pandava's temples or the caves of the *pandavas*. There is a lake known as the *Pandavara Gudigalu* at a place five Kilo Metres away east of Kasaragod. Manipura near Udupi is popularly known as residence of Bhabruvahana. Pandava rocks found at Kakkepadavu, in the Buntwal taluk are the burial grounds of the Megalithic Age.

Tulu-Nadu's- Ancient Background

Many places in the district, as revealed in their respective '*Sthalapurana*' are reflected in the legends and folklore literary sources. Interaction between the legendary personalities and religious forces of the pilgrimage centres of the localities concerned in respect of the Dakshina Kannada District will be detailed. As it has already been stated the *Grama Paddati* or the village system, as it were, has made a mention of the legendary background of several places of the District. *Sthalapuranas* inform that Mayurasharma of the Kadamba dynasty had brought to his Empire several Brahmins engaged in the study of Vedic lore from Ahichchatra, gave them liberal land grants, in addition to entrusting them with certain responsibilities such as village administration. Several centres of pilgrimage, at that point of time, were engaged in helping the settlement of local disputes and in dispensing justice as gleaned from the available records.

It may be worth pointing out that the west coast area of Karnataka is referred to as *Tulunadu* in the *Sangam* Literature (AD 3-4 centuries) of Tamil Nadu. Poet Laureate of Karnataka and a popular poet of the coastal area, M. Govinda Pai, had tried to trace the origins of the West Coast, and pointed out the references to *Tulu-Nadu* and *Mudagara* or *Mogeru*, in the *Vishnuparva* of *Harivamsa*, composed during AD third century. As stated by Govinda Pai himself, a special community of people known as Nagas had inhabited the coastal area of Western Ghats, starting from Uttara Kannada district and spread upto *Kanyakumari*. Primarily worshippers of *Naga*, they had the *Naga* as a symbol of their religion. These worshippers of the *Naga* called themselves as immigrants in the west coast, having come from *Nagarakhand* province and originally belonged to *Shankha-Kula* (tribe?). Evidences on *Shankha-Kula*, coming forth from many Sanskrit writings referring to *Jeemuthavahana*, seems to strengthen this opinion. 'Nagamandala', the ritual worship that is being observed in Dakshina Kannada and a large number of religious rites in vogue for the past several centuries support the theory of the *Naga* Community. The story of *Jeemuthavahana*, found in the *Jathaka* stories written in Pali language, is believed to have taken place in this district. With certainty many scholars believe that the '*Satiyaputo*' referred to in the inscriptions of Ashoka relates to South India. Dr. K.V. Ramesh, who has reviewed all available evidences pertaining to that relationship, has categorically stated that the *Satiyaputta* of the Ashokan inscriptions refers to a community of people who had lived in this coastal district. In

support of this contention, the opinion expressed by Dr. P. Gururaja Bhat, that there is a sub-sect known as Sadiya, among the 'Mogavira' or 'Billavas' living in this district, appears to be relevant. According to the Greek and Roman sources, the west coast of India, during ancient times, had maintained contact with the Mediterranean countries through regular trade and commerce. It is almost impossible to identify most of the places referred to in these sources and discover their geographical significance. But, all source materials make it clear that Dakshina Kannada district played a leading role in overseas trade. During the century before the beginning of the Christian era, the unknown Greek author in his *Periplus of the Erythraia Sea* had stated that, the Egyptians were exporting woollen and linen clothes, along with wines and gold to India while importing spices, precious stones, muslin (special variety of cloth, finer and thinner than silk that was being manufactured in Ancient India, as recorded in the foreign literary sources), pepper, ivory, cotton, betel-leaf and attractive pearl shells. Documentary source materials reveal that in all probability all these materials were exported from Dakshina Kannada district. 'Mushairio' referred to by Pliny, the Greek Geographer, who lived in about AD 23, is believed to be modern Mangalore, according to some scholars. According to Dr. B.A. Saletore, 'Nithrius' is sound-wise analogous to Nethravathi, the River in Dakshina Kannada; brings better clarity. He has also made it clear that, 'Baaras' mentioned by Pliny tallies with 'Basaruru' in Dakshina Kannada. Ptolemy, yet another Greek Geographer (AD 150) has made a reference to certain places in the coastal region of Tulu-Nadu. He had pointed out that, 'Mooganuru' is situated at the confluence of the river 'Baarios'. There is also yet another opinion that Mooganuru is none other than the modern Mangalore. Ptolemy had named 'Olokhouya' yet another place, located in a slightly interior part of Dakshina Kannada coast. In all probability that might have been 'Alvakheda', 'Aaluva' or the region of the 'Aalupas' according to some scholars. Yet another significant contribution of Ptolemy is the reference to certain places on the coastal area of Tulu-Nadu. M. Govinda Pai, an eminent researcher of the west coast, and a well known writer, after viewing the papyrus scrolls of the second century AD, had found a unique script unrelated to the scripts of either Egypt or Greece and had pointed out that, that is the Kannada script. 'Based on this, a Greek woman named Charishan was stated to have become a prisoner in the hands of a king of Tulu-Nadu. To liberate her from captivity, a Greek contingent came to the west coast, entertained the king and the associates concerned with liquor, till they got intoxicated, and found that

easy to get her freed'. Some scholars have supported the arguments of Govinda Pai based on the details in respect of the identity of the script with kannada script. Dr. B.A. Saletore stated that "the script is undoubtedly the old Kannada script". He also thought that the reference to 'Malpe and the Nayaka of Malpe in the line under reference are very appropriate. Dr. D.R. Bhandarkar, the famous historian also supports the theory of Dr. M. Govinda Pai. But, there is no unanimity of opinion among other Historians about the Greek and their relations with Dakshina Kannada. Some historians agree with the opinion of Capt. Shivaprakash Rai, that certain expressions found in the Greek drama are borrowed from Tulu language.

PRE-HISTORIC PERIOD

Pre-Historic evidences found in Dakshina Kannada District, have brought to light certain fascinating points. Although, different findings belonging to the varying stages of human settlements of pre-historic period of the Deccan region in South India are not found in the coastal District of Dakshina Kannada, yet, certain dispersed Archaeological remains have come to light in the three coastal districts of Karnataka, namely Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada. On the studies based on the Physical Geography, the coastal area of Karnataka is divisible into (i) coastal region, (ii) region enveloped with hills and hillocks and (iii) Western Ghats. This district has got the natural extension of land mass, South-North, and undulatory region seen from east to west extending from the Arabian ocean to the Western Ghats. Geologists have broadly divided the Geography of coastal Karnataka into the Cambrian (Dharwar group), Dolerite, Cainozoic gambits and rock layers. Rivers, varying in their length from about 150 to 160 kilo meters and less, originating from the Western Ghats located on the eastern part of the District, flow from east to west. They are Gurupura (Phalguni) and Nethravathi. Ordinarily, Dakshina Kannada District gets incessant rains during early monsoon period, with average high rain fall of 3930 mm, with high humidity, and high temperate climate during summer months.

Lithic Oriented Cultures

It becomes evident from the Archaeological excavations, undertaken during past 100 years that Dakshina Kannada is not outside the purview of the pre-historic remains. Signs of the possible existence of the Pre-historic human settlements are reported from many parts of the district.

Yet, large quantities of Palaeolithic implements are not reported from the west-coast region. Scholars think that the non-existence of hospitable climatic conditions in the district could be one of the important reasons. Stone Age settlements have been reported from Kolaba and Rathnagiri Districts of coastal Maharashtra (Konkan region) by the archaeological excavations carried out in 1972, by Joshi and Bopardikar. Uppinangadi in puttur Taluk, Machchina and Badagakajekaru in Buntwal, are some of the recently reported mid-Microlithic cultural settlements in the Dakshina Kannada district. Many Pre-historic settlements have been reported, recently, from Goa region. During the first stage of the Palaeolithic age use of quartzite (in this region Palaeolithic and Mesolithic) in the manufacture of weapons is reported from many settlements on the coastal Kerala, during the Archaeological excavations carried out in 1978, by Prof. Rajendran. As a result of the excavations cited above, it is evident that the environmental conditions in and around west coast region were conducive for human habitation. Similarly, Coastal Karnataka, Konkan, Goa and coastal Kerala regions, as stated by the Archaeologists, geographically and environmentally, exhibit uniform conditions. Therefore, the reason for the non-availability of pre-historic human settlements in the coastal Karnataka region lies more in the fact that researches have not been scientifically conducted. Researcher, S.N. Rajaguru has documented three settlements of the Micro-Lithic Age, surrounded by huge boulders, near Karwar.

In the environs of Coastal Karnataka not many Neolithic remains have come to light. Barring some rare Neolithic evidences, no definite findings about any settlements are reported from the area. But, as a result of the researches undertaken by eminent Archaeologists Dr. S.R. Rao, and Dr. A. Sundara, (Archaeological Report of India 1968-69) some polished stone-axes, earthen ware, have come to light at Honnavar in Uttara Kannada District and near Gokarna, bearing some resemblance with wares of the age reported from Maski in Gangavathi Taluk. Recently, some Neolithic settlements have been discovered in Shimoga District of Malnad area. Dr. A. Sundara, had carried out researches on the remnants of the Neolithic age found at Guddemaradi on the outer periphery of Shimoga city. This settlement is 50 kilometres away from the already reported site at Hallur. Findings of Neolithic age remains at Nelaskal in the Western Ghats are really curious. This place on the Hulikal Ghat road, is located on a comparatively even land surface. This place appears to have been in use, from ancient times, as a convenient passage between the ghat section and the coastal area.

Iron / Megalithic Culture

During the past ten years several Megalithic sites have been identified in the Dakshina Kannada district. Black and red colour mixed earthen vessels of the Megalithic age found at Kanthraj in Uttara Kannada district, and at Udyavar in Dakshina Kannada district appear to be indicative of the human habitations of the Iron Age. Prominent settlements of the Iron Age / Megalithic culture in the Dakshina Kannada district are Ivar-Nadu (Sulya); Vage-Nadu, Badaga-Kajeraru (Buntwala), Puttur, Beeramalai (Putturu) etc.

Megalithic burial grounds, surrounded by huge stone boulders, of coastal Karnataka have been divided into four groups: 1) Burials having window like openings in the stone, 2) Burials with earthen pots containing the dead body, 3) Burials in man made rock caves and 4) Burials with Menhirs.

1) Burials having porthole like passage chambers: Megalithic Burial grounds, having porthole like openings in stone, spread throughout South India are found in large numbers at Nilagiris, Coorg, Coimbatore, and the western parts of Thiruchinapalli. Similar Megalithic burial grounds have been discovered in coastal Karnataka at Badagakajekaru (Dr. Gururaja Bhat, 1969), Belur (Dr. Sundara-1974, 1979), Borakatti in Buntwal taluk and Konaje. All these stone burial grounds are found only in such places where quartzite quarries are found in abundance. The area around Badagakajekaru in Buntwal taluk, is a vast Pre-Historic site and Dr. A.Sundara has succeeded in discovering about 30 Burial grounds having porthole like openings in the stone during 1971. These stone burial grounds are built with huge rough stone boulders along with a huge broader rock used as a cover on the top exhibits certain characters reminiscent of Pre-Historic times. In front of one Megalithic burial ground there is a half-sunken rock boulder with crescent shaped opening. It is curious to note that minute details of the interior parts of the graveyard are visible through this crescent shaped opening. Similar Megalithic Burial grounds/grave yards are found at Belur, in Kundapur taluk of the Udupi district. According to Dr. A. Sundara, the Megalithic burial grounds/graves found at Badagakajekaru, to a great extent resemble the features of the stone graves found at Kannur, Ihole, Hagaratagi, Hakkaragala etc, in North Karnataka. Similarly, the Megalithic Burial grounds/grave yards found at Borakatte and Konaje in Dakshina Kannada district are larger than the Megalithic grave yards with window like openings found at Badagakajekaru and

Beluru and the window like openings in the front are crescent shaped instead of a full circle in form. Dr. A. Sundara has also brought on record that similar graves of the Megalithic age are found at surrounding areas of Hire-Benakal in Raichur district.

As it has already been observed, Megalithic stone graves with porthole like openings found in the coastal area of Karnataka, are contemporaneous with similar grave yards found at Aihole-Rajanakolluru sites as stated by Dr. A. Sundara. He further thinks that these stone graves should have been built in about BC 800-600. Sundara has also stated that the Megalithic grave yards with porthole like openings found at Borakatte and Konaje in Dakshina Kannada resemble similar contemporary constructions made at Hire-Benakal in Raichur district. Pre-Historic remains (BC 800) found at Hire-Benakal appear to have been built prior to the construction of similar grave yards at Rajana-Kolluru in North Karnataka Region. Thus the Pre-History of Dakshina Kannada district is as ancient as the Pre-Historic findings at Rajana-Kolluru and therefore, attracts the attention of the scholars. The fact that Coastal Karnataka area was a prominent settlement of Pre-Historic cultures becomes self-evident. As a result of the Prominent remains of the Iron age and Megalithic age found in Dakshina Kannada district, the Pre-Historic events though not found scientifically dependable or in chronological order, yet they are bound to become useful in future researches.

2) Pre-Historic Earthen Pot Burials : Dead body was put inside a huge earthen ware and then buried in the burial grounds. This system is known as earthen ware graves. Generally, earthen ware graves are found in South India wherever big boulders appear to be circularly huddled together. Wherever huge stone boulders are found heaped in South India, they generally happen to be burial grounds, containing large earthen pots with the dead bodies kept inside and their top portions usually covered with stone boulders or laterite placed in circular form—a common practice among the people of the Pre-Historic times. On the basis of the culture of the Pre-Historic period, this type of graves with the bodies of the dead placed inside pots made out of mud, are assigned to the Megalithic period. In coastal Karnataka, these types of grave yards are found in three sites. Dr. A. Sundara has documented seven such grave yards near Puttur in Dakshina Kannada District. The earthen ware/huge mud-pots used in these graves are made out of red soil, having closed circular base and a large opening atop. The unique feature of these pots is the engravings of artistic drawings found on their

exterior. Prof. B.K. Thaper, has pointed out, way back in 1952, that these pots to a very great extent resemble the earthen ware container pots discovered at Porkalam in South India (Porkalam-1948, Excavation of a Megalithic Urnburial, Ancient India No p3-8 1952). In these burial sites found in coastal Karnataka, a large number earthen-ware tripod burial-urns made out of mixed red-black colour mud have been found. The said urns have very large opening, and are circular at their mid-portion. Their bottom is circular and narrow with a bulge at their mid portion. Other findings at these burials are earthen bowls made out of red-black colour mud mixture, iron implements, two pieces of gold jewellery and bronze-quoted iron plates. Saucer like mud bowls resembling toys/play-things, made out of a mixture of red-black colour mud, found along with corpses are very curious. Similar small earthen saucers are also found in the pre-historic sites at Kodagu(Kole 1869), and Beluvanakudige (Dr. A. Sundara 1974).

Dr. A. Sundara had previously brought on record similar grave yards, with earthen pots containing the corpses, at the excavations carried out at Beluru in Kundapur Taluk and Vaddarse sites of Dakshina Kannada. It is noteworthy that, remnants of blowers, saucer like bowls and other domestic appliances are found along with the maxi-midi-mini pots made out of a mixture of black coloured and red-coloured mud and pots made out of exclusively red coloured mud.

3) Rock-cut Burials: According to the Archaeologists Dr. Gururajarao and Dr. Ramachandran, burials in man made rock cut caves are the vestiges of the Megalithic culture, generally found only in Kerala, but the speciality is that many man made caves for burials have been noticed recently at eight sites in Dakshina Kannada. They are : Moodanidamburu, Perampalli, Saanthuru and Parkala in Udupi taluk (researched by Dr. P. Gururaja Bhat) and at Bolugudde, Amase-bailu, Mairukome and Ulathuru in Kundapur taluk these man made rock cut caves used as burial ground are found widely dispersed. Dr. A. Sundara had carried out the research on man made rock cave burials at Moodanidamburu. The rock-grave of this cave is circular in its ground plan, and semi-circular on the main grave, has got circular window like opening carved out of the stone in the front portion. The rock used as a cover over this grave is rather rough and exhibits characteristics reminiscent of Megalithic culture, according to Dr. A. Sundara.

4) Burials with Menhirs; Menhirs of pre-historic man has been discovered in coastal Karnataka. It is found at Acharyagadde near

Karwar. Six rough rocks of chlorite schist (each one of them approximately 0.5 metres long) are erected upright. You may recall, at this point, the discovery of similar Menhirs at the Nelaskal site, on the north-western corner of coastal Karnataka. Similar Menhirs have been recently discovered in the southern parts of coastal Kerala and at Guddemaradi on the north-eastern parts the Shimoga District.

HISTORICAL PERIOD

Age of the Mauryas

Inscriptions of Ashoka found in different parts of the state are indeed the evidence for the extension of Mauryan administration in Karnataka. Ashoka ruled over South India, which comprised Karnataka, also from about BC 273-232. In the second Rock Edict of Ashoka, Cholas, Pandyas Keralaputra or Keralaputo, Tambraparni and Satiyaputo kingdoms are stated to have been the kingdoms on his neighbour-hood. Among these kingdoms, Chola and Pandya kingdoms are in present day Tamil-Nadu; while Keralaputhra (present day Kerala), Tambraparni (present day Sree Lanka); and Satiyaputhra of those days is believed to have been probably the area corresponding to the province found around Satiyaputhra (Sathapura) mountain ranges. According to one opinion Satiyaputaru were the predecessors of the Sathavahanas. But, there is no unanimity about this among the scholars. Tulu-Nadu was outside the purview of the Empire of Ashoka. "Vincent Smith was the first among prominent historians to have expressed his opinion that, the Satiyaputras of the Ashokan period are none other than the people speaking the Tulu language in Dakshina Kannada district" as stated by Dr. K.V. Ramesh. During AD the mid seventh century, after getting influenced by History, Tulu-Nadu developed its own political, cultural and unique linguistic systems and according to scholars, this unique nature appears to have prompted Vincent Smith to have come to that conclusion. The high Western Ghats north of Kerala was known as Sahyadri. Using this nomenclature coastal Karnataka was being referred to as Sahyadri continent. Likewise, Satiyaputhra of Ashokan period may be the Sanskritised form of the Prakrit Sahyaputra. Similarly, Keralaputra appears in one of the Ashokan inscriptions as Ketaputra, appears to support the opinion of Vincent Smith, as argued by Dr. K.V. Ramesh. Putha in Pali language means son and contextually it also means an individual belonging to the community. Therefore, Sahyaputhra could mean the community of people who had lived, from ancient times, in the Sahyadri and the places around, in the Western Ghats and they could

be the Tuluva people, as stated by him. In the Tamil Sangam literature also "Maymali perumpoon Chemmarkohar...Tulu-Nadu" means, as explained by scholars "the people of the Kosar community of Tulu-Nadu, neatly bedecked with jewellery made of gold".

By and large, at the beginning of Christian era, the Koshar community people of Tulu-Nadu, it is gathered, had established themselves throughout South India and was quite powerful. On the basis of Tamil Literature it is surmised that, after the death of Ashoka in about BC 232, Konkan, the northern part of Tulu-Nadu, became a part of Mauryan Empire, under the administrative control of the kings who belonged to another branch of the Mauryan dynasty. But, the relationship between the Koshar and the Mauryas did not last long. Nannan, the King of Konkan, defeated the Koshar, drove them out of Konkana and Tulu-Nadu, and succeeded in taking Tulu-Nadu to his custody. Thereafter, Tulu-Nadu came under the administrative control of the Cheras. King of the Cheras named Narmudi cheran is believed to have put an end to the administration of king Nannan. The detail information pertaining to the time and duration of the administration of Nannan is not forthcoming with certainty. But, Dr. K.V. Ramesh thinks that Nannan should have reigned possibly during the early three centuries of the Christian era.

Ptolemy, the Greek Geographer, had stated that Olokhoira, a place in India, was a centre for pirates during the second century of the Christian era. This Olokhoira should in all probability be the Aluvakheda (or Tulu-Nadu) according to some scholars. Gauthamiputra Satakarni, the Sathavahana Emperor, who reigned during the early part of the second century of the Christian era, in his Nasik stone inscription, in Maharashtra, had stated that Malayadri and Sahyadri were under his authority. But, to categorically state whether the Sahyadri referred to in the said inscription included Tulu-Nadu or not more evidences are necessary. However, it is clear that Tulu-Nadu formed part of the empire established by Kadamba Mayurasharma during the fourth century of the Christian era. During the middle of the fifth century of the Christian era, it is found that Tulu-Nadu remained under the administrative control of the Kadambas. The Sthalapuranas state that, Mayurasharma brought the Brahmins from Ahichchatra to come and settle down in the 32 villages earmarked for the purpose in Tulu-Nadu. There is a belief that, once upon a time 'Holeyas' and 'Koragas' (local caste names) had their own king by name Habasika. He is stated to have defeated the Kadambas. According to the history of the Haiga Brahmins, a wandering

Sage (Sanyasi) having seen the Tulu-Nadu occupied by the 'Mogeyar' and 'Pareyar' (caste names) communities, encouraged Mayuravarma of Gutti, the king of Banavasi, to acquire Tulu-Nadu. He belonged to the Beda community of Telengana (Andhra Pradesh). After the conquest of Haiga, Tuluva and Konkan, he is believed to have brought 5000 Brahmins from Ahichatra and established himself in Haiga. But Dr. M.G. Nagaraj, a scholar, is of the opinion that, Nanda, son of Uthanga, the successor king of the Mogeyar and the Pareyar communities, drove Mayura out, re-established the authority of his predecessors, and succeeded in repatriating all the Brahmins to Ahichatra.

From the Halmidi inscription we understand that, Tulu-nadu had come under the administrative control of the Kadambas during the mid-fifth century of the Christian era. Halmidi Inscription records the grant of two villages-Palmidi and Moovlivalli, to Vija Arasa of Salbanga, son of Ella-Bhatari, for having fought successfully and defeated the Pallavas of Kekaya, under the command of Pasupathi, of the Bhatari community and a prominent leader of the Alupas, during the reign of Kadamba Kakutsavarma. It is stated in the Annual Archaeological Report of 1936, of the Department of Archaeology, Mysore, that, 'Aalupa' the name of the community of people is referred to in the inscription as 'Alupa', that Pasupathi, who ruled over Tulu-Nadu, was the king of the Aalupas, during the mid-fifth century of the Christian era, and that he was a tributary to the king Kakutsavarma of the Kadamba dynasty. The villages Palmidi and Moovlivalli, referred to in the inscription are found in Hassan district, and Salbanga, the native place of king Vija, in Shimoga district, almost very nearer to the border of Tulu-Nadu. The Administrative authority of the Alupa kings had extended to most parts of the Shimoga district, during seventh to ninth centuries of the Christian era.

Alupas

Alupas were one of the ancient Royal Families, among many prominent Royal Families who ruled the Dakshina Kannada district. Many opinions have been put forth about the meaning of the word Alupa. According to Dr. B.A. Saletore, the word Alupa should have come into usage from its root word 'Aaluka'. According to John Fleet, Alupa means 'the residue' also. Because of this reason, this royal family evidently were the descendents of the original Naga-dynasty. But, it is noteworthy that Dr. Govinda Pai, a great thinker, relates the origin of this dynasty to Jeemuthavahana. The Olokhoyra pointed out by Ptolemy, the Geographer, has been identified with Alvakheda. This family name is

referred to in the Mavali inscription of the Rashtrakuta King Govinda III (AD 793-814). Evidently, this family name, in course of time, instead of the current word 'Aluka', could have become popular as 'Alva' or 'Aaluva', gaining greater resemblance to the root word 'Aalupa'. The words appearing in the inscriptions 'Aalupa', 'Alupa', 'Aaluva', and 'Alva' may generally attract our attention. But, the occurrence of 'Aaluka' in the Mahakuta pillar inscription of Mangalesa has caused curiosity among the scholars. On the basis of the Alupa inscription in the temple of Gollara Ganapathy at Mangalore, Dr. Saletore thinks that, it is evident from the hood of the cobra with five heads in relief work shown prominently on the top that Alupas originally were Serpent/Naga worshippers. Similarly, Dr. K.V. Ramesh, having viewed the same inscription thinks that, Alupas were originally worshippers of Shiva. The word 'Aluva' used in the Vadderse inscription of AD. Seventh century, could possibly refer to 'Alva' or 'Alupa' kings, according to the Epigraphist Hultz, who based his observations on the fact that, the words 'Aal' or 'Alva' are symbolic of administration. Thus, the sound Alupa is indicative of different meanings, such as running the administration, managing the government, directive to discharge the official duties etc, and it is derived from the Dravidian syllable 'Aal'. Dr. Sircar, a well known Epigraphist, is of the opinion that, 'the sounds Aalika', Aaluva, Aalaka, found used in the Brahmanda, Padma and Vamana Puranas, refer either to the Alupa community, or a nation, or a royal-family. Alupas, trace their lineage to the moon (Soma-Vamsha), like the Pandyas of Tamil-Nadu, they had fish as their emblem, and call themselves as belonging to the family of the Pandyas. The fascinating words about the Alupas, found in usage are indicative of their ancient nature according to the unanimous opinion among scholars, although they reserve their opinion about the words themselves. In the book 'Heart of the World', written in Sanskrit, found in Tiruvananthapuram of Kerala state, reference is made to the tradition regarding the creation of Saptha Konkana or Seven Konkanas by Parashurama, and Aaluva are regarded as one among the seven. The time of the composition of this book is still uncertain. It has already been stated that there is a reference to the Alupas in Halmidi inscription (AD 450). From the beginning the Alupas have remained as the devotees of Shiva. It is popularly believed that they had built the Shambhukalla temple, and worshipped in their capital Udyavara (Udayapura). Shivalli, surrounding the Udayapura, in those days, was a sacred place of pilgrimage, just as Varanasi in North India.

In the Gudnapura inscription of Kadamba Ravivarma (AD 485-519), Alupas are stated to be one among several tributary kings. There is a reference to the Alupas in the Aihole Inscription of Chalukya Pulakesi II (AD 634-635). The inscription (AD 694) of Chalukya Vinayaditya, reported from Harihara is considered to be the most important reference about the Alupas. In this copper plate inscription of Vatapi Chalukya king Vinayaditya (AD 681-696), Alupas are referred to as belonging to 'Aluva' lineage. Earlier to that, the Mahakuta pillar inscription of Chalukya king Mangalesa (AD 602), there is a reference to the occupation of a region known as 'Aaluka', by Kirthivarma I (AD 566- 596) and this is considered to be a synonym of 'Aaluva'. The original usage of the word 'Aaluva' referred to in this inscription, is a witness to the historicity of this dynasty. As it has already been observed, if the Olokhaira of Ptolemy is considered to be one with the 'Alvakheda' in the inscription of Rashtrakuta Govinda I (AD 791-814), then the historicity of the Alupas will be carried back to second century of the Christian era.

According to the tradition and belief of the Tulu community of people, the name of Bhoothalapandya is most popular among them. It is well known that traditionally Bhoothalapandya is regarded as the first cause for the system of *Aliya-santhana* (*adaption of son-in-law as the son and successor*). Dr. Saletore completely disagrees with this opinion. According to him, "historically viewed there are no evidences to prove the existence of an individual called Bhoothalpandya. Yet, only in Tulu stories, a strong belief finds expression in Bhoothalapandya, and myths about him have grown among the Tuluvas". But, M. Govinda Pai, the most authoritative researcher of Dakshina Kannada district, and Venkoba Rao, another researcher, have adduced historical proof about existence of Bhoothalapandya, and in their opinion, Bhoothalapandya has got three names in it Viz. Bhootha-Alupa-Pandya. That was the outcome of the matrimonial alliances between the Pandyas and the Alupas in the bygone days, which has manifested itself as Bhoothalapandya, and entered into general usage. As stated by Govinda Pai himself, Bhoothalapandya came to Tulu-Nadu, the birth place of his mother. After the death of his uncle (Maternal Uncle), he ascended the throne. Evidently, the reason for such an arrangement was the introduction of the Aliya-santhana system. But, the remaining scholars do not agree with this argument.

From the above arguments it is clear that, there was a discussion, among scholars, on the issue of the existence of the Alupas right from the beginning of the first and the second centuries of the Christian era, although no historical evidences are available in support of that

contention. Dr. K.V. Ramesh thinks that, Ancient Alupas, like the Pandyas of Tulu-Nadu, have the fish as the royal emblem, and also call themselves as the descendents of the Pandyas. Reality becomes revealed if some thought is bestowed on the early history of the Alupas. Until AD sixth century, they were one among many petty tributary kings of the time, took part in the internal feuds among the minor subordinate kings and finally proved their valour, proclaimed their independence and became powerful kings. Though, the question remains unanswered as to who that powerful king was? Yet, he is considered as the establisher of the Alupa kingdom. It is proved with certainty that, the kingdom of the Alupas had gained considerable popularity by about the early part of AD sixth century. It has already been examined that, the inscription of Kadamba Ravivarma (AD 566-596), reveals about the occupation of the Alupa region by Kirthivarma I, but that does not throw any more light on any Alupa king in particular. Similarly, as evidenced from the inscriptions, internal relationships between Alupa-Badami Chalukya families have continued during the reign of Mangalesha, the successor of Kirthivarma. According to the Aihole inscription, during the administration of Pulakesi II (AD 609-642), when Alupas had revolted, Pulakesi II is stated to have successfully put down their prominence. Thereafter, inscriptions reveal that, Vinayaditya (AD 681-696), son of Vikramaditya I, with the help of a powerful Alupa king, developed the Chalukyan Empire, during his own administration.

Aluvarasa I (AD 650-688): Scholars have identified Aluka Maharaja (AD 650-688), referred to in the Maraturu inscription with Aluvarasa I. The inscriptions that refer to the administration of Aluvarasa I, are reported from Vaddarase in Udupi Taluk and Kigga in Sringeri Taluk, Chikkamagalur District. Mangalapura referred to in Maraturu inscription is the present day Mangalore, without any dispute. Aluvarasa I had taken this Mangalore as his capital, and the same inscription also informs about his queen Mahadevi. Impressed by the assistance his army had rendered, the Chalukyan Emperor bestowed upon Aluvarasa the administrative responsibility of the Kadamba Mandala (Banavasi Nadu) and Pombucha (Humacha, Shimoga District).

Chitravahana I (AD 680-730): According to his Kigga inscription, Chitravahana I, had gained administrative experience as the administrative head of Pombucha region while Aluvarasa I, was alive. After the death of his father Chitravahana I, succeeded to the administration of Tulu-Nadu, and Kadamba Mandala. It becomes clear from the copper plate inscriptions of Soraba, Harihara and Shiggamvi

that, the administrative influence of Alupas gradually gained strength over the Kadamba Mandala, and by the time of Aluvarasa their influence had become sufficiently strong. It is stated in the Soraba inscription that, Chalukya Vinayaditya while he was camping at Chitrasethu village in the Todaramara Vishaya (administrative division), of the Kadamba Mandala, granted Saalivoge village to a certain Brahmin named Divakarasharma, at the instance and as desired by Chitravahana Maharaja son of Aluvarasa I also known as Gunasagara Alupendra. The main theme of the Harihara inscription is that, Vinayaditya Satyasraya, while in camp at Karanja-pathra village near Hareshapura granted the village *Edevolal Bhogada Kirukagamasi* in Vanavasi (Kadamba) Mandala to a Brahmin named Eshana Sharma, based on the request of the king of Aluva. The king of Aluva referred to here is undoubtedly Chitravahana I. Shiggomvi copper plate inscription (AD 707), boasts of the greatness of Chitravahana I. Many points pertaining to Chitravahana, as contained in this inscription, provide definite source material for the study of the History of the Ancient Alupas. Transliteration of the Sanskrit version of the said copper plate inscription is appended :

*"Kisuvurilnama sthanamadhiwasathi vijaya skandavare Alupendram
dhrushtum vanavasi mayathavathi Vijayaditya vallabhendre
Ashada Purnamasyam andyamalakulamalankarvataha
sakalalokaviditha maha prbhavasya ananya sadharanathyagodaya
sampathsa muthsarithan yavadhanya keerthi santhanasya
svakarathalavidhruthanisithanistheemsasanghathavithrasta
viseeryamananekaripu nripathi matha maathanga sangaathasya
Chalukyarajyabhivridha hethubhoothasya Chithravahana
narendrasya vignapanayo sahrudaya prahladana karinya
Hastirathadhyaneka danapradana purassara hiranyagarbha
vabhruthasnana pavithreekritha sareerayo kumkumadevya
purigerinagare kaaritham jinabhavana muddisya navakarma
khandasputitha samskara devapooja daana syaladi
dharmapravartha naartham sakalaarhathsa samaya tilaka sree
moola sangodbha soorastha dharmoopa desenaseshanikaya
samaana satravaaso guddigere gramodatta".*

The adjectives attributed to Chitravahana in this epigraph may not be mere exaggerations. A detailed examination of the contemporary history of South India will reveal the truth. One of his inscriptions of Kochchadaiman (AD 300-330), the Pandyan Emperor of Tamil-Nadu,

reads as follows: transliteration of Tamil text- "*Kongalarunnarum poralvai kuyilodu mayilagavum mangalapuramennum mahanagarul maharatharai erindarattu arai kadalvalaagam podumori agatra*"- meaning -in the exhilarating atmosphere filled with the fragrance of blossoming flowers on the edges of its irrigation tanks, with cuckoos playing together, and peacocks dancing, there was a great city called Mangalore, with the kings bearing the title 'Maharathis'. After defeating them he came to be known as emperor of the coastal area; according to the Velvikkudi copper plate inscription, issued during the reign of his grand-son Jatila-Paranthaka. Mangalapura referred to in this context is undoubtedly Mangalore, the main harbour of Tulu-Nadu and one among the ancient capitals of the Alupas. Chitravahana I, and Kochchadeyan might have been contemporaries. Because of the fact that the Tulu-Nadu at that point of time was under the Chalukayas, the Maharathis of Mangalapura, who had to be encountered by the Pandya king, could possibly have been the commanders in the Chalukyan Empire and Tulu-Nadu. In this battle Pandyan king does not appear to have been totally victorious. Because, there is an uncertain opinion about Kochchadeyan, who had claimed to have defeated the Maharathis, that marching ahead from Mangalapura he had occupied other provinces of the Chalukyan Empire. Possibly, in his attempt to defeat the Maharathis, his army could have suffered heavy losses and casualties compelling him to return to his native land. Thus, in the battle of Mangalore, the impending danger to the empire was resolved and the threat of enemy entering the other parts of the empire, like wild fire, was obviated, by Chitrasena I, it is reasonably assumed, and appears to be appropriate. This great achievement got him the title "*Chalukya Rajyabhvridhhi hethu bhuthaha*".

Apart from that the title of Chitravahana I, "*Pandya kula malankurvanaha*", appears to echo the retreat suffered by the Pandyan king. Hoysala Emperor, Veera-Ballala III, who had conquered Tulu-Nadu during AD 14th century, appears to have made use of the adjective clause of the Alupas "*Pandyan Emperor*", to his advantage. This appears to justify the supposition referred to above. What type of relationship had developed between Chitravahana I, and the Chalukya family? An examination of this point reveals that, as requested by Chitravahana I, Chalukya Vijayaditya had granted Gudigere village as a gift to a Jain temple built by Kumkuma-Mahadevi in purigere and that happens to be the main theme of the Shiggavi copper plate inscription. *Sahrudaya-prahalladana-kaarini*, is an attribute of Kumkuma Mahadevi. In that attribute the syllable 'swa' is said to be indicative of Chitravahana I,

Therefore, Kumkuma-Mahadevi was his queen, as it is shown by Dr. G.S. Gai, the Chief Epigraphist to the Government of India. In one of the Gudigere (Dharwad district) first century inscriptions of the Christian era, it is stated -Kannada, transliterated: "*Chalukyachakravarthi Vijayaditya vallabhanujiyappa Sree math kumkumadevi purigeritalu maadisidana-sejjeya basadi*". From this it is understood that, Wife of Chitravahana I, Kumkuma Mahadevi, was also the sister of Vijayaditya. Thus, Alupa Chitravahana I was the son-in-law of Vinayaditya Satyasraya and cross cousin of Vijayaditya Satyasraya. This is a fine example of Chitravahana I, having gained a position of foremost importance among the minor principalities of the Chalukyan Empire. Chitravahana should have married Kumkuma Mahadevi possibly after AD 694. Because, in the Harihara copper plate inscription issued during the same year, during the reign of Vinayaditya Satyasraya, Alupas are called the brothers of Chalukyas. By that time, the fact that Chitravahana had become the son-in-law of Vinayaditya, though echoed in Harihara inscription, the said statement needs more clarity.

The reign of Aluvarasa I, ended during AD 680. Chitravahana I, succeeded him during the same year, as it has already been stated. If it is agreed that Chitravahana I married Kumkumadevi after AD 694, he should have been very young when he ascended the throne. Stretching this argument further it is possible to state that he should have reigned at least for a period of 50 years or up to AD 730. Like other Alupa kings, he was also a follower of Shaivism. He does not appear to have discriminated other religions as evidenced from the fact that his queen Kumkuma Mahadevi, had built a Jain temple, and that Chitravahana had requested the Emperor to grant a village to the maintenance of that Jain temple.

Chitravahana I, was magnanimous in his attitude towards charitable activities and in bestowing favours, either in cash or kind, on the people who had sought that. He is stated to have killed many elephants of his enemies in the Shiggavi copper plate inscription. On this basis it can be understood that, for purposes of expansion and protection of the empire he should have successfully participated in many battles begun by the Chalukyas. The description attributed to him in the said copper plate "*Sakala Loka VidisaMahaprabhavaha*" may possibly be hyperbolic. Yet it can be said that his influence was certainly felt throughout Karnataka. Therefore, Vijayaditya Satyasraya, his mentor and brother-in-law, while camping at KishuvolaIsthana (present day Pattadakal in Bijapur District), no wonder, had travelled to Vanavasi

(Banavasi in Uttara Kannada District) in order to personally meet King Chitravahana.

An inscription reported from Poolaliamunje (Buntwal Taluk), is an excellent witness to the high position that was accorded to the Alupas, and a definite relationship that existed between the Alupas and the Chalukyas, which began and developed during the reign of Chitravahana I. On the basis of Palaeography, this epigraph appears to tally with the records of the early part of AD eighth century. A hymn contained in this epigraph reads as follows: 'may the Saptha-Mathrukas protect the Alupendras of the Pandyan dynasty, who had attracted the glorious and meritorious ruling families. The kings of the Chalukya and Ganga dynasties had considered Saptha-Mathrikas as their Ishta-Devathas. After the glorious reign of Chitravahana I, Aluparasa II (probably son of Chitravahana), ascended the throne.

Aluparasa II(AD 730-60) : Viewed from the angle of the territorial expansion, the reign of Aluparasa II, can be called the declining period of the ancient Alupas. Though he was able to retain his authority over Tulu-Nadu and the region of Pombuchcha, within a few years of his coming to power Alupas lost Kadambamandala. The main reason for this loss of territory can be said to be the crisis in the sphere of contemporary politics, rather than the individual weakness of Aluparasa II. At the time of the ascendancy of Aluparasa II to the throne, Dantidurga of the Rashtrakuta Dynasty, desirous of himself becoming the Emperor, had got himself engaged in the work of dismantling the foundations of the Chalukyan Empire. Due to his activities the expansion of the authority of the Chalukyas had gradually declined. In the meanwhile, Nandivarman II, who had ascended the Pallava throne in Tamil Nadu, had been consistently trying to annex Tulu-Nadu. Apart from that, Dantidurga, having realised the easiest possibility of wiping the Chalukyas out, with the help of Nandivarman II, had been following the policy of winning a friendly alliance with the Pallavas. In that predicament, Aluparasa might have thought that, there was no possibility of gaining a result oriented fruitful help from the weakened Chalukyas, if the Pallavas were to launch an invasion into Tulu-Nadu. As a consequence of this, the Alupa king declined the Chalukyan authority, and became a tributary of the Pallavas. The wonder about this matter is that, a stone inscription in Tamil language containing the details of this important political change in the history of the ancient Alupas is found in the far off village known as Mallam (Gudur Taluk, Nellore District, in Andhra Pradesh). This inscription belongs to the 15th regnal year of Nandivarman II, of the

Pallava dynasty, or AD 745-46. This informs that, at the request of Aluvarasa, the king of the Pallavas gave some coins as a gift to God Subramanya of Thiruvankuru (today, it is Mallam) village.

Nandivarma II was a minor boy of 12 year old, when he became the ruler of the Empire of the Pallavas in AD 731. Having considered that as the auspicious time for the extermination of the Pallavas, Rajasimha I (AD 730-65), the king of the Pandyas, under the pretext of enthroning Chitramaya, an opponent of Nandivarma II, entered the Pallava Empire along with his army. But, Udayachandra, the Commander-in-Chief of Nandivarma II, forced the Pandyan king to retreat, there by not only he saved his master, the boy-king from the danger, but also with a view to enhance the extent of the Pallava authority undertook victorious campaigns of conquest. As a result of this, certain parts of Andhra Pradesh, including Nellore District fell into the hands of the Pallavas. Since Aluvarasa II was found in the village called Mallam in AD 745-46, probably a few years should have lapsed by that time, after he became a feudatory of the Pallavas; and by stretch of our imagination, and a calculated guess work it can be reasonably believed that he had also taken part in the victorious campaigns launched by the Pallavas. The Chalukyan king who had ordered the Mallam inscription probably belonged to the family of the Eastern Chalukyas ruling over Vengi-Mandalam, at that point of time.

During the reign of Aluvarasa I and Chitravahana I, Banavasi in Kabamba-Mandala, and Mangalapura in Tulu-Nadu were the capital cities of the Alupas. During the reign of Aluvarasa II, who had lost the kadamba-Mandala, Udyavara (Udupi Taluk) was the main capital. An inscription found at that village, on the basis of orthography happens to have been assigned to AD mid-eighth century and the Aluvarasa named in that inscription should in all probability be Aluvarasa II. In this inscription the name of the capital city is recorded as Udayapura. Additionally, Aluvarasa II, had a title- Pattiyodeyan, bestowed on him. Since the name Patti happens to be another name of Pombuchchapura, Aluvarasa II, though he had lost the Kadamba-Mandala, it is understood that he had retained Pombuchcha region. He could have regined the kingdom from AD 730 to 760. He was succeeded by Chitravahana II and Ranasagara, probably his children.

Chitravahana II (AD 760-800) and Ranasagara (AD 760-805): As on date, only three inscriptions have been reported from Tulu-Nadu pertaining to the three Alupa kings already referred to. Although their

combined period of administration lasted for more than a century, and in spite of the fact that they basically were the rulers of Tulu-Nadu, information pertaining to their administration in the form of inscriptional support are found out-side the Dakshina Kannada District. They are: Vaddarse inscription of Aluvarasa I, Polali ammunje inscription of Chitravahana I, and Udyavara inscription of Aluvarasa II. But, after Aluvarasa II, for a period of time ranging one and a half centuries, though the numbers of inscriptions for understanding the history of Tulu-Nadu are not less, without any reference to chronology, more numbers of them happen to be the Hero stones. As a result this can be regarded as a supporting evidence are depended upon for stretching the imagination in an attempt to comprehend the situation and compose the History of Tulu-Nadu, relating to that period.

When Aluvarasa died in AD 760, Chitravahana II, probably his eldest son and successor, without establishing himself in Udyavara the capital, went to the region of Pombuchcha, and began to rule from Pergunji city in that region. Ranasagara, probably his younger brother, undertook the responsibility of administering the Tulu-Nadu. An inscription in Udyavara, belonging to his reign informs, that for all practical purposes Ranasagara ruled like the real king of Tulu-Nadu. Without any reference to Chitravahana, this inscription informs that Ranasagara made a gift of money obtained from tax to the God Chembukalla in Udayapura.

Leaving the administration of Tulu-Nadu to be carried on by Ranasagara, Chitravahana II, of course not without reason, went to Pombuchcha region, established himself at Pergunji and thereafter Pergunji became the centre of all his activities. The Rashtrakutas had pushed the Chalukyas to insignificance in AD 753, and became all powerful in Karnataka. Not satisfied with that, the ambitious Rashtrakuta kings, with a view to make the presence of their family felt all-through out, were consistently and continuously waging wars against different kingdoms, both in South and Northern parts of India. As a consequence, the political conditions of Karnataka, at that point of time, were full of uncertainties. Personally most ambitious and powerful, Chitravahana II, expected that a critical political situation in the instant context was likely to throw up many opportunities to quench his thirst in the expansion of the Empire as well as to build up a strong influential base for himself. In all probability to take advantage of such a situation and advance his calculated moves to reach other provinces of Karnataka with ease, he seems to have preferred an open door like Pergunji the new capital to be

used it as a base and a spring board, rather than the far off place Udyavara. When such a situation did crop up in AD 792-93, the calculations of Chitravahana II went wrong and his desires turned out to be day-dreams. Rashtrakuta Dhruva renounced the Empire and proclaimed his third son Govinda III, as his successor, disregarding the eldest sons Kambha and Karka. Dissatisfied with this arrangement, Kambha along with the support of 12 of his feudatories opposed Govinda III. Though the names of these 12 feudatories are not found in any of the inscriptions, it is reasonably assumed that Chitravahana II was one among them. If Kambha emerged as Emperor with his support, Chitravahana II believed to make up his gains. But, Govinda III, defeated Kambha and his supporters in a battle, and without awarding any punishment, he rewarded them by returning their kingdoms back. Accordingly, Chitravahana II, who returned to Pergunji refused to accept the Government of Govinda III. As a result of this conduct he was subject to considerable sufferings, humiliation and losses as it is evidenced in a stone inscription found at Mavali (Soraba Taluk, Shimoga District). The inscription informs that, While Rajaditya, a feudatory of Govinda III, was ruling Kadamba Mandala; Kollipallava Nolamba, infuriated by the indifferent behaviour of Chitravahana towards the Rashtrakuta Emperor, is stated to have sent an army under the leadership of a certain Kakkarasa to punish the king of the Alupas, resulting in a terrible battle, in which Kakkarasa having found the army of the Alupas gaining an upper hand, is stated to have despatched a certain Kulamudda with an army contingent and that Kulamudda exhibiting extra-ordinary courage and valour, not only succeeded in defeating Chitravahana but, also forced him to flee from the battle field, but only after he had attained martyrdom.

Thus when he was forced to flee from Pergunji, Chitravahana II, had no other go except to return to Tulu-Nadu. But, Ranasagara, who had gloriously reigned as the king of Tulu-Nadu for over 30 years as on AD 793, was unprepared to vacate the throne which he had occupied all along, in favour of his elder brother Chitravahana II, who had suffered considerable losses, troubles and tribulations in the battle of Pergunji. Having studied his weakened position and expecting to destroy his army with ease, Ranasagara got ready to wage a war against him. The mutual animosity between these two opposing forces had sparked off internal and internecine war in the succeeding period of 20-25 years that had engulfed Tulu-Nadu, taking its toll of two generations of the Alupa ruling family, in addition to reducing the peace and prosperity of the common

folk to ashes. Many Hero-Stones are found standing in certain parts of Tulu-Nadu, especially in Udyavara as dumb witnesses to that passed off gory civil war. Although, none of these inscriptions contain any details regarding their chronology, yet on the basis of Orthography they are assigned to the later part of AD eighth century and the early decades of the ninth century. Series of incidents, or anecdotes gathered from these inscriptions, pertaining to that civil war, can be narrated as follows:

Whatever may have been his preparedness for war, Ranasagara had suffered a defeat in the first invasion itself launched by Chitravahana II, and had left Udyavara. Chitravahana II took possession of the Capital city of the Alupas. A Hero-Stone found in Udyavara informs that certain Kalthide, perhaps a devoted follower of Chitravahana II (also known as Dharagirisa Bhata), had attained martyrdom having fought against and won over Ranasagara. in that battle. Although he had suffered a defeat in the battle, unmindful of that, Ranasagara marched against Mangalore, yet another capital city of the Alupas. Chitravahana II, went on chasing the retreating Ranasagara, and called upon his run-away brother to stand yet another battle against him.. But, in that second battle that took place around Mangalore, Chitravahana II himself suffered the defeat. At that point of time, Nagamma-Sudraka, Ranasagara's official (Bhata), was mainly responsible for defeating Chitravahana II. But, Nagamma Sudraka had lost his life in the battle field, as stated in the Kariyangala (Buntwal taluk) inscription. In that inscription Chitravahana II, is addressed to as Mogeewara (i.e. Mahigeewara=Dharageesa). Chitravahana II, after suffering the defeat was left with no other option except to return to Udyavara. Emboldened by his victory at the decisive battle of Mangalore, Ranasagara followed his retreating brother and laid besieged Udyavara. In the initial stages of that deciding battle Chitravahana II had the upper hand. Before breathing their last on the battle field, two officials (bhataru) of Chitravahana II, namely Nalimani Naga Dixita and Angupesarapoliga exhibiter of great valour and courage as a result of which he could retain with him the capital of the Alupas for a few more days. This swing of the pendulum in these internal wars manifested in yet another battle. In that battle Ranasagara succeeded in driving Chitravahana II, out and had occupied the capital. Chitravahana II was killed in his third attempt to drive Ranasagara out to capture Udyavara. Grasping of this information was made possible by an inscription in Udyavara, in which Chitravahana is addressed as the wicked Maigesha ((Mahigisha=Dharegisha) with certain amount of contempt. It had already been stated that after having suffered a defeat at the battle of Pergunji, Chitravahana II had returned

to Tulu-Nadu in about AD 793. The internal wars between Chitravahana II and Ranasagara should have lasted for about six to seven years. From these happenings it is gathered that Chitravahana II could have ruled the kingdom from AD 760 to 800.

After the death of Chitravahana II, Ranasagara got, in addition to the governance of Tulu-Nadu, the added adjective of 'Pattiyodeyan'. But, neither Ranasagara nor Tulu-Nadu could enjoy any peace. Swethavahana, probably the son of late Chitravahana II, took the position of his father, declared that he was the real king of Tulu-Nadu, and laid siege to Udyavara. But, this first attempt of Swethavahana did not yield any fruit. In that battle, a soldier by name Kamakoda supported Ranasagara, fought successfully and died on the battle field, according to an inscription reported from Udyavara. The same inscription reveals that, Ranasagara had been conferred with an adjective 'Pattiyodeyan' Patty (Humacha) is another name for Pombuchchapura. Therefore, although Alupas had lost Pergunji, it could be observed, that they had succeeded in retaining at least a part of the region known as Pombuchcha. Without accepting the defeat, when Swethavahana invaded Udyavara for a second time, Ranasagara, weakened by incessant wars, breathed his last on the battle field itself. With him the dynasty of Aluvarasa II came to an end. Prithivisagara, probably the son of Ranasagara came into lime light, as an opponent of Swethavahana. Possibly, Ranasagara could have reigned from AD 760 to 806.

Swethavahana (AD 805-810) and Prithvisagara (AD 810-840) : As a preparatory step to oppose Swethavahana on the battle field, Prithivisagara established himself on the outskirts of Udyavara, proclaimed himself as the true and legitimate king of Tulu-Nadu and got coronated. That apart, taking to himself the title of '*Dharegisha*' that was borne by Chitravahana II, laid siege to the capital city of Udyavara. In the battle that took place, he won. Swethavahana suffered a defeat and died a heroic death on the battle field. With his death the wild fire like internal wars came to an end. It is possible to assume that he had ruled the kingdom for a little more than five years.

As a result of the death of Swethavahana, Prithivisagara, son of Ranasagara, got his position on the throne of the Alupas confirmed. The Tuluvas got political peace, economic development and social stability. Inscriptions for having made gifts and grants began to appear gradually in the place of Hero-stones recording donations, trusts created for those who had shed their blood on the battle fields (described in regards

Nettarakoduge). From the date of the ascendancy of Prithivisagara to the throne, the period of about a century can be called the age of Peace in the history of the Ancient Alupas. During the period of this age of peace, an inscription which belongs to the reign of Prithivisagara is reported from Udyavara. Among the inscriptions referring to the Alupas as belonging to the Lunar Race, this is the most ancient one. This inscription calls Prithivisagara as Udayaditya, Uttama-Pandya and Aluvarasa III. Certain Boyagavarma, an officer serving under him, is stated in this inscription, to have been serving as an administrator of the Nadu encompassing Udyavara. Therefore, it is believed that he should have reigned approximately in about AD 810 to 840.

Vijayaditya Maramma (AD 840-870) : After Prithivisagara, probably his son Maramma ascended the throne. Four inscriptions belonging to his reign are found in Udyavara itself. From these it is learnt that he had other names like Vijayaditya Uttamapandya and Aluvarasa IV. After the defeated Chitravahana had been driven out of Pergunji, Rashtrakutas had not paid any attention to Tulu-Nadu. That apart, the dynastic wars had come to an end with Swethavahana and peace had been re-established all throughout. From his inscriptions it is understood that, Maramma, considering that his sole administration was safe as far as Tulu-Nadu was concerned had been using titles like 'Parameswara', 'Adhirajaraja' etc, which were exclusively meant to be used by the Emperors. One among the four inscriptions, belonging to his reign, found in Udyavara, it is stated that certain Karasinayaka was an official of Koolalanakara (now called as Kolalagiri). Another inscription informs that certain Arakela was administering the Nadu surrounding Udayapura.

Two inscriptions, one each, from Bantra in Mangalore taluk and Polali in Buntwala taluk, belonging to, on the basis of palaeography, the second half of the ninth century of the Christian era, inform (Bantra inscription) that about four chiefs of minor kingdoms in Tulu-Nadu had unitedly entered into an agreement to put an end to their mutual animosity and infightings. Nripamalla, one of the kings of Kadambakula (name is not mentioned in the inscription), Rachamallana Dugaraja, and Narasingan Dugaraja were the four chiefs. Probably, all the four were the feudatories of Maramma. The names like Nripamalla, Rachamalla were commonly used among Ganga families of Talakadu, and because of that reason Bantra inscription is believed to point out some kind of relationship that should have existed between the Alupas and the Gangas. Polali inscription supports this point.

The Gangas of Talakadu, who were the feudatories of the Rashtrakutas till then, had risen in revolt against the Rashtrakutas during the period of Maramma. As a result of the defeat suffered by Chitravahana II, in the hands of Rashtrakuta Govinda III, Alupas had developed animosity against the Rashtrakutas. That means, there was no wonder in the development of friendly relations between the Gangas and the Alupas. As a consequence of this friendly relationship, Sevyarakella (probably the same Arakella found in Udyavara inscription) had set off to Talakadu on some royal errand, and he is stated to have died there. Having been told about that incident, and unable to withstand the grief, his follower certain Palyamanaliganappa committed the act of entering into the burning fire set up for the purpose, and breathed his last, according to Polali inscription. Vijayaditya Maramma appears to have ruled the kingdom from about AD 840 to 870. From AD 870 to 950, there are no definite evidences available for the study of the incidents pertaining to the history of Alupa kings. However, according to Venuru inscription, Alupa Kundavarma is stated to have ruled from AD 950 to 980. This marks the beginning of medieval age of the Alupas.

ALUPAS OF THE MEDIEVAL AGE

Kundavarma (AD 950-980): It is stated in the broken inscription of Venuru that Kundavarma ruled for about a period of 30 years from AD 950 to 980. An inscription, in Grantha characters, dated AD 968, belonging to his reign is found on the basement of an idol in the temple of Manjunatha at Kadri. This epigraph contains the details of the displacement of a traitor named Datta Alupa and the subsequent reforms introduced in the empire. It is also stated that the king was a devotee of Balachandra Sikhamani (Shiva), had given up alcoholic drinks, granted many Agraharas to Brahmins, had the qualities of Karna in magnanimity, valour of Arjuna, wealth of Indira, in knowledge and intelligence imitated Brihaspathi as a role model. It is clear from the records that, Kundavarma continued as a feudatory of the Rashtrakutas. In the Venuru inscription cited above a number of adjectives like - *Meenalan-ghanopetha* (Patron of the fish insignia), *Satya Showchachara* (keen follower of truth), *Naya Vinaya* (with fine humility), *Veera Lakshmi Vasasthala* (abode of heroic goddess of wealth), *Bhrithya Chintamani* etc, are used as attributes to describe the king. But, after Kundavarma, from AD 980 to 1020, no documentary evidences are forthcoming to know the political history of the Alupas. Thereafter, Bankideva Alupendra I, son of Kundavarma had ruled from AD 1020-1050 and details are available.

Bankideva I (AD1020-1050): Bankideva Alupendra I was probably the son of Kundavarma. After the death of his father in AD 1020 he came to power. Bankideva I was known for the glory of having liberated the Tulu-Nadu from the grief of the Chola occupation. Alupas, from the time of their defeat in the hands of Chola-Rajendra, the kings of Kerala and Tuluva, were raising their standards of revolt time and again. After the death of Chola Rajaraja in AD 1016, the administration of Chola Empire passed into the hands of Rajendrachola. Rajendra defeated many kings of the coastal region, as it is stated in the Tiruvalangadu copper plate inscription of his reign. Viewed from that point of time, Bankideva I, of Tulu-Nadu and his feudatories were among the many kings of the West Coast. Barakuru inscription, assigned to the early half of the AD 11 century, on the basis of Palaeography and the period of the reign of Bankideva I, has got the following statement in it. "*Mari Mele Vanada Cholana dandam Benkondareyattida*".

In the two damaged inscriptions found in the *precincts* of Someshwara temple, in the Barakur part of Madikeri, details pertaining to the king's titles and different boundary demarcations only are available. It is recorded in the inscription that, having established real order in the province of Tulu (Vishaya), by his own strength, king Shanthara made it over along with the *Elukombu* (Kodagu) province, to his master Banki-Alupendradeva, defeated the invading army of the Cholas and forced them to flee, and also presented 120 provincial governors (Mandalikas), including Komaradanda, to his lord Banki-Alupendra, while he was, with single mindedness, ruling Shanthalige Sasira. '*Konkana-Bhayankara*' is found in the inscription while the remaining portion is defaced. Another mutilated Hero-Stone inscription found on the left hand side of the same temple seems to be an incomplete copy of the inscription described above. It becomes evident that Bankideva had given his daughter Mankabbarasi in marriage to Tailapa, the son of Ammana.

Varanga (Karkala Taluk) inscription has on its record the names of five kings, in their serial order, who had ascended the throne of the Alupas after Bankideva I, who had reigned from AD 1020 to 1050. Probably this happens to be the only inscription which gives the Genealogy of the Alupa dynasty. Palaeographically the inscription resembles the characteristics of the script assignable to the first half of the 13th century A.D of the Christian era, and refers to the names of the five kings of the Alupa dynasty. The names are : 1. Pattiyodeya, 2. Pandya-Pattiyodeya, 3. Kavi Alupa, 4. Patti Yodeya Kulasekhara and 5.

Kundanara. Among those kings Kavi-Alupa appears to have ruled Tulu-Nadu from AD 1110 to 1160, according to the inscriptions. Therefore, according to the current opinion, Pattiyodeya and his successor Pandya Pattiyodeyar could have ruled for about 60 years from the last known regnal year AD 1050 of Bankideva I, to AD 1110, the first known regnal year of Kavi Alupa.

Pattiyodeya (AD 1050-1080): Ranasagara, among the ancient Alupas, had an added adjective 'Pattiyodeyan' to qualify his name. Because of the fact that, Patti happened to be another name of Poombuchchapura (Humcha), and according to an opinion which has no clarity, Alupas although they had lost Pergunji, yet they had retained a portion of Poombuchcha region under their control. Undaunted by the defeats he had suffered, when Swethavahana invaded Udyavara for a second time, Ranasagara who had grown weak due to incessant warfare breathed his last on the battle-field. With the death of Ranasagara the lineage of Aluvarasa II Pattiyodeya, came to an end and Dr. K.V. Ramesh thinks that, the period of about a century, from the time of the accession of Prithivisagara, (probably son of Ranasagara, and a staunch opponent of Swethavahana) can be called as "the age of peace" in the history of the Alupas. Pattiyodeya's real name was Aluvarasa V. Pattiyodeya or Aluvarasa V, had got his daughter Achaladevi, married to Veerashanthara of the Shanthara royal family. This matrimonial alliance, viewed politically had been mainly responsible for his progress. Varanga inscription states that, 'from the beginning he had successfully followed the policy of chastising the wicked and protecting the righteous, in his administration'. This Veerashanthara-arasa, was the son of Tailapa, the son-in-law of Bankideva I and Keleyabbarasi his mother, was the daughter of Palayadeva of the family of the Gangas. When Jayakesi I, a Kadamba king of Goa, and a feudatory of Vikramaditya VI (AD 1076-1126), launched his attack on the Tuluvas and defeated Pattiyodeya in the battle, he was forced to accept the sovereignty of the Chalukyas. He ruled the kingdom from AD 1050 to 1080.

Pandya Pattiyodeya (AD 1080-1110): In the Polali Amunje inscription, found inscribed on the pillar that stands opposite to the entrance of the Durga Parameswari temple, with its script characters assignable, on the basis of Palaeography to 7-8th centuries of the Christian era, states "The Saptha Mathrukas will protect Alupendra of the Pandya dynasty, who is capable of enamouring the impressive emperors'. From this inscription belonging to the period of the Mighty (*Bhujabala*)

Kavi Alupendra, which cites 'Udayaditya Arsa', it is gathered that he was none other than Pandya Pattigadeva Alupendra. In the inscription cited above King Alupendra is stated to have gained the titles of Supreme authority and that he was an independent king. Pandya Jayasingarasa's inscription, on the basis of its characteristics assignable to AD 11-12 centuries, found in the wet land under cultivation, at *Kariyangalada Badakabaila*, in Buntwal Taluk, has got on its record several titles like Maharajadiraja, Parameswara, Paramabhattacharaka etc, indicative of the sovereign powers, attributed to Alupa prince Pandya Jayasingarasa. It is also stated that the king had made a grant of 'Pandikara' land to Holala-Bhattacharaka-Devi. From this it is evident, that Alupa-Pandya-Pattiyodeya had declined the supreme authority (Paramaditya) of the Chalukyan king Vikramaditya VI As directed by Vikramaditya, Setti-Gaunda, his feudatory and Commander-in-Chief of Hoysala Vishnu Vardhana, had launched an invasion with his powerful army, on the empire of the Alupas, and while returning victoriously, took the Gavunda of Karividi-Hiriyuru under his control. Inscriptions record Setti-Gavunda as very powerful. It is understood that, Pandya Pattiyodeya died in the battlefield fighting against him. From the point of view of either the expansion of the empire and political equations, Alupa king did not suffer considerable losses.

Bhujabala Kavi Alupendra (AD 1110-1160): After Pandya Pattiyodeya, probably his son, Kavi Alupendra, ascended the throne. Because of the fact that many inscriptions of his reign are available, ranging in their chronology from AD 1114-15 to 1155, it is believed that he should have ruled at least for a period of 50 years. From an inscription dated AD 1139, it becomes clear that 'Bhujabala' was a title of Kavi-Alupendra. In his earliest inscriptions (AD 1114-1115) he is referred to as Kumara Udayadityarasa.

While Mahamandaleswara Sevyagellarasa was ruling over the provinces of Punjelke and Chalulke, desiring that he should live for a thousand years the inscription dated AD 1118 was installed, at the instance of Kajuva Mainduvadona, near the statue of Gommata in Venuru, in Moodabidri Hobli. An inscription of Kavi- Alupendra, Dated AD 1154, located in Mahalingeswara temple at Basaruru, in Kundapura Taluk, issued while the Pandyan Emperor Bhujabala Veera Kavi-Alupendra was ruling, refers to the details of the gift of Gold Coins called *Pandya Gadyana*, made by a certain benefactor (Dataranu) Mauna Yogi, in the presence of all the residents (*Vokkalu*) of the city (*Nagara*) and

villages (Ur), for the offering of 'Naivedya' to God Nakhareshwara of Basurepura. Similarly, the inscription found in the Vinayaka Temple at Uppur in Udupi Taluk, informs that, Bhujabala-Kavi-Alupendra is called as "Pandyan Emperor", and that, a popular individual known as Parapalli Nayaka, had made a gift of Gold Coins. According to the strong traditional and mythiological beliefs current among the community of people in Tulu-Nadu, Parapalli Nayaka or Palipatha Nayaka is even now regarded as a great benefactor. An inscription in the Panchalingeswara temple at Koteri, dated AD 1155, informs that, Pandya Mahadevi, the Chief queen of Kavi-Alupendra, was holding the reins of administration of Pannirpalli (in Udupi Taluk). In the same inscription, Barkur is referred to as *Barahakanyapura*. This place from AD ninth century to AD 13th century was the capital of the Alupas, and thereafter during the reign of Kundavarmarasa it is believed to have been transferred to Mangalapura (Mangalore), according to yet another opinion. It was at that time Bhujabala-Kavi-Alupendra who had worn several titles, began his independent administration, as it is popularly believed. From the documents it is evident that, Hoysala Vishnuvardhana invaded Tulu-Nadu in AD 1117. But, no political changes appear to have taken place as a result of this invasion. Several inscriptions of the Hoysalas praise Vishnuvardhana as *Uthpatitha Ghattaka Patan, TuluNripala Hridayavidalana Ranakeli*. In the meanwhile, during the reign of Kavi-Alupendra the capital of the Alupa Empire had been transferred from Udayavara (Udyavara) to Barakuru.

Kulasekhara Alupendra I (AD 1160-1220) : Kulasekhara Alupendra or Emperor Veera Kulasekhara Alupendra, ascended the throne after Bhujabala-Kavi-Alupendra, in AD 1160. Inscriptions inform that he also ruled for a long time. Inscription dated AD 1166, found in the Mahalingeswara temple at Basaruru, bestows the following titles on Alupa Arasu Veera Kulasekhara Deva: *Samastha-Bhuvana, Vikyatha Pandya, Maha-Rajadi-Raja, Parameswara, and Bhattaraka Pandya Emperor* Etc. In that inscription grants made by Chandabbe, the daughter of Rajappa Setty, to God Nakhareshwara of Basaruru, are recorded. Kulasekhara-Alupendra's inscription dated AD 1204, found in the premises of the Canara High School, Mangalore, records the details pertaining to a gift to God Bankeswara, made jointly by Kulasekhara and his son-in-law Bankideva, and transference of the administrative responsibility of Muguru Nadu to the son-in-law Veera Bankidevarasa, in the presence of Commanders-in-Chief, all Ministers, sitting to gather in their regal Paraphernalia (*Voddolaga*) in the audience Hall (*Mogasale*)

called as Bhuvanasraya of old Palace at Mangalapura. Another inscription dated AD 1205, found in the temple of Goddess Gowri in the Mudabidire province, during the reign of Pandyan Emperor Kulasekhara I, records the revival of an earlier grant of food grains along with yet another gift, to Goddess Durgadevi of Moodabidire, and it had prescribed imposition of penalties for all those who had created impediments in the continued implementation of the gift. Second inscription found in the same temple dated AD 1215, records the details of a noble gift made during the period of Alupendra I, by the three Brahmins belonging to the same place. They had donated the produce from their lands, along with Barakuru Gadyana and 50/- Mangaluru Gadyana to the Devi of Bidari (Mudabidire).

Kundana (AD 1220-1230): Kundana Aluparaja succeeded Kulasekhara Alupendra to the throne. It is stated in the Varanga inscription that, he was the younger brother of Thribhuvanamalla Shanthara; the ruler of Shanthalige Nadu. He is stated to have married the princess of the Alupa dynasty. After the death of Kulasekhara Alupendra, because of the fact that his son Vallabhadeva happened to be a minor on his behalf Kundana ruled the Tulu country. Varanga inscription states as follows about Kundana, "*Akhila dikpalanilayamam nijakeerthiyindhavacisida*". Dr. K.V. Ramesh also thinks that he belonged to the family of Thribhuvanamalla shanthara. "Noormadi chakravarthi" and Vibhudavasul Kulasekhara were not the successors, and in the Varanga inscription also his name is recorded as Kundana and he belongs to Tribuvana Malla Shanthara.

An inscription, assignable on the basis of Palaeographic characters to about AD 13th century, found in the Nemeeswara-Basadi at Varanga in Karkala Taluk, refers to *Mesha Pashanagachachada* Jain Yati-Maladharideva, Madhavachandra, Prabhachandra, Nemichandra and Sri-Chandramuni. This inscription records that, among them Sree-Chandra Muni is stated to have built the Jaina Basadi at Varanga and an irrigation tank along with Kuralikunda (Kandaana). It is also abundantly clear from this inscription that, Pattiyodeya, Pandya Pattiyodeya, Kavi-Alupa and Pattiyodeya Kulasekharadeva in that serial order sat on the throne of the Alupas and ruled the kingdom. After Kulasekhara, the throne of the Alupas went to the share of Kundana of the Shanthara family. Though in this inscription, Kundana, the king of Alupa kingdom, is stated to have received a gift of land from certain Varanga, a great man (Mahapurusha), the name of the recipient of the gift is not stated

with clarity, yet by the stretch of logical imagination it is assumed that the gift belonged to the Nemeeswara-Basadi at Varanga.

Vallabhadeva II Dattalupa (AD 1230-1250): Vallabhadeva Alupendra or Dattapalendra II, also known by different names such as inscriptional-Oddamaraja, Dattalupendra Sree-Mara Oddamadeva, succeeded to the throne after Kundana. Inscription reveals that, he was ruling from his capital Baraha-Kanyapura (Barakuru). The inscription, which exhibits the palaeographic characteristic features of the early half of the 13th century, found to have been set up near the eastern wall of Someswara temple at Madikeri, around Barakuru, reveals that, Dattalupendra Sree-Mara-Voddamadevarasa, while in state, in his palace in Barahakanyapura (Barakuru), had made a land grant to Gagana Shivacharya, of the lineage of Durvasa-Muni. From this inscription it becomes evident that Barakuru or Barahakanyapura was the capital of the Alupas.

After him Veera-Pandyadeva came to power. Inscriptions of Veera Pandyadeva (AD 1250-1265), are found at Kota, Brahmavara, Neelavara, Koteswara and Kundapura. According to Dr. K.V. Ramesh, the inscriptions of his reign provide several details pertaining to the economic, social and religious conditions of Tulu-Nadu; and his period reminds about the rule of the Chalukyan Emperor Vikramaditya VI (AD 1076-1126), one among finest sovereigns of Karnataka. From the inscriptions found at Koteswara and Kundapura, it is learnt that, he was known as Veera-Pandyadeva Alupendra I, and that his mother Queen Pattamahadevi was ruling jointly with him. According to some scholars, Veera-Jagadevaraya of the Santhara family, a feudatory of the Hoysalas, was a co-administrator with Veera-Pandyadeva-Alupendra. Evidently, Jagadevarasa was a younger brother of Patta-Mahadevi. Therefore, it is possible to imagine reasonably that, since Veera Pandyadeva was a minor, Patta-Mahadevi might have used Jagadeva-rasa's help in the administrative matters. In the ministerial council of Veera-Pandyadeva-Alupendra, Narasinga Heggade was serving as the Minister-in-Chief, while the king's son-in-law Bankideva Maiduna Odduma Devaballavergade and Maaradamma Adhikari served as Administrators-in-Chief. From his inscriptions it is learnt that, the king conducted his administration seated in state on the throne, in the palace, from his capital city Barahakanyapura, while all chiefs of Departments, Officials of the harem, the princes, sages and priests remained in attendance at the king's court. An inscription dated (AD 1261, found on the eastern part, inside the

Koteswara temple, at Koteswara, in Kundapura Taluk, refers to Veera-Pandyadeva Alupendra ruling the kingdom seated on the throne, in his old palace at Barahakanyapura (Barakuru), in the presence of his brother-in-law Sreedeva, Narasinga Heggade, Maradaya Adhikari, all important Chief priests assembled in the king's office, the 300s (Munnurvaru) of Kudikuru village, Polala Heggade from the same village and the official called Koti-Melantaru caused an agreement to be written. According to that the residents of Kudikuru among other conditions had agreed to pay 180 Samudaya Gadyanas annually into the treasury of the kingdom. The inscription also records that it was written by Sri-Karana Machaiah Senabova. The second inscription in the precincts of the same temple describes about the tax of 150 Gadyana payable annually to the Kundapura village as per the decision made while Pandyadeva Alupendra was ruling (AD 1262) from Barahakanyapura, at the king's office in the presence of Vaddamadeva, Narasinga Heggade, Kotiyadaha, Lakheya Senubova and the prominent men of the kingdom. When Veerapandyadeva died in AD 1275, his son and successor Nagadevarasa, being a minor, Balla-Mahadevi herself ascended the throne as a dowager empress.

Ballamahadevi (AD 1275-1292) : It has been already noted that, Veerapandya's crowning (Pattada) Chief Queen Ballamahadevi was assisting in the administration of the Empire, while her husband was alive. Because of the reason her son Nagadevarasa was still a minor, she ascended the throne after the death of her husband Veerapandyadeva Alupendra. Like other kings of the Alupa dynasty, she also began to use the titles like Pandyan Emperor, Maharajadhiraja etc. An inscription of Nilavara AD 1277, explains the details about how Ballamahadevi used the title 'Pattade Piriya-rasi'. It is stated in the Kenjuru (Udupi Taluk) inscription dated AD 1281, that she was born of the lineage of God Manabharaneswara. On the basis of the fact that a king by name Manabharana had been a king in Ceylon during AD 11th century, makes it possible to assume that Ballamahadevi could have been probably a princess from that country, as opined by Dr. K.V. Ramesh. But, in his own opinion it is impossible to believe that a king of Tulu-Nadu could have married the princess of Ceylon, a far off country. Kote and Brahmavara inscription of AD 1254, announce Voddamadeva Ballavergade, the Chief in the Ministerial Council of Veerapandyadeva, was actually his cousin. Therefore, Ballamahadevi was probably the sister of that Voddamadeva, and Manabharana family, it is learnt, was one among the not-so-prominent families in Tulu-Nadu. Bankideva, son-in-

law of Veera- pandyadeva, on a certain occasion in AD 1285, had joined hands with and helped Ballamahadevi, but, had rebelled against Ballamahadevi, with a desire to become a king himself. As a result, she had divided her empire into two divisions and gave away the Mangalore part of the division to Bankideva as a matter of historical necessity. Thus, for the kingdom of the Alupas, two thrones, one each at Mangalore and Barakuru, came to be established at a time, and became functional. This political avarice of Bankideva had its own reasons. Until their last days, Alupas did not adhere to the practice of '*Aliya-Santhana*'. During the middle of AD 13th century, the principalities of Nagire and Haduvalli, on the northern side of Tulu-Nadu were found becoming powerful, and according to historical evidences they were following the principle of *Aliya-Santhana*. Some scholars think that this principle of succession may have motivated Bankideva the-son-in-law, to advance his claims to Alupa throne as a matter of right. Thus, two Alupa thrones came into existence in Tulu-Nadu, during AD 1285-1300. Ballamadevi and her son Nagadevarasa from Barahakanyapura (Barakuru) their capital, and Bankideva, her son-in-law, from Mangalapura (Mangalore) ruled simultaneously. This is the historical truth. Nagadevarasa after attaining majority, had been proclaimed as the joint ruler of Tulu-Nadu, by his mother Ballamahadevi, during the last year of her administration.

Bankideva II (AD 1285-1315) and **Nagadevarasa** (AD 1292-1300) : Veerapandyadeva Alupendra and after Balla Mahadevi, her son Nagadevarasa ascended the Alupa throne during AD 1290, at Barakuru. But, Bankideva II, became powerful during AD 1300, evicted Nagadevarasa from his position, and having proclaimed himself as the outstanding sole ruler of the two regions, and continued the administration. An inscription dated AD 1302, in Gollara Ganapathi Temple refers to Bankideva (AD 1285-1315) being addressed with his different titles 'Emperor of the Pandyas', and *Rayagajankusha*. For the sake of remembrance of his diseased wife Mochaladevi, it is stated in the same inscription that, the conducted a durbar in the audience hall of the palace at Mangalapura, and made several gifts to the temple, as it is recorded. The Sujeru inscription of AD 1305, records that, during administration of the Alupas, the king took personal interest in the economic and all-round prosperity of his people. During the period of administration of Bankideva Alupendra II a severe famine had broken out causing serious hardships to the common man the inscription further records that, the king not only positively responded, but also performed special worship to God Timireswara seeking the welfare of the people

and timely rains. And, to facilitate rendering perpetual services to the God he had made land grants, as it is explained in the inscription under reference. Even after becoming the lone Emperor to the whole of Tulu-Nadu, Bankideva II, continued to remain in his old palace at Mangalapura and continued his administration from the Bhuvanarayana in the palace. Son-in-law, Bankideva had called himself as the son-in-law of Dattalvas.

Soyideva Alupendra (AD 1315-1335) :As stated in the inscriptions, Soyideva Alupendra succeeded Bankideva Alupendradeva II, and came to power in AD 1315. His first decision was to have his capital transferred from Mangalapura to Barahakanyapura (Barakuru). In an inscription dated AD 1315, he is referred to as Pandya Emperor and Ariraya Basava Shankara. Soyideva's inscription dated AD 1335, found in Ananthapadmanabha temple at Kudupu, mentions his title "Rajyagajankusa", more prominently among his several other titles. Based on these titles and encomiums, it becomes evident that, he was a powerful and an independent king. Soyideva had exhibited his talents in the sphere of administrative, while his father Bankideva II was alive. During the early part of AD 14th century, having taken possession of the Dakshina Kannada district, Bankideva II, entrusted its administration to be supervised by his son Soyideva Alupendra. As a result, during AD 1315, when he ascended the Alupa throne administration of Dakshina Kannada, had been vested in the hands of an official called Basavadeva. Chandavara, in Honnavara Taluk, became the administrative capital of Basavadeva. Thereafter, Hoysala king Ballala III, as a result of his victorious conquests, had taken complete control over the Alupa Empire. Ballala III, had married the Alupa Princess by name Chkkayithayi, and nominated her as 'Piriyarasi' the crowning Chief Queen. During this period, with the help of Hoysalas, Alupas had successfully extended the administration of the kingdom throughout Dakshina Kannada, as revealed by a close observation of the inscriptions available for the period from AD 1333 to 1384; although they do not make a direct reference to it. In the inscription of Soyideva Alupendra, dated AD 1327, found in Mahalingeswara temple at Moodanidamburu, in Udupi Taluk, Heroic king Soyideva Alupendradevarasa's Mahapradana Singana, Sahani, Adhikari Boppana, Kodakallanayaru of Nadequina, and the residents having united made a grant of thirty Gadyanas to the five demands of Banninje (Bannanje) inscription, One Gadyana to God at Talegudeya, along with the forest on the eastern side. At the end of this inscription is "Sreedhara-natha" in Nagari script. There is an inscription, dated AD 1334, in the

wall Gurugala Basadi at Hiriyangadi in Karkala Taluk, of Mahamandaleswara Lokanathadevarasa, son of Siddaladevi, the crowning Chief Queen (Pattamahishi) of Bhoovidevarasa, and who belonged to the Santhara family. This inscription contains the details about several grants to the Shanthinatha Basadi, including the benefit of its renovation. It is also on the record of the same inscription, referring to him as bearing the titles '*Uttara Madhuradeeswaram Patti-Pombuchacha (Humacha) Puravaradeeswaram, Mahogra-Vamsa- Lalamam* etc, Hoysala Mahamandaleswara Lokanathadevarasu of the Shanthara family, hailed as "*Ballalaraya Chittachamtkarar*" and recorded as worshipper of Charukirthi Pandithadeva. From the records it is evident that Barahakanyapura (Barakuru) was the provincial capital of the Hoysalas, just as it was also the capital of the Alupas and also renovated the Shanthinatha Basadi.

Kulasekhara II (AD 1335-1346) and the Hoysalas: Kulasekhara II, ascended the throne (in AD 1335) of the Alupa who had continued as the Mandalikas of the Hoysalas. Because of the fact that his administration had become weak, Hoysala Emperor Ballala III, had appointed Lokanathadevarasa of the Shantara family, as the governor of province. In most of the Hoysala inscriptions found in Tulu-Nadu, ranging in time from AD 1333 to 1342, along with the name of Veera Ballala, the name of his chief queen Chikkayitayi, is brought on record. After the death of Ballala III, Chikkayitayi had evidently appointed her son Kulasekhara II, as a co-ruler. An inscription of Ballala III, and Chikkayitayi, dated AD 1336, found in the wall of the Someswara temple at Barakuru informs that, while Yadava Emperor Ariraya Basavashankara and Hoysala Ballala's (III) Chief queen Chikkayatayi were both administering the kingdom, the Minister-in-Chief (Mahapradhana) Vajjappa Dannayaka, Ajjana and Sahanees were serving her as chiefs, Somanna and Chaakanna sons of Chakisetti gave 140 *mude* of paddy harvested from the temple land at Haadi to God Sowmya at Moodakeri.

Bankideva III (AD 1346-1355) : Tulu-Nadu came under the administrative control of Vijayanagara during the period of Bankideva III. According to the inscripational evidence Kulasekhara Alupendra II, had centralized the system of administration of the Alupa kingdom, and he himself was the centre of all power till AD 1346. In the process of the change of administration, it is not clear whether the Vijayanagara authorities had used their army or not. With the gradual ascendancy of the Hoysala power, the power of the Alupas in Tulu-Nadu began to decline. But, after Ballala III, the political power of the Hoysalas also got

weakened. During that period Vijayanagara gradually became more powerful as evidenced from the records. Bankideva III, who came to power after Kulasekhara II, appears to have ruled till AD 1355. Alupas became weak after him. Kulasekhara III, who belonged to the same family, ruled from AD 1355 to 1360. During the period of his administration the capital is stated to have been shifted from Barakuru to Bidire or Moodabidire. Dr. K.V. Ramesh is of the opinion that 'the imperialistic attitude of the Vijayanagara rulers, during his life time, had caused a setback to his dignity, and became the primary reason for Kulasekhara III's determination to shift the capital'. During the last days of his administration, Veera Pandyadeva II, probably his son, ascended the throne. The Moodabidire inscription (AD 1396-97), of his reign happens to be the most recent one among all the reported inscriptions of the Alupas. The inscription dated AD 1396, issued during the reign of Veerapandyadeva II, found in Goddess Gowri Temple, in Moodabidari area, of Mangalore Taluk, refers to certain grants and gifts for rendering certain services like *Argya*, to Goddess Durgadevi of Mudabidire, by the people of Keduvimbetti, Kudangodal, Mukkalatti and Paadamoola. Incidentally the inscriptions makes a specific mention of the various titles borne by the king Aluparaja Veerapandyadeva II, such as -Samastha Bhuvana Vikyatha Pandya maha Rajadhi Raja parameswara, paramabhattaraka etc. Administration of Tulu-Nadu, after the Alupas, continued under the authority of the Vijayanagara kings. Historically, Alupas lasted for several centuries, ranging from about AD Fifth century to AD Fourteenth century, and had played significant role in the History of Tulu-Nadu. A number of proper names with 'Alupa' either as a suffix or a prefix are found in the inscriptions of Tulu-Nadu, during the period of Vijayanagara administration and it is reasonably believed to be the names of persons who had belonged to the Alupa family. With the ascendancy of Vijayanagara into prominence, the administration of the Alupas had come to an end.

Vijayanagara Empire (AD 1336-1565)

The Vijayanagara Empire came into existence during AD 1336, due to the efforts of Harihara, Bukka, Marappa, Muddappa and Kampana brothers of the Sangama dynasty. Soon after the establishment of the Empire, the rulers of Vijayanagara tried to take under their control the territories that had either severed their relations from the central authority or had remained politically un-organised. Under those conditions, they took Alvakheda on the west coast, under their control.

The primary aim of the Vijayanagara Empire was to establish stability in their Empire on the principles of self-confidence, re-generate the Sanathana culture that was on the disappearance-mode; and to gradually instil perpetual peace and prosperity into the daily life of the people in South India, that was tottering due to the repeated Muslim invasions. In the coastal Dakshina Kannada, by that time, the Alupas and the Hoysalas had grown weak. As a result, Tulu-Nadu got merged in Vijayanagara Empire, during AD 1345, probably without recourse to any kind of fighting. During the period of Vijayanagara administration Tulu-Nadu had been divided into two parts, each with its capital at Barakuru and Mangaluru, and their administration was being carried on from both the centres as revealed by the inscriptions. The earliest (AD 1345) Vijayanagara inscription in this area was found at Athavara near Mangalore. According to this inscription several grants were given to God Gopinatha of Athavara by Shankara wodeya, the Governor of Mangalore, while he was working as a subordinate official of Mahamandaleswara Veera-Bukkanna wodeya.

It can be said that the rulers of Vijayanagara had not attempted to deprive the political independence of the Alupas till the end of AD 14th century. But, having understood the weakness of the Alupas, the Vijayanagara Emperors had gradually strengthened their administrative control over them. A large number of Vijayanagara inscriptions are found in Tulu-Nadu. According to the earliest Vijayanagara inscription dated AD 1345, reported from Athavara, near Mangalore, it becomes evident that, the kings of Vijayanagara, had exercised their administrative authority from the traditional capitals of the Alupas-Viz. Mangalore and Barakuru. The west coast region, from the ancient times had been popular for its over-seas trade. Similarly, the region maintained its predominance in over-seas trade during the Vijayanagara period also. Among the various titles borne by Harihara II, the title-Lord of the Seas-from East to west and South, was also one and this indeed is the finest example of his over-seas authority. Gradually, Vijayanagara Emperors had got their naval power built up, by appointing a naval officer, raising a naval contingent comprising the local Tuluvas, as it is gathered from a large number of their inscriptions. Among the coastal regions, Haive and Konkana provinces also had come under the authority of the Vijayanagara Emperors. Finest breed of Horses were being imported from Arabia and Persia. From the following ports - Mangalore, Barakuru, Bhatkala and Honnavara, of Tulu-Nadu, the imported horses were sent to inland destinations. In order to keep themselves militarily fit and

up-to-date, it was essential for the Vijayanagara Emperors to import horses of the best breeds, from time to time, and maintain their cavalry. Writing his impressions about the expansion of Vijayanagara Empire in the west coast region Ibn-batuta, an African traveller, wrote, "While travelling to Calicut via Sadasivagad in AD 1342, he had learnt about a Muslim governor in Honoor (Honnavaara) who was a feudatory of Vijayanagara". Several provincial kings, including the coastal area, from the beginning were the feudatories of the Governor of Vijayanagara, designated as 'wodeyar' and stationed at Barkuru. Apart from that it becomes clear from the records that certain provinces under their direct administration were exempted from the payment of tax and revenue. When Ibn-batuta visited the Canara coast in AD 1342, he had named certain places like 'Pakanuru and 'Manjaruru' as pointers on the road he had traversed, and scholars have identified these place names with Barakuru and Mangalore. As he himself had recorded, that on either side of the road to the Canara coast, there were huge avenue trees offering shade to the travellers always, is a point to be noted. He had also recorded in his report that he had found rest houses at the interval distance of every half a mile, provided with drinking water facilities from the wells below the ground level, and the government had appointed persons to protect the establishment. Although, west coast was the most developed region, he did not see even a single vehicle with wheels, as stated by him. He had also stated that the rich people and the royal house-hold commonly moved in palanquins (*Addapallakki* in Kannada). Inscription of Kanthavara (AD 1348) has on record that Shankara Wodeya's successor Pradhana Hadapada Gowtharasa (AD 1348) was the Governor of Mangalore. An inscription (AD 1364) found in the land held by a private individual, at Buntwal has on its record that, during the reign of Veera Bukkanna Wodeya, Maadarasa the king of Mangalore, for rendering service to God Manjunatha, granted to many Brahmins of the village Pudu, exemption of several taxes. An inscription dated AD 1557, in the reign of Bukkanna Wodeya of Vijayanagara, found in the Koteswara temple of Kundapura taluk, refers to the purchase of land from certain Vishnuthirla, by Ravaladeva, the Minister of Maleya Dannayaka, and the donation of that land to Koteswara Temple. Another inscription dated AD 1364, found in the same temple refers to reign of Bukkanna Wodeya and gives the details of Barakuru administration under Maleya Dannayaka and has on its record those thirty families of Chakkare together made a grant for rendering the daily services to God Koteshwara. Koteshwara temple inscription dated AD 1365, during the

reign of Mahamandaleswara Veerabukkanna, under the directions from Dharanideva, son of Mudeya bought several kinds of land and gave that to several Brahmins for purposes of rendering service to God Koteshwara. It is also recorded that Malleya Dannayaka, at that point of time, was ruling Barakuru.

Harihara and Bukka, having taken over Tulu-Nadu, including Dakshina Kannada, in AD 1345, with a view to introduce systematic administration, divided that coastal area into two parts, known as Barakuru and Mangaluru kingdoms. From AD 1345 to 1377, they administered the area through their representatives, appointed for the purpose, as it is revealed in the inscriptions.

Barakuru: Following are the names of some of the Vijayanagara Governors appointed to work from Barakuru :

Mahapradhana Maleya Dandanayaka (AD 1345-1365), Mahapradhana Goparasa Wodeya (AD 1366-73), and Mahapradhana Bacharasa Wodeya (AD 1373).

Mangaluru: Following are the names of some of the Vijayanagara Governors appointed to work from Mangalore:

Shankaradeva Wodeya (AD 1345), Hadapada Gowtharasa (AD 1348), Madarasa (AD 1364), and Pandarideva Wodeya (AD 1375-77).

The old fort in Barakuru is popularly believed to have been built by Harihararaya. During his period of administration, not only he reformed the system of taxation, but also introduced for the first time Revenue settlement in respect of Land Revenue as follows:

Within a few years of his coming to power Harihara I, had appointed his brother Bukkaraya I (AD 1356-1377), as the joint ruler. The Attavar inscription (AD 1345), already referred to above, states that Mahamandaleswara Bukkanna Wodeya (Bukka I) and Shankara Wodeya were ruling Mangalore province. Thereafter, with a view to give practical training in the administration of the Empire to Mahamandaleswara Kumara Pratapa Bukkaraya II, his father Harihara II, had entrusted the administration of Neeruvvara (Nilavara in Udupi taluk), as it is evidenced by the inscriptions. The inscription dated AD 1365, informs that, the Vijayanagara king, having taken possession of the Barakuru province instantaneously handed over the lordship over the province to Maleya-Dannayaka. He became the Governor of Barakuru, there-after. During that period, though Kulasekhara II (AD 1335-46), Bankideva III (AD 1346-1355) and Kulasekhara III (AD 1355-1390), successively ascended the throne, as a representative of Vijayanagara, Maleya Dannayaka

gradually strengthened his position. An inscription (AD 1377), in the precincts of Koteshwara temple brings on its record that, While Veera Bukkanna's son Hariyappa was ruling, and Bommarasa was administering the Barakuru province, Mahapradhana Mudde Dannayaka, having bought land of several extent, made a land grant to the 13 Brahmin scholars at the place for purposes of meet the expenses at the daily worship of the Koteshwara temple. It is also stated that Muddeya Dannayaka got golden roads constructed for the convenience of visitors to the temple. In the same inscription there is a reference to the fixation of monthly salary to the two women who were serving as *Chamara* bearers to the God.

Several attempts had been made in Tulu-Nadu to put an end to the governance of Vijayanagara sovereigns. In the Mudabidire inscription dated AD 1390, refers to Vikra- (Vikrama?) Chowta or his successor might have instigated the revolt. Though the Chowtas according to the other sources are stated to have been powerful in the Someshwara region of Ullala in Tulu-Nadu, during the later half of the 12th century, they have come to light in the inscription during AD 1390 only. It became the responsibility of Mahapradhana Mangappa Dandanayaka, to suppress this instant revolt of the Chowtas. He was the commander of an army contingent stationed at Nagire kingdom in AD 1398. Mangappa Dandanayaka, with the help of Mahamandaleswara Hayivarasa, the lord of Nagire, successfully suppressed the revolt against the Vijayanagara administration. In an effort to protect the army of Nagire kingdom from the ravages of the Chowtas, Jakkanna Nayaka and Thammayya Nayaka, belonging to the army of Hayivarasa had been killed, according to the two inscriptions reported from Kaikini, Bhatkal Taluk, in Dakshina Kannada district. An inscription dated AD 1401, found in the privately owned land at Shankaranarayana in Kundapura taluk, refers to several grants to God Shankaranarayana by Thojaha, wife of Mahapradhana Gopaya Dandanayaka wodeya, the representative of Basavanna Wodeya who was ruling Barakuru, during the reign of Harihara, who had held Dwarasamudra under his control. An inscription dated AD 1402, in the precincts of Ermala Janardhana temple in Udupi taluk, has on its record several grants made by certain Ganapanna son of Lakkappa of Kalalige, to God Janardhana of Ermala, while Harihararaya was ruling. The inscription also informs that the kingdom of Barakuru, at that point of time, was under the administrative control of Basavanna Wodeya.

During the reign of Harihara II, (1377-1404) it is clear that; there were several Governors in Tulu-Nadu. Some of the names gathered from

the inscriptions are: subordinate officials of Bommarasa Wodeya, namely Muddiya Dannayaka, Hariyappa Dannayaka, Basavanna wodeyaru and Bachanna Wodeyaru. According to an inscription dated AD 1387, most of the provinces of Tulu-Nadu were included in Barakuru and Mangaluru kingdoms. It is clear that, Jakkanna Wodeya in AD 1386, and Mallappa Wodeya in AD 1387, were ruling over Barakuru. Kingdom, Mangaluru kingdom in AD 1390, was under Mangarasa Wodeya, and an Official called Manjanna was ruling Mudabidire. From the inscriptions it is learnt that, Singanna Wodeya in AD 1392, and Basavanna wodeya in AD 1401, were ruling Tulu-Nadu kingdom from Barakuru. From AD 1434-35, Devaraya I, and Singanna Dannayaka were powerful and ruling. Under their directions, Appanna Wodeya, the ruler of Barakuru, invaded Shivalli (village), under some pretext. As a result of that, Sree Krishna Matha lost its other grants (*Any-Manya*), the Statue of Lord Krishna was displaced, and the daily services in the temple had come to a stand-still. The residents of Shivalli village were very much pained on account of that. Prominent people of Barakuru city pacified them and petitioned Devaraya I, to restore the Sree Krishna Matha to its previous status. In reciprocation Devaraya I, ordered Appanna Wodeya to get the temple repaired, in addition to having made some grants to Sree Krishna Matha. In the Barakuru inscription of AD 1405, of the Vijayanagara period, Mahabaladeva, the Governor of Barakuru kingdom, is stated to have unnecessarily interfered with the power and function of Nakhara Hanjamana. Bukkaraya II commissioned Bachanna the Mahapradhana of Goa, and directed him to conduct an enquiry and send a report. As directed by Bukkaraya II, he proceeded; and on the spot decided that, those who had suffered the losses should be compensated by their opponents through Payment of a penalty. This significant matter is recorded in the inscription. After that incident, the Vijayanagara Emperors began to impose many restrictions on the Governors of Barakuru from exercising their powers freely. The inscription in Somanatheswara temple at Manigaara-Keri in Barakuru, issued under directions from Veerapratapa Devaraya Maharaya, while Shankaradeva wodeyaru was ruling, records the details about the land symbolically granted by Hariharadeva of Barakuru to God Somantha, as *Deepadana* in the Manigaara-keri, along with the exemption of certain taxes collected for up-keep of the palace, from the residents of Brahmapuri in Hosakere inside Barakuru.

Under the administration of Devaraya II, (AD 1424-1446) about eight Governors had been appointed to the kingdoms of Mangaluru and

Barakuru. In the provincial administration also the same trend continued under Vijayanagara king Mallikarjuna (AD 1446-1465).one Governor by name Pandarideva is stated, repeatedly, to have been ruling over Barakuru, in the inscriptions (1455, 1465, 1478, and 1482). In between there were also other Governors. Probably Pandarideva appears to have been an honest and industrious official. An inscription dated AD 1429, in the reign of Devaraya II, found on the left side entrance to the new *Basadi* in Mudabidire, records the construction of a Maha-Chaityalaya, called 'Tribhuvana-Choodamani' by all *Halaru* of Bidarenagara, the disciples of Abhinava Charukeerthi, It also informs about several gifts made in the Chandra Jinamandira (Choodamani Chaityalaya) at Venupura by Bairavaraja and his queen Nagaladevi of Nagire kingdom. Yet another inscription of Devaraya II, dated AD 1430, found in the same Jain *Basadi*, records several gifts made for the purpose of the construction of Chaityalaya. At that time Mahapradhana Perumaladeva Dannayaka was protecting the kingdom and Devaraja wodeyar of Nagamangala, was administering the kingdom of Mangaluru. For about a period of three centuries, that is, till the end of 12th century, Shantararu were very powerful in their administration. During the middle of the 13th century, weakened by the political history of Tulu-Nadu, they remained un-noticed and inconspicuous, having lost most of the provinces of their kingdom, with the sole exception of Kalasa (Chikkamagaluru District), and its surroundings under their control. Later, during the beginning of AD 15th century, while Bairavarasa I, was ruling the kingdom, Karkala province of Tulu-Nadu belonged to that family. Among the inscriptions referring to this family found in Tulu-Nadu, Marne (Karkala Taluk) inscription (AD 1408) appears to be the earliest. Bairava I, is stated to have built Nemeeswara Chaitya in Karkala, according to the Varanga inscription (AD 1523). After him Bairava Veerapandya I or Abhinava Chamundaraya, became the sole administrator of Kalasa and Karkala. From the same inscription it is learnt that, at the instance of his Guru Lalithakeerthideva, he had got a huge statue of Gomateswara consecrated atop the hill of Karkala, in AD 1432.

Another inscription dated AD 1430, in the Someswara temple, issued during the reign of Devaraya II, informs about a matter of great social significance, as follows: While Veerapratapa Devaraya was ruling the kingdom from Vijayanagara, the capital, and under his directions Mahapradhana Chandarasa Wodeyaru was administering Barakuru in Tulu-Nadu, there was an altercation among the residents of Chowlaya-

keri and Moorukeri in Barakuru province, over the issue of marketing certain articles of trade like sugar (salt?) etc. resulting in differences of opinion among the residents of the said villages. As a consequence incidents leading to violence had appeared imminent, warranting the Governor to invite the residents of those villages for negotiation, a compromise was arrived at, and they were advised to live peacefully in future and carry on their transactions.

Certain groups, previously engaged in internal rivalries for power, again raised their head during the period of his administration, and continued their struggle against the king. As a result turmoil ensued in the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire. Saluva Narasimha, the provincial Governor, at that point of time, took the Vijayanagara administration under his control in AD 1485. He continued the administration till AD 1491. Though his administration was short lived, he was very powerful and dedicated to the cause of the Empire. Saluva Narasimha had defeated all the feudatories who had, in the beginning, rebelled against the sovereign, and succeeded in reconverting them to remain sincere and dedicated to the cause of the Empire. As a consequence of this, many provinces of Barakuru in Tulu-Nadu re-submitted themselves to the Vijayanagara Empire and came under its effective control. Mallappa Nayaka was the Governor of Barakuru at that time. Traditional trade in well-breed (*Jatyashwa*) horses at the coastal harbours like Mangalore, Barakur, Bhatkal, Honnavar etc, had temporarily come to a stand-still. However, during the administration of Saluva Narasimha trade in the finest breed of horses was not only resumed and re-activated but also became popular. During the fifth year of his coming to power (AD 1491) Saluva Narasimha breathed his last. His son and successor Hiriya Tirumala, within a short time of his coming to power, was killed due to the internecine palace conspiracies. According to an inscription identified in the Baindur temple, by the foreign traveller Dr. Francis Buchanan, during the reign of Tuluva Veeranarasimha (AD 1505-1509), it is learnt that Kendada Basavarasa was the Governor of Barakur in AD 1506.

Krishnadevaraya (AD 1510-1529): Krishnadevaraya was the most powerful and efficient king of the Vijayanagara Empire, and politically he had enjoyed popularity throughout South India. Four Governors named in the inscriptions as having ruled Tulu-Nadu during his administration were Rathnappa Wodeyar (1512), Vajayappa wodeyar (1519), Vithalarasa Dannayaka (1523), and Aliya Thimmanna Wodeyar or Thimmarasa (1528). In the back ground of the fact that, though not-so-very-significant Palegars at that point of time exhibited their sincerity and devotion to

their duty, due probably to the imposing impact of the personality of Krishnadevaraya, yet it is surprising to note that no independent Governor was appointed to rule Mangalore. With in a few years of Krishnadevaraya coming to power the ruler of the kingdom of Nagire, again became a feudatory of Vijayanagara. When Bairarasa died in AD 1515, probably his cross-cousin, Devaraya Wodeya II, became the ruler of Nagire. He is referred to in the inscriptions as Saluva Krishnadevarasa Wodeya II. In the Basthimakki inscription of AD 1515, Bhatkal Taluk, he is stated to have been ruling over Nagire, Haive, Tulu Konkana, kingdoms. But, confederacy among Chauta Kunda Heggade-Kinnika Heggade, according to an opinion current, was trying to displace him from Tuluva. Before his exit from Tulu-Nadu, Krishnadevaraya had decided again to entrust the government of Kalasa-Karkala to Bairarasa V.

An inscription dated AD 1506, in the precincts of the Venkataramana temple at Basaruru in Kundapur taluk records a grant of the produce of land in the Baadakere village belonging to Kandaaura (Kandaavara), made by Mandalika Basavarasa-Wodeya, a subordinate official under the administration of Veeranarasingadeva of Vijayanagara, to God Tirumala of Paduvakeri in Basaruru, for maintaining the oil lamp burning perpetually and other services at the time of worship. The inscription dated AD 1506, in the precincts of the Mahalingeswara temple in Basaruru, issued during the reign of Narasingadeva Maharaya of Vijayanagara and indifference to his orders, while Mallappa-Nayaka younger brother of Sovanna Nayaka of Kurugodu, was ruling the Barakuru kingdom, records the donations given by the merchants of Paduvakeri in Basaruru, along with the produce from the lands in Belathuru and Mooda-Belathuru villages in Paduva-Haralunadu, to God Mahadeva of Basaruru. The inscription also records a grant of a sum of 60 Varahas, payable annually to the same God, by Sankamma Modalithi, the great grand daughter of Bemmana Bhandari of the same village. An inscription dated AD 1515, in the Guru-Basadi at Mudabidire, issued during the reign of Krishnadevaraya, according to the directions of Krishnaraya Maharaya, and the teachings of God Munibhadra, with the consent of all the residents of Bidire (Moodabidire), by Rathnappa Wodeya, while he was ruling Mangaluru-Barakuru kingdoms, records the gift to the Jainadharmastradhana.

During the reign of Saluva-Narasimha II (AD 1491-1505), the Portuguese sailor Vasco-da-Gama landed in Calicut AD 1498, on the Malabar Coast in South India. On his continued journey he established The Cross of Jesus Christ, on an island near Udupi, and called that 'Yel

Padran de saneba Maria'. This is identified as Saint Mary's Island. Thereafter, in AD 1505, evidently on the basis of the permission granted by an Ambassador of Vijayanagara, the Portuguese were permitted to build forts and fortifications in any place within the boundaries of their administration. It is noteworthy, that the Portuguese had not built any fort within the region of Dakshina Kannada.

It appears evident from the diary of the Portuguese traveller Durate Barbosa, that he had paid a visit to the coastal area of Dakshina Kannada district. He had not only referred to Tulu-Nadu as 'Tulunab', but also had pointed out that; the province begins from the northern part of 'Honnor' (Honnavaara). According to him there are several rivers dotted with attractive places on the coast, and described the ports as conducive for trade and commerce. As stated by him, fine variety of rice was pooled at Baindoor and despatched to Bhatkal. Barbosa had also stated that, 'Barasola' or Basaruru, was the capital of the 'Narasinga' Empire and to that port ships from Malabar, Ormuz, Eden, Chaul etc, paid their visit from time to time. According to him Mangalore was a big city. People known as Mores and Gentles lived in Mangalore, and he could see prayer halls and high styled buildings adorned with tall towers built in European style. He had also recorded the presence of the Masjids built by Muslims. It is apparently clear that, after the accession of Krishnadevaraya to the Vijayanagara throne in AD 1510, friendly relations with the Portuguese continued. As a result of that, the overseas trade and commerce had made rapid progress. Because of that the overseas trade in the Arab and Moplah ports had suffered a setback. In the meanwhile, Vasco-da-gama in AD 1524, had given proper guidelines to his king to be careful about the Muslim merchants who were causing hindrance to the Portuguese trade and commerce at the ports of Calicut, Mangalore, and Basaruru, and to impose appropriate restrictions at those ports. At that juncture the administrative policy of the Portuguese government was aimed at encouraging the missionary activities of propagating the Christian religion. Therefore, they had to cultivate and maintain friendly relations with many of the local Mandalikas. The Portuguese Vice-roy in AD 1526, Lopez de Sampayo, by following the policy of fishing in the troubled waters and poking his nose in the local skirmishes had succeeded in taking control over the Mangalore kingdom. By making use of that opportunity, Francis Freyer, the missionary, is stated to have actively propagated Christianity in and around Mangalore. Thus, the Portuguese, within a short period of time, had brought the trade and commerce at Mangalore and other coastal areas completely

under their control. Gradually, they began to impose taxes on all commodities that were being exported from the coastal area.

Due to the fact that a certain trader opposed the Portuguese at the time of their occupation of Mangalore fort in AD1530, several restrictions were imposed on the trading in rice. The Portuguese Governor, Diogo-de-Sylveri, at that point of time ordered the Portuguese naval contingent to proceed to Mangalore coast, with a view to strengthen his authority. The local people of Mangalore, with their bows and arrows, launched an unsuccessful counter-attack on the Portuguese naval contingent and failed to save the Mangalore fort. In that skirmish the fighter force of Mangalore suffered a set back and the leader of the merchants of Mangalore attempted to escape through a river route but succumbed to death. As a result all the coastal trade of Mangalore fell into the hands of the Portuguese.

After the death of Krishnadevaraya, succession rivalries ensued and ended with the accession of Achyuthadevaraya to the throne, and he ruled for a period of about twelve years. In the inscriptions of Tulu-Nadu, ranging in time from AD 1530 to 1545, the following Governors of Barakuru are referred to: Kondappa Wodeya (or Konda) (AD 1533-36), Pandarideva Wodeya (AD 1537-42), Achappa Wodeya (AD 1542- 46), Ekadalkhana Wodeya (AD 1551) and Mallappa Wodeya (AD 1560-62). An inscription reported from Uppur, in Udupi Taluk, dated AD 1536, during the reign of Achyutharaya, states that having entrusted the kingdoms of Barakuru and Mangaluru to Sankanna-Nayaka, Kondappa Wodeya was administering the kingdom of Barakuru. Another inscription dated AD 1551, records certain gifts by Ekadal Wodeya, the Governor of Barakuru, to Koteswara temple for purposes of meeting the expenditure incurred in respect of certain expiatory procedures. As it is gathered from the inscriptions reported so far, he was the only Muslim Governor from Vijayanagara to have administered Tulu-Nadu.

It becomes evident from the records that, Aliya Ramaraya, who had ruled Vijayanagara as a powerful monarch, considering that befriending and maintaining friendship with the Portuguese would add up to his political prestige and enhance the security, entered into an agreement for mutual co-operation and friendly relations with them in AD 1547. As a result of that the overseas imports and exports were virtually transferred to the Portuguese control. This Vijayanagara agreement with the Portuguese was naturally unacceptable to the local Nayakas. Their organized opposition found expression in their refusal to pay tribute, in

kind, to the Portuguese. This type of animosity had given rise to several mutual quarrels, and skirmishes with the Portuguese. After the defeat and death of Aliya Ramaraya in the decisive battle of Rakkasagi and Tangadagi AD 1565, revolts against the Portuguese by the local Nayakas had assumed serious form. As if it were supplementing this, evidently the confederates, who had organized the union with Ahmadnagar, Golkonda, Bijapur, Gulbarga, and Calicut etc, against Aliya Ramaraya, appear to have naturally and secretly had understandings with the local Nayakas to oppose the Portuguese. Their main aim was to throw the Portuguese out of the west coast of India. Gradually, over a period of time, all these efforts got weakened and failed. Because, the Portuguese had emerged victorious in the battle fought at Goa, between the Portuguese and Ali Adil Shah of Bijapur in AD 1571, which had put an end to the conspiracies and the struggles engineered by the local Nayakas.

Bangarasa of Bangadi

Among several families of petty chieftains who had ruled coastal Karnataka, Banga Arasu family, with Bangadi, in Belthangadi Taluk of Dakshina Kannada district, as their capital, was also one. According to the documents available at present, Bangas were one among the original royal families of Tulu-Nadu. The information we have got about them is obtained from the Sanskrit *kavya*, entitled '*Sringaaraarnava Chandrika*' written by Vijayavaruni. This poet is stated to have lived in the court of the king known as Kamiraya-Banga. From the inscriptions dated AD 1461 and 1473, reported from the district, it becomes abundantly clear that, Kamirayarasa, as the Lord of Bangavadi, had become very popular. Ganapathi Rao Iygala thinks that, the Bangarasa were ruling from Dakshina Kannada district, right from AD 12th century. There is a reference to the kings of this dynasty in the book '*Sringaaraarnava Chandrika*' to the effect that they had been ruling much before the patron kings of its author. The first king Veeranasimha Banga, among the rulers of this dynasty, it is learnt, got coronated in AD 1157. According to Vijayavaruni, Veeranasimha Banga, known popularly as a glorious ruler, claims to have belonged to the Kadamba dynasty, was ruling from Bangavadi. As stated by the same poet, Veeranasimha banga's younger brother Pandya Banga had a sister named Vitalamba. That Vitalamba's son Kamiraya Banga was the patron of this poet, as it is recorded. Bappanadi (near Mulki in Mangalore taluk) inscription dated AD 1411, states that Bangarasa's chief queen Vithaladevi's son was Pandyapparasa. From this it is clear that Pandya Banga was the eldest

son of Vithaladevi. But, the claim of the Bangas that, they were the descendents of the Kadambas remains without a satisfactory explanation.

From the documents it is clear that, the Bangas of Bangadi, the Chowtas of Puttige and Mudabidire had encountered differences of opinion repeatedly. The Bangas became powerful at a later date. According to Ganapathirao Aigala, Veera-Narasimha-Banga, son of Chandrasekhara, is considered to be related to the Gangas of Gangavadi. Another opinion is that, Narasimha was the son of Hoysala Vishnuvardhana. Narasimha, being at that point of time a minor, it is rather difficult to believe that he had obtained the authority to control that province. Several opinions pertaining to the origin of the Bangas have already been discussed. According to Dr. P. Gururaja Bhatta, although it is known that the Bangas originally belonged to Bangadi in Belthangadi taluk, inscriptional sources refer to the existence of Bangavadi near Mulbagal in Kolar District, as the administrative centre of the Nolambas, before AD 13th century. The inscription reported from Bangavadi informs about the construction of a tank by a king known as Iriva-Nolamba. Another inscription found in the same place dated AD 950, refers to King Sriman Vikramaditya Tiruvayya's financial assistance in the construction of the Bangavadi tank. Similarly, Bangavadi is referred to in an inscription dated AD 1113, reported from Sulekere in Turuvekere Taluk. Geographically, there is no link between this Bangavadi and the other Bangavadi in the Dakshina Kannada district. As revealed from the documentary evidences, the power of the Bangas which began in AD 14th century lasted till the British took over the administration of Tulu-Nadu completely. The 15 provinces (*Magane*) that belonged to the Bangas were: Upper (*Mele*) Bangadi, Lower (*Kela*) Bangadi, Maninalkuru, Mayabayalu, Belthangadi, Uppinangadi, Puttur, Mogarnadu, Badaga Kajekaru, Buntwal, Kodiyala, Sajipa, Harekala, Varkadi and Majeswara. Apart from that, they had also ruled over the following areas: Bajaala-seeme, Maanila-seeme, Mundukuru-seeme, Bayalu-seeme, Omanjuru-seeme, and Nirumarga-seeme, according to Dr. P. Gururaja Bahat. He himself had referred to Kukke-Subramanya inscription which gives details regarding the gift of 270 *Gadyanas* gold to that temple by the Sthanikas of Bangaravada. During AD 1469, Vijayanagara Governor, Vithalarasa Wodeya, had ruined the palace of Kamirayarasa Nayaka of Kodiyala near Mangalore. From this inscription it becomes clear that, the Bangas had extended their authority upto Mangalore. Sujeru inscription AD 1528 refers to Veeranarasimha Banga. After that inscription, no other inscriptions referring to this family are

reported so far. At the time of the battle of Rakkasagi-Tangadagi AD 1565, Bangavadi was under the administration of Lakshmapparasa Banga. As a result of the invasion launched by Venkatappa I, of Keladi, the Banga dynasty lost its power, just as the other royal families of Tulu-Nadu.

Abbakkadevi, Queen of Ullala

It is very clear from the records that, Queen Abbakkadevi of Ullala, wife of king Banga, right from the beginning, had expressed her opposition to the Portuguese authority, and the expansion of their power. She had not only identified herself with the Nayakas of Malabar, but also it is praise worthy that, she had opposed her own husband, who had maintained secret understandings and friendship with the Portuguese. She had stopped the payment of tribute to the Portuguese because of their interference with, and altercations against the Nayakas of Kannanur, who were the symbol of friendship with the Queen. But, afterwards in AD 1555, when a naval fleet comprising 21 war-ships tried to capture Mangalore, under the leadership of Dom-Alverzda-Silveria, the Portuguese Governor at Calicut, Zamorin, had successfully stopped the attack and arranged for an agreement between Queen Abbakka and the Portuguese. Several years afterwards, in alliance with the king of Kannanur,, when a naval officer, Louis-de-Mellow's powerfulship, attacked the Portuguese at Mangalore, Queen Abbakka had secretly supported the king of Kannanur. As a result of that the Queen again incurred the wrath and enmity of the Portuguese.

Having destroyed Mangalore with all his power, the victorious Louis-de-Mellow continued his oceanic onslaught. Thereafter, although peaceful relations prevailed again, for some years between Queen Abbakka and the Portuguese, she on account of her jingoism, stopped the payment of tributes due to the Portuguese at Goa. Main reason for that was the Portuguese attack again in AD 1566, on the king of Kannanur,, an old ally of the Queen. In reply to that, under the leadership of Zoyavo Picsot, the Portuguese Governor, several attacks were launched on the Queen of Ullala. But, since that Portuguese representative was suffering from ill health, those attacks ended up in failure.

Enraged due to the failure of those attacks, Domo-Antao-de-Naronha, the Portuguese Governor, himself organized a powerful naval fleet comprising of seven Roman or Greek war ships, 20 huge Spanish ships and 27 special war-ships, together with the powerful Portuguese navy, and entered the coast of Tulu-Nadu in September AD 1567, in

order to put down Queen Abbakka of Ullala. The well known Portuguese historian, Francico-de-Desoza, in his book *Oriente conquislado*, has given a curious description about that most decisive naval battle which ended with the conquest of Mangalore. According to that, when the Portuguese laid siege with that powerful fleet, the Muslim battalion guarding the Mangalore fort, quicksilver like pounced upon the Portuguese unexpectedly and secretly silenced them. The main reason for such an incident, according to D'souza, was the darkness of the night. However, the Portuguese Viceroy, who was following the fleet all along, without loss of time, caused the walls of the Mangalore fort to be pulled down and ordered for the excavation of a moat surrounding the fort. After the lapse of several months from the date of the occurrence of that incident, in a gruesome battle took place during AD 1568 January, the Portuguese had emerged victorious and Queen Abbakka of Ullala retreated from Mangalore and sought shelter in the mountains and rocks. According to the report of an eye witness, on the battle, "Mangalore was engulfed by a huge fire, and the coconut and the arecanut plantations around were burnt down". Portuguese Viceroy returned to his headquarters only after Mangalore and its environs were burnt down, as stated in the report. The Portuguese had built a tall fort on the northern mountain they had captured. That was next taken over by a Saint Sebastian, a missionary, and came to be named after him in course of time.

Despite these extensive and prolonged struggles having taken place, the Queen of Ullala had been relentlessly trying to escape from the clutches of the Portuguese administration. She had got a tall fort built in Ullala, opposite to the Portuguese fort in Mangalore. At the same time, she had changed her attitude of struggle and entered into an agreement to live in peace with the Portuguese. Thus having successfully and incessantly fought against the foreigners, Queen Abbakka of Ullala had made a name in the history of Tulu-Nadu, as the most powerful and the first queen in India's political arena. Similarly, for having gained great prosperity in overseas trade and commerce she came to be popularly known as "the pepper queen". Many historians think that, the end of the Ullala Empire synchronized with the death of Queen Abbakka in AD 1597. Although she had freed herself from the Portuguese strong-hold, she was forced to accept, in her last days, Keladi Venkatappa Nayaka's political grip over Ullala. After that agreement, Keladi Venkatappa Nayaka extended his full political support to queen Abbakka. Venkatappa Nayaka is stated to have built Veerasaiva Mathas in Barakuru, Bennevalli,

Sagara, Beluru, and Kodeyala, etc. According to the records available, he had built secure forts at Barakuru, Kandaluru and Mallikarjunagiri.

Many curious facts have come to light from the Italian pilgrim Pietro- Dellavalle's visit in AD 1623, to the west coast, in South India, as Portuguese Ambassador, and when the route he traversed from Goa to Ikkeri is marked out. From his report several interesting anecdotes are learnt; namely that good will had developed and friendship prevailed between the feudatories of Ikkeri and the minor Palegars of Tulu-Nadu. According to the Dellavalle's record, it is evident that the king of the Bangas, who had maintained friendly relations with the Portuguese, had again grown powerful and Venkatappa Nayaka had fled to Kasaragod. While collecting this information, he had identified himself as the Portuguese Ambassador. Later on, when he came to Ullala, he had recorded about the domestic misunderstandings between the Queen of Ullala and her husband, the king of the Banga dynasty, which had resulted in a divorce. He had also recorded that the Queen of Ullala had sought and obtained the help of Venkatappa Nayaka of Keladi. He had also explained the victory gained by the Queen of Ullala against the combined efforts of the Portuguese and the king of the Bangas. On an occasion while Pietro- Dellavalle was moving about in the market place of Ullala, he accidentally happened to meet Abbakka, the Queen of Ullala. He narrated to her briefly about his itinerary thus: He conveyed his salutations to the Queen, dismounted his horse, and introduced himself as Pietro-Dellavalle, a Christian missionary from Rome. When enquired, whether he had any aids to begin a conversation? He replied to the Queen, that there was a Brahmin named Narasu, who could act as an interpreter. Accepting that statement for its face value, the Queen began the conversation. She questioned him about the countries he had visited and the Royal Courts of the kings he had seen. Replying to the questions, he had briefed the Queen about the errand he had undertaken. After having heard him describe about the great Empire of Turkey, the grand palace of the Persian king, certain curious matters relating to the palaces of Ikkeri Venkatappa Nayaka, She questioned him as to his purpose of paying the visit to the simple forest land of Ullala. He replied that he had come to Ullala to personally see the Queen who had gained great popularity among the people. She next questioned him about the proposed plans of his travel. He replied that his God had desired that he should get back to his home country. According to the diary, the Queen expressed her desire that he should accept to be her guest for some time, and then depending upon his convenience, he would

be allowed to proceed after a formal send off. After that conversation, the Queen is stated to have taken the exit route. While on move, on the narrow and steep routes of Tulu-Nadu, he is stated to have travelled on horseback, with a lone body guard, but found that the ghat roads were very secure under the administration of Venkatappa Nayaka. On his continued journey, he happened to meet the Queen of Maneela, while she was inspecting an irrigation canal which she had herself built. He was impressed by her polite language and simplicity of dress, so much that he had brought on record that she did not appear, to him, like a queen.

Rulers of Keladi (AD 1600-1700)

It is clear that, Sadasivaraya by about AD 1550, had given away entire Tulu-Nadu as *Amara-Magani* to Sadasiva-Nayaka, of the ruling family of Keladi. After the fall of Vijayanagara Empire in AD 1565, it can be said that the administration of Tulu-Nadu, completely became the responsibility of the Keladi ruling family. During the period of the declining phase of Vijayanagara sovereignty, the ruling family of Keladi, who were basically Veerasaivas by religion, and agriculturists by profession, based in a place called Keladi, nearer to the borders of Dakshina Kannada, gradually emerged as a powerful principality. To look after the administration of Tulu-Nadu, Vijayanagara Emperor appointed an official, called Chowdappa Gowda of the Keladi family as Nayaka (AD 1500-1504). Aliya Ramaraya, the political representative of Sadasivaraya, the Emperor of Vijayanagara, appointed Keladi Sadasiva-Nayaka (AD 1530-1566) as an administrator of Mangaluru, Barakuru, and Gutti kingdoms. A copper plate inscription of Keladi Sadasiva-Nayaka, dated AD 1556, reported from the village known as Kapu, in Udupi taluk, issued while Veera-pratapa Sadasivaraya and Aliya Ramaraya were jointly ruling Vijayanagara, and Sadasiva Nayaka was administering the kingdoms of Mangaluru and Barakuru, records the details of land grant made by Muddappa Heggade (Tirumalarasa), and a feudatory Ganapanna, from the same Sime (administrative division). Sadasiva-Nayaka, as a most powerful fighter, is stated to have actively participated in many of the activities of the army of Sadasivaraya of Vijayanagara. His invasion and occupation of Kasaragodu, in the south, and the establishment of a pillar of victory for Vijayanagara, and on its behalf, is one of the most important occupations he had made in the south. The kings of this family continued as the *Mandalikas* of Vijayanagara. But, Venkatappa Nayaka I, proclaimed himself, in AD 1613, as an independent king, and he ruled from AD 1586 to 1629. In the

inscriptions of his period both the elephants with tusks and the insignia of Keladi appear together in sculptural reliefs.

After Venkatappa Nayaka, his grand-son Shivappa Nayaka (AD 1629-1645), ascended the throne of Keladi. Two years after his coming to power in AD 1631, the Portuguese entered into an agreement with him, for friendly relationship. That agreement appeared to be, mostly, an expression of mutual trust. With a view to intensify further the centralization of his administration, he got his capital transferred from Ikkeri to Bidanuru in AD 1639. Because of the fact the king of Keladi did not have sons; he handed over power to his uncle Shivappa Nayaka. Shivappa Nayaka, (AD 1645-1660), who succeeded Venkatappa Nayaka, is considered to be the most powerful Nayaka of Keladi. During the period of Venkatappa's administration, as a consequence of his continued interference in the internal affairs of Tulu-Nadu, the Nayakas of Keladi had to take part, unnecessarily, in the frequent battles. By making use of his exceedingly good diplomatic skills in politics, Shivappa Nayaka managed to lessen the number of battles on one hand and strengthened his army on the other, while maintaining constant vigil on the feudatories in the neighbourhood. He is stated to have built secure forts at Kasaragodu Chandragiri and Bekal. Even before his coming to power, he had suppressed one of the most powerful local chieftains, Byrarasa of Karkala. As a result of his ability of getting his political strategies redefined, the boundaries of his empire expanded up to Neeleswara in the south.

War with the Portuguese

During the period of the administration of Shivappa Nayaka, the relationship between Bidanuru and the Portuguese were strained due to the stagnant political policy of the foreigners. As a result of the battles that took place during AD 1652 to 1653, the Portuguese lost several important centres under their control to Shivappa Nayaka. Because of the fact that the Portuguese had grown weak, by the time these battles came to an end, the historians state that, Shivappa Nayaka of Ikkeri had become the lone powerful ruler of the west coast of Karnataka. He not only patronized overseas trade and commerce but also brought gold coins bearing the symbols of Shiva and Parvathi into circulation. On the reverse portion of these coins the name "*Sree Sadasiva*" was inscribed in Deva Nagari script.

Thereafter, during the reign of Somasekhara I (AD 1663-1671), began to regain their prominence. According to an agreement dated AD

1671, between the Portuguese and the rulers of Ikkeri, the king had agreed to the establishment of Portuguese factories at Honnavara, Mangalore and Barcelore, on the condition of certain restrictions like not to build high rise fortification like walls surrounding their industrial establishments and not to manufacture machinery for oil refineries. Portuguese were also given prior sanction to freely reach their establishments, through that port using small ships or boats. Along with those trade restrictions, the Portuguese were restrained from entering into unnecessary discussions with the local people, whatever the reason be. As a result of the agreement stated above, the relations between the Portuguese and the Nayaks of Bidanur went on cordially.

After the death of Somasekhara Nayaka in AD 1678, yet another agreement between the widow queen Chennammaji and the Portuguese had come into force. According to that agreement, the Queen of Bidanur had permitted the Portuguese to build Churches in Mirzio (Mirjan), Chandor, Bhatkal and Kalyana. The prominent development after this agreement was the successful driving away of the Arabs by the Portuguese from the Indian coastal area. In their retaliatory effort the Arabs had set fire to Mangalore and Basaruru cities, and looted the wealth, as evidenced from the documents. Soon after the death of Somasekhara Nayaka of Bidanur, the feudatories of Tulu-Nadu had risen in revolt, enabling the Queen Chnnammaji in successfully suppressing the revolts and restoring peace.

Repeat invasions by the Portuguese

Basappa Nayaka I (AD 1697-1714) ascended the throne, after Queen Chennammaji and his relations with the Portuguese deteriorated again. Struggle between the Portuguese and the Arabs, right from the beginning, in their common interest over trade and commerce, had reached a stalemate at that point of time. As a result, the Portuguese and the Bidanur army were engaged in several, never ending but, constant armed struggles from AD 1704-1707. Towards the end, in AD 1713, in a prolonged battle a powerful chief of a naval contingent that had arrived from Goa had launched an attack on Basaruru and Kallinapura, and destroyed several merchant marines of Bidanuru. Along with that attack, other ports like Mangalore, Kumta, Gokarna, Mirzio (Mirjan) were also attacked. The incident ended with an agreement between the Portuguese and the Nayaka of Bidanur in AD 1714. According to that agreement, Arab ships were forbidden entry into coastal Canara. Next, Somasekhara Nayaka II (AD 1714-1739) had come to power. During his administration,

the king of Neeleswar, after about a period of 12 years of armed struggle, surrendered to Keladi administration. Many historians think that the French and the British had played a prominent part in that success.

Basappa Nayaka II, the king of Bidanur, administered with great efficiency from AD 1739 to 1754. He is stated to have constructed the forts Dariyabadgad and Manohargad near Malpe, and other forts at Malluru, Thonase and Kundapura, in addition to the palace at Bennegere. After him, Veeramma, the queen of Bidanuru, was overseeing the administration, Ali, the king of Kannur; and the Maratha followers joined hands and began encroaching Tulu-Nadu coast. Manjeswara and the northern parts of Kolluru became the targets to these incursions. In that process, the flourishing centres of the rich merchants were looted. The temple of Kolluru Mookambika was also targeted; and the temple jewellery was looted. It is said that, weakened by these planned incursions Veeramma, the queen of Bidanuru, lost complete control over the administration. Taking advantage of the internal problems of Bidanuru, Hyder Ali who had occupied the throne at Srirangapattanam, managed to take over Bidanuru in AD 1763.

Dr. Fryer, an English traveller, had visited certain centres of coastal Canara in AD 1673. In his long narrative report, he has recorded several curious incidents. According to him "Although, in this area, innumerable Hindus had been converted to Christianity, the same number of people, as I have noticed, with their strong determination have remained without becoming converts'. From his report it is evident that, *Bhootharadhane* in that area was also one among the prominent forms of worship. It is observed from his report that, in the coastal area, then known as Canara, Law and order was satisfactory, and people lived a highly disciplined life. While travelling from Canara to Malabar he had noticed the roads in good condition. As it had already been noted Piatro-dellavelli, also left behind similar remarks about the wide and straight roads in Dakshina Kannada district.

Other Minor Principalities

Apart from the prominent royal families like the Alupas, the Vijayanagara kings, Keladi, Ikkeri and Bidanuru Nayakas, certain minor families also called *Palepattu* in kannada had also administered the Tulu country as it has been already noticed. But, Dakshina Kannada district, particularly because it was the coastal District, it is amazing to note that historically it was a centre of the valorous and independent natured royal dynasties or *Palegars* (chieftains) families. Among them The Bairarasa of

Karkala, had enjoyed a very high position by the dint of their valour. Apart from those, at Mudabidire, Mulki, Hosa-Angadi, Venuru, Soralu etc there were minor administrative dynasties like Bairarasas, Ballala, Chouta, Savantha, Ajila, Moola, Tholahara, Honna kambali, Vittalaa, Kumbala etc.

Bairarasas

Having originally come from Humacha, in Shimoga District, the Bairaras as were the *Palegars* of Karkala in Tulu-Nadu. They had called themselves prominently as belonging to the Ughra dynasty of Shanthara origin. From the documents it is clear that, they administered Tulu-Nadu after AD 14th century. Before that they were ruling Kalasa in Chikkamagalur District. It is stated that they began their political career in the place known as Kervase in Karkala Taluk. In an inscription dated AD 1408, Veerapandyadeva is referred to as the successor *Veerabairava-Kshemapala*. During the period of the reign of Veerabairavarasa that is in AD 1432 the mono-lithic statue of Gomateswara was established in Karkala. Thereafter, Bairarasa Wodeya II is stated to have been ruling Kalasa and Karkala in AD 1501, according to an inscription. The inscription dated AD 1586, built into the western wall of Chaturmukha Basadi at Karkala, refers to several gifts made by Bairarasa II, in the presence of Sree Gommateswara of Pandyanagara in Karkala and at the instance of Lalithakeerthi with titles - "*66 Mandalikara Ganda, Honnanmbikala Mommaga, Kalasa-Karkala Rajyada Arasu, immadi Bairarasa, Karkalada Pandyanagariya Sree-Gommateswarana sannidhanadalli Kailasagiriya Chikkabettadalli Desigana-Panasoge-balliya-Lalithakirthi-yavara-upadesa-danteneedida*"). Veerabairarasa Wodeyar or Veerapandya Wodeya (AD 1531-1565) succeeded Bairarasa II. After Veerabairarasa, Byrava succeeded to power. He built in AD 1586; the Chaturmukha Basadi in Karkala. That Basadi has got attractive features and annually welcomes thousands of pilgrims. At a later date, Keladi Venkatappa nayaka defeated the last ruler of the Bairarasa family of Karkala and took him under his control. From the records it is understood that probably the administration of Bairarasa family reached its final end during the period of Keladi Shivappa Nayaka.

Choutarasas

Having built a palace at Puttige, near Mudabidire, the Choutarasas had begun to rule. When that palace was destroyed in an accidental fire, they moved to Mudabidire town, built a new palace, and continued their administration, till they emerged as powerful chieftains in AD 1390.

According to records, a Governor of Vijayanagara is stated to have defeated a Paleyagar of the Chouta family in AD 1438. Chennaraya, a ruler of this family, is stated to have extended the boundaries of his principality, after capturing Maneela, Pejavara and Mundakuru from Bangaraja. According to the traditional belief current in Dakshina Kannada district, which has no historical basis, the Choutas began their administrative career in Ullala and Mangalore taluk. According to Lokanatha Sastry, who has compiled the Genaeology of this family, Tirumalaraya Chouta (AD 1160-1179), was the originator of the family. Similarly, Ganapathirao Aigala also, in his book on History has advanced the same opinion. But the inscriptions available for research on the family are all dated in a later period. An inscription dated AD 1264, reported from Vengula village in Madikeri taluk, the district capital of Coorg, which happens to be on the border of the district, states that, because of the fact Mahamandaleswara Veera Munivaraditya Gokularasa, supported Satyaraya, Choutu Arasa was suppressed. Except for a reference to the word Choutu, nothing is known from this inscription about their family history. An inscription dated AD 1408, reported from Thirthahalli, in Shimoga District, refers to several grants and gifts to Naagarna, son of Choudarasa, and Keshavarasa son of Choutarasa. Both of them are referred to in that inscription as Brahmins belonging to the Bharadwaja Gothra. Similarly, the Puttur inscription dated AD 1431, has on record a gift of gold made by Choutarasa Santeya. From this it is possible to identify that, Santheya was one of the kings of the Chouta family. The inscription dated AD 1434, reported from Adduru, in Mangalore Taluk, has on its record that, Choutarasa Jogi Wodeya had made a land grant to a certain Jogi Purusha also called as 'Jugadi-kundala'. A Chouta king known as Allappasekha, referring to "*Puttigeya Jananadolu baluva*" in the inscription dated AD 1465, has recorded that, he was ruling from Puttige, and that he had made several gifts to a temple at a place called Polali. In the same inscription there is a reference to three of his brothers known as "devaru Sekhaabimmanna Sekhaa and Bommanna Sekha". Ganapathi Aigala, is of the opinion that, the inscription makes it clear that Tirumalaraya Chouta III, had given several gifts in AD 1507, to the temple at Polali. But, Dr. P. Gururaja Bhat, has opined that probably Tirumalaraya Chouta III, could have come to power in AD 1500. According to the records in Vijayanagara, he had not only visited the court of Krishnadevaraya, but it is also evident that he was honoured by the Emperor. Yet another popular queen from the same family, who had ruled (1544) Puttige, was Lokadevi. In all

probability, both these queens appear to have been contemporary rulers. But, Queen Abbakkadevi, having fought incessantly, on account of her native patriotism, with the Portuguese, came to be known in history as 'unrivalled Heroin' and that the opinion of the Italian traveller Pietro-dellavelli, is found recorded in his reports. As it is recorded by the historian, Phoria-i-Souza, a Portuguese Military official called Don-Alvarode-Silveria, had looted Mangalore in AD 1556, (then under the control of the queen of Ullala), and referring to the tributes he had collected from the Queen, recorded her name as "buka-devi-cha-vu-ta. This strongly supports the argument that, she was some how connected with the family of Queen Abbakkadevi Chouta. Thus, the historical incidents of the Chouta administration and the achievements of the queen Abbakka of Ullala can be clearly understood by the researchers.

Savanthas of Mulki

Reviewing the history of the Mandalikas of Tulu-Nadu, becomes an extremely interesting study. The Savanthas of Mulki (Mangalore Taluk) were yet another family of Palegars in Dakshina Kannada District. Some scholars contend that, because of the fact that they began their political career from a place known as Seemanthuru near Mulki, they had got the nick name as Savanthas. According to Ganapathirao Aigala, Savanthas were originally Jains by religion and the followers of Jinadatta of Patti-Pumbucha. According to the famous Archaeologist R. Narasimhachar, "it is doubtful whether the Savanthas were a royal family at all". Because, Tirumal and Chennamma, the rulers in the Genealogy of that family, happen to be the names which appear in the family of Choutarasas of Puttige and Mudabidire, without apparently any comparable resemblance between the Choutas and the Savanthas". This opinion has no documentary support. Because, in the recently found AD 16th century copper plate inscription of the Savanthas, Prof. P. Gururajabhat, had found a reference to Tirumalarasa and Chennamma. Padmanabha, the well known Jain writer in his book *Jinadattaraya Charitre* (Circa AD 1700), Dugganna Savantha of the Savantha family and his sister Devammaji, are referred to. In the same book it is stated that, Devammaji, having married Mahalinga Nripathi of Venupura, had seven children with their following names: 1. Chenniga Savantha, 2. Tirumalendra, 3. Nripathi, 4. Chennambike, 5. Tirumalarasa, 6. Ambakadevi, and 7. Chikkaraya. The same book also documents that, among them Tirumalendra is stated to have belonged to Kasyapa Gothra, having taken the titles- *Kadamba Kuladeepa*, and *Soma-Vamsodbhava*,

with *Kapidwaja* as his insignia. During the reign of Chennammaji, Tirumalarasa's Treasury Officer named Padmanabha had composed the book *Jinadatta-Charitre*, as it is traditionally well known. It appears probable that, the Savanthas referred to in that book were the rulers who belonged to Mulki, they had maintained only matrimonial relations with the Choutas of Puttige and Mudabidire, but had protected their independence. In a privately owned land found in Mulki there are about 20 memorial graves. Locally they are believed to be the graves of the family of Savantharasas. Beeradevarasa, the ruler of Hosagunda, is believed to have occupied the territory of Idubeedu Savantha, in AD 1254, and looted his wealth. Some scholars think that Idubeedu, near Mudabidire, might have been the second head-quarters of the Savanthas. Another inscription dated AD 1284, reported from Soraba in Shimoga district states that, Savantha Jagadala, was the son of Nakunada Senior Belagowda, and related as brother (*Dayadi*), to Ekkavali Gaavunda Jagadala-Kuppe. Similarly, inscription dated AD 1292, refers to the reign of Mahamandaleswara Thamma Savantha and Maleya Savantha of Iruvanduru. So far no inscriptions specifically and clearly referring to the Savanthas of Mulki have been reported. This is one of the serious shortcomings in the study pertaining to the Savanthas of Mulki. There is a belief that the Janardhana temple at Seemanthuru, was built by the Savanthas and unquestionably that was the centre from which the Savantha Empire began.

It is abundantly clear that God Janardhana was the worshipful deity of the Savantha family. Mr. Igala, in his book on History, has identified for the first time nine places (Maagane), -Ikala, Aththur, Kodeththuru, Panja, Valalanke, Kuberuru, Bappa-Nadu, and Talipadi. The area under the rule of the Savanthas is apparently clear. Geographically, the area is demarcated in the South by Palunja (Epigraphical) or River Pavanje, Kodethuru Mulki River on the North, the Empire of the Choutarasas on the East and the Arabian Sea to the west. Poet Laureate of Karnataka (Rashtra-Kavi) M. Govinda-Pai, in one of his writings about Mulki, has brought on record the Kotekeri inscription AD 1378, and its reference to the name of "Dugganna Savantha", a ruler. According to that, Dugganna Savantha is stated to have ruled till AD1400. Kinnaka Savantha is believed to have succeeded his uncle Dugganna Savantha. In the broken inscription dated AD 1411, found in Durga-Parameswari temple at Boppanadu, the reference to the name of Kinnika Savantha alone is understandable. In the same inscription he is also referred to as "Bacha Heggade" In another inscription belonging to

AD 15th century, reported from the very same Seemanthuru, there is a description pertaining to the boundaries possessed by Kottiyanna-Heggade or Bachasetti and Harihara-setti. According to that inscription it is clear that Mulki, at that point of time was a famous centre. Padupanamburu inscription dated AD 1542, in Mangalore Taluk, has on its record gifts made by Dugganna or Kinnaka Savantha, as directed by Abhinava Charukeerthi, seeking the highest glory and prosperity for his empire; while his sister Channammadevi had made a land grant to God Ananthathirtheswara for rendering daily services.

Ajilarasas of Venuru

Present day Venuru, in Belthangady Taluk, or Enuru according to inscriptions, or Enooru, was the capital of the family of rulers called Ajilas. The Ajilas, identifying themselves with the Saluva dynasty of Vijayanagara, had been worshipping God Mahabaleswara of Venuru, as their family deity. Ajilas were one among the prominent royal families of Tulu-Nadu. Thimmanna Ajila was the most famous king of the family. The word 'Ajila' after Timmanna Ajila, had come into common usage as a name of the royal family. According to one opinion, the word 'Ajila' is stated to have been derived from 'Ajira' (an important sacrifice by the Jains of Tulu-Nadu) of the Jain origin. From the documents it is gathered that, Thimmanna Ajila IV, wielded power from AD 1154 to 1180. He had two daughters-in-law by name Channamma and Mdhurakka devi, who incidentally happened to be his niece. It is gathered that, they had married Govindapparaya and Chamundaraya from the upghat. When Thimmanna Ajila died, his niece ascended the throne, as she had no children. Refusing to accept that arrangement, when the common people at large revolted, that had the unintended effect of an invitation for the intervention of Kamadeva of Banavasi. Kamadeva, with his army had conquered Punjalike (another name of Venuru kingdom), and established peace, and returned to his capital, after that incident. There were 13 *Maganes* in the Venuru or the Punjalike kingdom. Rayakumara, the son of queen Madhurakkadevi ascended the throne in AD 1186 and ruled till AD 1204.

After him, several capable kings had ruled invigorating their influential administration. It is learnt that those kings also adhered to the customary practice of '*Aliya-Santhana*'. M. Govindapai, while giving the details about the traditional administration of the kingdom of the Ajilas, has listed the Epigraphical records of Venuru in his book. Due to the non-availability of extensive inscriptional sources for the study

pertaining to the history of the earlier kings of Venuru, it had not been possible to give a comprehensive introduction to the early political history of the Ajilas. But, on a definite basis, it may be safely asserted that, the Mahamandaleswara Sevyagellarasa of Punjalike or Poonjalke and Choulke (Saalike-Nadu of the Choutas), held the highest power. As he had taken the title Mahamandaleswara, undoubtedly he was a powerful king. Yet, whether he belonged to the Ajila family remains to be decided. An inscription dated AD 1388, found in Manjunatha temple at Kadri, near Mangalore, refers to 'Ajilamakere' built by the Ajila family. That irrigation tank known as 'Ajilamakere' is according to an opinion now currently is stated to be the Kuluru irrigation tank, which is five kilometres away south of Mangalore. Evidently, the word Ajila appears in that inscription for the first time. The Beluru inscription dated AD 1415, in Hassan District, states that, Mandalika Somanatha Birumannarasa alias Ajila, had gifted a hundred bags or 100 mude paddy (hundred quintals) to the local God Chennakesavanatha. Scholars are of the opinion that that Ajila, referred to in the inscription belonged to the Enuru family. The inscription dated AD 1419, found in Kodibayalu in Mangalore, refers to a direction to the Ajilas, Bangarajas and Choutarasas to offer continued protection to the grants and gifts given by Bychappa Dannayaka Wodeya, the Governor of Barakuru, to the Hanjaman Masjid in Palli. According to that inscription it is abundantly clear that, Ajilarasa was playing an active role in the administration of the Governor of Barakuru. Binnani Ajila, referred to in one of the inscriptions of Mudabidire, was yet another king from the same family. That inscription dated as AD 1515, has on its record a gift to a Basadi of a local Guru, by Kamiraya son of Binnana Ajila. Venuru inscription of AD 1537 refers to several grants made by Salva Pandyadevarasa alias Ajila, to a local Jain Basadi. From the same inscription it is understood that, Adyadevarasa, who belonged to Binnani Bali, was none other than Salva pandyarasa alias Ajila, the chief of the province. Venuru inscription of AD 1604, states that, Timmaraja Ajila, younger brother of Pandya-Bhoopa, had performed the installation of Gommateswara at Venuru. Dealing with the installation of the statue according to the teachings of the sage Charukeerthi, who belonged to the throne of Belgolapura, the same inscription describes Ajila-Timmaraja as Chamundanvaya Bhooshaka, and son of Pandyaraja and Pandyaka-Mahadevi. On the basis of the inscriptions it becomes clear that, Ajilas, with the help of Sixteen Settikars and 366 Halaru, who belonged to Elamegalu, carried out the administration of Punjalake (Venuru) kingdom. Although Ajilas

had been the followers of Jain tradition, yet they had used God Mahalingeswara of the Hindu tradition in their insignia. This is a fine example for their religious toleration. From their inscriptions it is clear that, the Ajilas had paid considerable attention and importance for the development of Art and Architecture of Dakshina Kannada district, including Udupi. From the records it is also evident that, they had applied the administrative policy of the Vijayanagara Empire to solve many administrative problems of their own kingdom.

Prominent among the minor principalities which had ruled over Tulu-Nadu were: Kumbale Arasas, Moolas, Tholhara Arasas, Honnakambali Arasas, Ballalas, Heggades etc. The Moolas had the capital of their kingdom in Bylangadi, in Belthangadi Taluk. Somaladevi was the chief queen of that family, who had administered in AD 1630. She had married Bangaraja. Tholhara Arasas of Surala, in Udupi Taluk, were one among the minor kingdoms of Tulu-Nadu. They were in power in about AD 12th century. It is learnt that, a ruler from the Tholhara, with the help of another Honnakambali Arasa, had defeated the Portuguese in AD 1569, and had taken possession of the fort of Basaruru. He appears to have refused to pay the tributes due to the Portuguese. Having taken him under their control, the Portuguese had entered into an agreement with him imposing several restrictions. The Nayaks of Keladi, at a later date, had liberated the Tholhara Arasa, from the Portuguese captivity. According to some scholars, it goes to the credit of the minor principalities which had ruled Tulu-Nadu, for having introduced several measures aimed at promoting the improvement of agriculture in the province. Most of the accounts written by the Foreign travellers about these minor principalities are available. In their several inscriptions mention had been made about the temples and public buildings they had built.

Fall of the Portuguese

The Portuguese, who had established their administrative power on the west coast of South India during the early part of the 16th century, began to grow weak during AD 17th century. The king of Portugal from about AD 1635 had been issuing strong notices, from time to time, to the Portuguese Governors appointed in India not to unnecessarily interfere in the internal affairs of the native kingdoms in their respective provinces. The reason for that notice was their desire to perpetually continue the Portuguese trade and commerce.

At about the same time the Portuguese forts at Basaruru, Honnavara, Kannaanuru and Mangalore had decayed considerably. As a result of the repeated struggles, from time to time, between the Portuguese and Shivappa Nayaka of Ikkeri, they had lost the fort of St. Sebastian to Shivappanayaka, who had held the administrative responsibility of Tulu-Nadu. That turned out to be a dangerous development for the Portuguese power. Thereafter, the forts of Honnavara and Basaruru also followed suit. During the first half of AD 18th century, Portuguese power began to grow weak. Some historians think that, probably the Portuguese intervention in the internal affairs of the minor principalities of the west coast was the main reason. Somasekhara II of Bidanuru had initiated several strategies to weaken the Portuguese. As a consequence of that they were able to maintain their trading centres only in a very few selected places. The local chieftains had been imposing restrictions, from time to time, on the Portuguese factories, which had resulted in the loss of their self-confidence. Towards the end, the Portuguese had to inevitably abandon their political aspirations and forced to concentrate merely on trade and commerce. By that time the Dutch and the French had made their presence in the Indian Ocean and they had also trying perpetually to increase their political prominence, in addition to their competing interests in trade and commerce. Both the Dutch and the French had succeeded in establishing their factories in Mangalore. However, the British entry into the Indian waters had weakened the European powers and the gradual development of the British as a strong political force, is indeed a romantic development.

Entry of the British to Dakshina Kannada

The British had not entered as administrators till AD 1768, in the history of Dakshina Kannada. During the same year they had undertaken an explanatory naval expedition from Mumbai to Mangalore. Before that, the British had come to Mangalore in AD 1737, only with an intention to sign an agreement with the Governor of Bidanuru. The Commander-in-Chief of the army of Somasekhara Nayaka II of Bidanuru, at the time of extending his conquests to Neeleswara in Dakshina Kannada, had to incur the wrath of the powerful British East India Company at Tellacherry in Kerala. As a result of the Malayalles of Kerala supporting the British in AD 1736, the British army could take under its control the Alikunnu fort on the Banks of River Kavaarya. Due to the British influence, Bidanuru Surappayya, the Governor of Mangalore, had entered into an agreement with the British official Linch, during February

AD 1737. According to that agreement, the British gradually obtained monopoly over the overseas trade in pepper and cardamom, in the Kollathiri area of the Bidanuru province under the British occupation. As soon as the British opened the Alikunnu fort under their occupation, the Bidanuru officials captured that. As a consequence of that, the Nayaka of Bidanuru took over that part of Neeleswara which was on the borders of Kollathiri. The king of Neeleswara, who happened to be directly related to the Kollathiri family, protected that keeping under his own authority.

Age of Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan

When Hyder Ali attempted to conquer Tulu-Nadu, the people of Tulu-Nadu appeared to have lost their personal valour. Queen Veerammaji, who was ruling Bidanuru at that time (AD 1756-1763), was subject to several administrative weaknesses. When the political condition of Bidanuru had reached its lowest ebb around AD 1763, Hyder Ali took over Bidanuru and named it 'Hyder Nagar'. After its take over, Hyder Ali began to pay his attention to the deteriorating condition of Bidanuru. He had occupied Basavarajadurga, Honnavara and Mangalore. Having learnt that Queen Veerammaji was hiding herself at Ballalarayadurga, he took that under his control. Hyder Ali knew that Mangalore could become an important naval base among the prominent commercial cities on the west coast. He converted Mangalore city into a harbour and a strong central port capable of handling all complicated business transactions. Not contented with that, during his administration he organized Mangalore as a prominent harbour and appointed Latif-ali-Baig, Commander-in-Chief of his army, as the Inspector-in-Chief of the naval forces at Mangalore. It is learnt from the records that, Hyder Ali had made a grant to one of the temples of Tulu-Nadu in AD 1765. As a result of the comprehensive activities undertaken by Hyder Ali in Tulu-Nadu, several minor Mandalikas of the area remained thoroughly shaken.

The British were keenly watching every step gradually taken by Hyder Ali in Mangalore to safe-guard his naval force and to expand it. The British had also realised the possible danger which might be fall their own future activities of trade and commerce on the coast. In the heart of hearts, Hyder Ali had intended to impose restrictions on the entry of British ships in and around Mangalore in the waters of the Arabian Sea. Therefore, when the war between the British and Hyder Ali began in AD 1766, the British fleet, under the Command of Admiral Watson, stationed at Mumbai, was ordered to move to Mangalore in

February AD 1768. When Latif-Ali Baig, the Commander of Hyder Ali's naval force, failed to face the British naval force, the British easily took over the Mangalore port under their control. The British had considered that achievement as a most significant victory, a mile stone in the expansion of their Empire in India. With an intention to make it known to a hundred people about their conquest of the port of Mangalore, the British at Fort Saint George in Madras celebrated the event by firing missiles. But, Tipu Sultan, son of Hyder Ali, with lightning speed regained Mangalore, and when he showed the way out of Mangalore, it became self-evident for the British that the celebration was only momentary. In that important recapture of Mangalore, Hyder Ali stood in the fore-front and acted as a path-finder to his son Tipu. Shaken by the unexpected invasion of Tipu, the British had fled to Mumbai, leaving behind in Mangalore, 80 European ships, 180 soldiers and large quantities of arms and ammunition. Tipu had succeeded in liberating Mangalore from the British hold within a week. Inevitably, the British got prepared to negotiate a treaty of peace with Hyder Ali. The Portuguese, who had extended their helping hand to the British, having dreamt of becoming the unquestioned masters of Mangalore coast, became disillusioned about the British capabilities.

Treaty of Mangalore

It has already been stated that the British had celebrated the occasion of their occupation of Mangalore, by way of firing guns, at Fort Saint George in Madras; considering that incident as an important stage in the expansion of British power in the history of India. But, that victory was short-lived. Tipu Sultan, with his powerful army invaded Mangalore. Indeed that invasion was retaliatory reply to the defeat Hyder Ali had suffered in AD 1766 in the hands of the British. After receiving Mangalore to his control from the British, in September 1770, the treaty agreement was signed. This agreement is known as the Treaty of Mangalore. The fundamental condition of that agreement was to supply fine quality rice from Mangalore to Mumbai. The Portuguese had entertained certain ambitions about Mangalore, and this treaty of 1771 became a symbol and a starting point of their friendly relations. Another prominent point of that agreement was to offer free hand to the Church Official to dispense justice in their respective churches to the followers of Christianity. As a result of that treaty, through the renewal of religious rights and obligations in 1776, the Portuguese were asked to move out

of their factories and those places were specially marked for the development of a powerful naval base.

After learning about the help secretly rendered by the Portuguese to the British, Hyder Ali immediately summoned the Portuguese traders and the clergy to his court and enquired about the punishments awarded in their own country for similar acts of the traitors. In their response they had informed him that it was 'death penalty'. Hyder Ali, having said that he was not all that inhuman to impose death penalty on those traitors, instead had sentenced them to imprisonment and ordered for the confiscation of their properties. That penalty was subject to the condition that the punishment would last only till the British entered into an agreement with Tipu. Thus Tipu had exhibited how his administrative policy was tempered with his generosity. The said treaty came to fruition in AD 1770. According to that agreement it had been decided to export rice from Mangalore port to Mumbai One year after that agreement Hyder Ali had signed an agreement with the Portuguese, and helped in the continuation of their commercial activities only, in and around Mangalore. The restrictions that had been imposed on the Portuguese were simplified, Priests of the Parish were permitted to dispense justice to the Christians, and were given the freedom to undertake conversions to Christianity in case the individuals personally desired. During AD 1779, Hyder Ali abolished many of those concessions, and showed them their way out of the Portuguese factories at Mangalore. On the establishments thus vacated, which were on the river banks, Hyder Ali ordered for the establishment of a strong navy. After taking Mangalore under his control in AD 1768, he returned along with his army, basically to the plains, passing through the Subramanya ghat. In return for the help received in the war, he gave Panja and Bellara in Puttur Taluk, to the king of Coorg. But, during AD 1775, in addition these two areas, he had annexed Amara and Sulya provinces (*Magane*) also, which were given to the king of Coorg by Somasekhara Nayaka II of Keladi.

The Second Anglo-Mysore war having commenced in AD 1781, while it was still in progress during December 1782, Hyder Ali breathed his last, in an army camp at Chittor (Andhra Pradesh), leaving Tipu, his son to succeed him. General Mathew, the chief of the British army at Mumbai, who was closely observing the incidents and developments following the death of Hyder Ali, came to Kundapur along with his powerful army. This unexpected movement of the army was a great success. His first success was taking of the fort of Hosangadi, which was

protecting the road to the ghat section. Gen. Mathew, within three days, by his forced march, in the midst of several impediments like lack of food supply, was able to capture the fort of Hosangadi, which was surrounded by thick forest, by cutting the trees and blocking the fort, as seen from the English records. Under the leadership of an army officer Col. McLeod, the British forces had taken the fort over night and had found in the early morning 15 guns left behind. The British continued their onslaughts and conquests incessantly and captured Hydergad fort from 17000 soldiers after a prolonged fight. In that engagement 50 of his soldiers had suffered serious injuries. Marching from there, Gen. Mathew went in the direction of Bidanur. At that point of time there was a traitor by name Iyaz Khan, in Bidanur. With his help Hydergad was taken over easily. Under the assumption that Tipu would dismiss him from his official position at Bidanur, Iyaz Khan had opened the fort gates, and openly welcomed the British Military official, thereby exhibiting his treachery. But, that victory of Gen. Mathew was short-lived, because, towards the end of March 1783, Tipu had regained the fort of Bidanur, or Hydernagar.

While the occupation of Bidanur was still in progress, Tipu Sultan had sent his other contingent for capturing Mangalore. But, the British, having known that well in advance, attacked that contingent when that was 12 miles away from Mangalore and defeated that. Tipu after learning the news about the defeat of his army had decided to descend on Mangalore, personally along with his powerful army. Under the leadership Col. Campbell an army of 700 Europeans and 2000 Sepoys which was camping in Mangalore, displayed their heroic fighting skills to the army of Tipu. By that time, in the background of the monsoon having set in, Tipu had sent back most of his cavalry force but had to continue fighting with a small army. Under those circumstances Tipu had to accept his defeat. On August 2, 1783, when he tried along with his army to protect his own fort, heavy down pour of rain caused havoc and his army suffered heavy casualties, which can hardly be described. Despite all these Tipu continued the occupation of the fort in Mangalore. Taking advantage of Tipu's weakness Gen. McLeod, came with his powerful contingent, occupied Mangalore, and apparently settled there. But, after two months of prolonged fighting, he had decided to set a sail to Mumbai, along with his army on December 2, 1783. Yet, the conditions inside the fort were neither conducive nor encouraging to the British. Day after day, helplessness and weakness in his army contingent had increased. Having realized the critical conditions of the internal

situation Col. Campbell had decided to despatch his army contingent to Tellecherry on January 30th, 1784. It appears evident that Tipu had secretly got assistance from the French in that struggle. But, the French and the British who had their long lasting rivalries in Europe, due to their ideological differences and misunderstandings had successfully sorted them out through peaceful negotiations ending in an agreement. As a result of that agreement the French had to withdraw their support which was being provided to Tipu and naturally the hands of the British got strengthened. Lord McCartney, the Governor of Madras, on account of financial problems was rather unwilling to continue the war against Tipu. At about the same time the peace settlement between the French and the British in Europe had its echo in India by way of its impact on the British administration. Lord McCartney wrote a letter to Tipu, invited him for a peace settlement on the basis of the European settlement, and proposed to end the war. During November 1783, the Governor of Madras had appointed two Commissioners to negotiate the terms of peace settlement with Tipu Sultan. As a result of their sustained efforts on March 11th 1784, the Treaty of peace with the British was signed in Mangalore, thereby putting an end to the Second Anglo-Mysore war. As a result of that agreement not only the four year old enmity against the British, which was started by Hyder Ali was temporarily put an end to, but also there was the exchange of prisoners of war on either side, in addition to the restoration of territories. That agreement at Mangalore was an important incident in the History of Mysore.

Although Tipu Sultan had failed in his struggle against the British, he had been highly successful in putting down the local chieftains or the Mandalikas, as they were called locally. The prominent among the local Nayakas were: the Kumbale, the Vitla and the Neeleswara. Tipu's capture of the king of Kumbale became responsible for the fall of his Empire, for it is clear that he had taken the Kumbale chief as a prisoner and had killed him. Younger brother of the chief of Kumbale openly supported the British and as a result of that he was killed by the army of Tipu. Under similar circumstances his nephew was also killed in AD 1794. Having captured two princes of Neeleswara Tipu had got them killed in AD 1787. But, a Nayaka at Bekal, who belonged to that family, was saved by Tipu and when the British had completely captured the Tulu-Nadu, it had come to light that he was none other than the ruler of Bekal. In the fourth and the last Mysore war, Tipu, having suffered a defeat, and killed in the battle field in 1799, his Empire had passed under the control of the British.

After 1799

As soon as the Fourth or the last Mysore war began against the British, Heggade of Vitla and a prince from the Royal family of Kumbale, together returned to the Canara District and commenced their activities for the recovery of the territories they had lost. Taking advantage of the situation, the king of Kodagu invaded Jamalabad and Buntwal and finally entered into the territorial boundaries of the king of Kumbale. After the fall of Tipu Sultan, with an intention to reminiscence the cooperation received from the king of Coorg, the British granted him the *Magane* territories of Amarasulya, Panja and Bellare (which had been earlier taken away by Hyder Ali), as *Baluwali* / perhaps on rent.

After the death of Tipu, Dariya-Bahdurgad and Jamalabad built by him were taken into custody soon after the British took over the administration of the Canara District and Capt. (Sir Thomas, afterwards) Munroe was appointed as the District Collector during June 1799. To regulate the administration of Canara District, under the guidance of the Board of Revenue, of the Government of Madras, Munroe assumed office on February First, 1800, and worked to bring about revolutionary changes in land distribution and revenue collection in the District. British Government had directed Thomas Munroe to be in constant touch with and to seek timely guidance from Barry Close, the Resident of Mysore, while deciding certain issues pertaining to Revenue administration. When the followers of Dondia-wagh, tried to capture Baindur, in Kundapura taluk, Capt. Munroe took immediate action. Thereafter, northern parts of Dakshina Kannada district appeared to be peaceful to some extent. But, the kings of Kumbale and Neeleswara, in the southern part of the district, had been giving vent to their weakened animosity, through several political conspiracies from time to time, against the British Government. Jamalabad fort, near Belthangadi, which was being accessed by moving through a narrow passage in the Kudaremurkh hills, was an army base capable of supporting the dominance of the British. That fort, which had got natural protection geographically, was endowed with all the facilities the nature could bestow in order to transform that into a true Army base. Therefore, Tipu Sultan had built a fort in such an elevated place. After the fort was built, he had stationed there a strong battalion of 400 soldiers. At the time of the last Mysore war, an army battalion of the king of Coorg had occupied the city at the base of that hill and had ravaged that. British battalion had taken over the Jamalabad fort during October 1799. But, the British had to restore

Jamalabad fort to the descendents of Tipu's family. After the heroic death of Tipu in the IV Mysore war, at Srirangapattana, when Mysore had suffered a defeat, Dakshina Kannada district came into being in AD 1800. The West coast from Mumbai to Kanyakumari and the East coast from Kanyakumari-Madras to Calcutta, completely under the control of the Government of the British East India Company. Canara (Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada), and Malabar districts were created on the West coast and initially entrusted to Madras Presidency. On April 16th 1862, Uttara Kannada was separated from Dakshina Kannada and transferred to Bombay Presidency.

Heggade of Vitla Revolts

It has already been noted that, as a result of the conquest of Dakshina Kannada undertaken by Tipu, Heggade of Vitla and his family had fled to Tellicherry. But, keeping in mind the background of the commencement of the Anglo-Mysore war IV, and the fall of Tipu perceived as almost certain, Heggade of Vitla returned from Tellicherry and began to strengthen him-self gradually. By about December 1799, he had already taken back to his possession the provinces around Vitla, which he had lost earlier. In those invasions Heggade got the help of his nephew. Thomas Munroe, who was closely observing the political activities of Heggade, without loss of time, ordered Military action, to put down the prominence of Heggade, under the leadership of Col. Heart, who was the chief of his military and responsible for the activities in the province of Canara. Heggade of Vitla and Subbarao, the Sirasthedar of Coimbatore at some earlier point of time, who had supported Heggade, had attacked the office of the Tahsildar of Kadaba near Puttur, on May 7th, 1800. As a result of that attack, the Tahsildar escaped, in the darkness of the night, crossing the river nearby, using a coracle. Similarly, several officials fled for their self-protection. Subbarao, continuing the attack is stated to have occupied and ransacked and desolated Buntwal. Thereafter, he established his office in a one of the bungalows in Puttur and began to collect revenue. Disturbed by these developments, Munroe, had ordered an army contingent of about 200 soldiers, under the leadership of Kumara Hegde of Dharmasthala, who had extended his helping hand in the invasion of Jamalabad fort, put down Subbarao. Accordingly, Kumara Hegde of Dharmasthala, descended on Subbarao, on May 11th, 1800, and defeated him. But, in that encounter Kumara Hegde was injured by a gun shot in his hand and suffered unbearable pain. When the struggle ended, the Tahsildar of

Kadaba took possession of Puttur and Buntwal, went chasing the rebels in the direction of Sisila hills, till they went disarray and weakened. The same Tahsildar, during July 1800, had captured nine members of the family including Hegde of Vitla. The British had also regained the Jamalabad fort, which was under the rebels for about three months duration. The kings of Kumbale and Neeleswara having accepted the British administration agreed to receive the pension granted by the British Government. Despite these incidents, the rebels continued to instigate their well organized followers to ensure that the land owners disobeyed the Revenue Settlement of Capt. Munroe. By that kind of their intriguing behaviour their main aim appears to have been an attempt to regain the *Palepattu* which they had lost. But, the land owners had remained undisturbed by the instigations. The financial condition of the Canara District was not all that satisfactory. The District which was well planned and remained progressive during the period of Vijayanagara administration, had suffered a setback in its trade and commerce due to incessant and prolonged political invasions down to the period of Tipu Sultan and had become economically weak. Such a declining trend in its economy impeded the progress of the agricultural communities.

Buchanan's Report

Sir Marquess Wellesley, the Governor General of India, in AD 1801, had appointed and ordered Dr. Francis Buchanan, to submit a detailed report on the Empire ruled by Tipu Sultan with the following terms of reference: "Agriculture, Arts and commerce, Religion, Religious customs and Traditions; Local History, Nature's gifts and private buildings in and around Mysore". Francis Buchanan had submitted his report comprising 130 pages of information about Dakshina Kannada district, based on his observations during the course of his journey. It comprises several minute details about the social and economic issues, prepared with so much of seriousness that it has naturally gained the appreciation of the Scholarly community. Buchanan entered the District through Malabar. When he entered Hosadurga, from the boundaries of Malabar, he had found that, that area had been neglected; the density of population was rather too meagre and widely dispersed, probably either due to severe draught or wars. From there moving Northwards, he had observed disinterest and disregard to agricultural activities around River Chandragiri. In the nearby Kumbale and its surroundings, he had found systematically cultivated and flourishing paddy fields and gardens full of greenery. Evidently, though the southern part of Dakshina Kannada was draught stricken, at the time

of his visit the northern part of the District had prospered and flourished. Similarly the Konkanis settled around Manjeswara he had recorded, were economically prosperous. He had also left behind a description about the agricultural labour in receipt of good wages.

While Francis Buchanan was travelling from Mangalore to Parangipet, he had observed the presence of the fewer number of industrial establishments on either side of the road. Considering the economic condition of the agricultural community of Malabar, Buchanan had remarked in his report that the ryots of Dakshina Kannada district had larger land holdings and economically in a better condition. "According to the reports of the locals, with a view to present impressive scenery to the European visitors touring Dakshina Kannada district, cultivation of green chillies on either side of the roads were ordered to be removed by Tipu. Agriculturists living in Buntwal and the common folk had actively participated in trade and commerce", Buchanan reported. Buchanan had also referred to the destruction caused by the king of Coorg, while moving on the road in front of Belthangadi. From there, travelling to Mudabidire, Buchanan had stated that the surrounding area remained economically backward. From there he went to Karkala, and having found the residential places in the villages remaining vacant, had clearly recorded in his itinerary that, as a result of the invasions of Hyder Ali, the residents had migrated to different villages. From Karkala through Udupi he had travelled to Hiriyadka, he found one fourth of the previously fertile lands had remained fallow without tillers and cattle heads. In his discussion he had found the unbearable invasions of the foreigners as the main reason for having driven the cultivators to migrate to other places. Returning from Hiriyadka to Udupi, he had proceeded towards Uttara Kannada (Canara) district, through Brahmavara and Kundapura; and according to him progressive conditions were noticed in that area from Kundapura to Kiri-Manjeswara. In the surroundings of that area only, he had noticed scattered Coconut and arenut plantations, and had remarked that, probably the other resident agriculturists of the area having been subjected to incessant invasions of the rebels and epidemic diseases might have caused a decrease of the habitations.

More interesting and curious details are also available from other foreign travellers who had visited Dakshina Kannada. French traveller Francois Fairad, paid a visit to Dakshina Kannada in about AD 1600, and had left behind some interesting details. According to him, the business men of port towns like Barakuru, Basaruru and Mangalore of

the Dakshina Kannada district, had maintained trade contacts with the trading communities of Maldives. Yet another fact he had recorded is, when the Portuguese attempted to capture the Kasaragodu port, the residents of the locality successfully thwarted their plans. Piatrodellavelle (1623), Peter Mundy (1626-37), Frayer (1674-76), Thovnot (1664) etc, were among the others whose accounts are the primary source material for the reconstruction of the History of coastal Tulu-Nadu, in respect of its economic, Social and religious matters. Reports of Fryer and Christian missionary Jose-vase (1681), provide valuable information about Christian Missionary activities in Dakshina Kannada. Similarly the reports of Hamilton Alexander, Forbes and Parson serve as important documents for the understanding of the Nayaks of Keladi, and a large number of economic transactions that had taken place during the administration of Tipu and Hyder Ali in Dakshina Kannada district.

Mangalore in 1829

When a foreign traveller, in AD 1829, undertook a long coastal journey from the Mumbai coast to the Calcutta coast, he had published the natural state of Mangalore as he saw that in the paper named Oriental Herald. This direct observation report introduces several curious facts. That traveller and his co-officials were made to sit in a palanquin and taken to the Deputy Director of the Customs Department. According to him it was observed that Mangalore city and the surrounding places had been developed in a very highly satisfying and planned manner. The fort outside the city was in a dilapidated condition. Yet, from a far off distance, it appears to be fine-looking. The residential buildings of the British officials in that city are built on a levelled ground atop the high hillocks. The population of the whole city and its neighbourhood was 20,000. Hindus, who were more in number, appear generally to have been the worshippers of Shiva. They were following a highly systematized life-style. As stated by him the Christians were proud of being intelligent, and were the second largest in number, after the Hindus. From that report it is understood that the Muslims were very few in number. According to the report, though the Christians were less in number, they appeared to be highly influential. They were found to be wearing the dress befitting their culture, and appeared different from the Hindus. Generally Indians were being appointed to be the clerics and sent to Goa for religious studies and training.

According to his report, the prominence of commerce had gradually declined from the time of Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan. Because of the

reason, JoAssami Pirates had been frequently creating hindrances in the Persian Gulf, continuous flow of export commodities from the ports on the west coast including Mangalore, had suffered a set-back. Free movement of Merchant Ships had begun to decline due to the restrictions on their movement in the Persian Gulf. During those days the Maddar Root which was being exported from the Indian coast was used in Muscat for dyeing the cloths. Along with that export of cotton clothes, Ghee from Surat and Kutch, Salt from Goa and Mumbai, Hosieries from Madras, Sugar from Bengal and Silks from China more of rice, pepper, Sandalwood, Arecanut, Turmeric roots and Cashew from Mangalore port, were more as reported. The climatic condition on that long coastal route-from Mumbai to Calcutta, was conducive for over seas trade and commerce. Thus, the foreign traveller's report of 1829, on the coastal activities of Mangalore and coastal Canara are unique full of curious details.

Ryots and Tribals Revolt

After the administration of Sir Thomas Munroe, the District Collectors appointed to Mangalore, gradually introduced the new orders on Revenue collection. From about AD 1820, for a decade, there was a steep fall in trade and commerce of Dakshina Kannada district which had resulted in serious economic backwardness. During that period of inflation, when prices of ordinary commodities fell, the Government of the East India Company had introduced a reformed policy of Revenue collection. Poor ryots of the District and merchants were unable to pay the revised rates of revenue. That new system of Revenue collection was a ruinous system from the point of view of the ryots and the merchant classes. During the years that followed the economic conditions gradually deteriorated. By about AD 1831, the economic conditions had worsened further; inevitably the poverty stricken people had begun their Non-payment of Taxes Movement against the Land Revenue policy of the British Government. During the following years several movements opposed to the payment of Taxes were organized by the ryots to express their discontent. They were huge assemblies of the protesting ryots, known as *Koota (in Kannada)*. Throughout Tulu-Nadu the ryots had refused to pay Taxes. Through their administrative officers the British Government tried their high-handedness on the Tribal population, who had lived in Tulu-Nadu from ancient times. The main reason for that high-handedness was the imposition of compulsory Tax on the Tribal population who were engaged in transporting the forest products to the

market. Indeed they were naturally afraid of the possible infringement on their traditional life-style due to the increasing regulations being brought into force by the British. The British had forbidden the agricultural system the 'Kuimerie', of the Nomads, or growing staple crops like paddy or ragi by destroying the bushes in the forests. It was opposed vehemently by the tribes' men. Denying land to the actual cultivators, who for generations had enjoyed the fruits from the land after converting that into gardens and irrigated lands, and giving that the same land to the influential land lords, reckoning them as lease-holders or rent payers etc, naturally rebellions manifested. The British administration had decided to bring the situation under control by considering the movement as legitimate struggle, reforming the Land Revenue system, and by reducing the total amount of the tax payable. If the British had not yielded to the revolts, the struggle would have intensified and gone out of control according to the available documents. According to the inquiry conducted, at a later date, by the British Government it has come to light that, a Shirestedar and his co-workers had enhanced the land revenue with a view to defraud the administration of the District Collector. Another reason for such an act was the desire of the Shirestedar, to get his Christian colleagues dismissed.

Labour Movement

As a result of the establishment of the All India Trade Union Congress in 1920, it is opined that, the Labour Movements in the country gradually became powerful. Labour Unions the industries like Mining etc, were gaining momentum in the beginning of AD 20th century. During first decade, when Lokamanya Tilak was arrested and taken to the jail for having protested against the prohibition of the Freedom of the press, the workers of Mumbai had held protest meetings for Six days. Lenin, then in London, commenting on the incident had remarked that, that struggle was an indication of the entry of the working class of India into the political arena, and was indicative of the commencement of the end of British Imperialism in India. At that juncture a branch of the Communist Party of India, had started functioning with its elected General Secretary, Sachchidananda-Vishnu Ghati. LalaLajpath Rai, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subash Chandra Bose, Sarojini Naidu etc were the presidents of the All India trade Union Congress at the National level. In that background, under the leadership of Congress Socialist Party, Kamaladevi Chatopadyaya had organized movement in Mangalore during 1934-35. According to B.V. Kakkilaya, after the movement began in the

District, the local leaders of the working class namely Sipson Soans, Keshava Kamath etc, got intouch with S.A. Ghate, and activated the weavers and Associations of the Beedi workers. Earlier to that, Congress workers like Ahmad Bawa, S.N. Holla, Krishna Shetty etc, had actively participated in Beedi workers and Weavers Associations. With that beginning of the movement the fraternity of Workers and Students' Associations began to grow B.V. Kakkilaya, Shivashankararao, Haridas Achar, Shantharam Pai etc, had actively participated in the activities of the District Workers' Associations and the movement.

Dissatisfaction against the Company Administration

Chikka Veerarajendra Wodeya, the king of Coorg, (1820-1834), for the first time, had expressed his dissatisfaction against the Government of the British East India Company, for having unnecessarily interfered in the internal affairs of his kingdom. British Government, having taken the development seriously, on March 29th 1834, directed the British army to move towards Kumbale, under the leadership of Col. Jackson. When Col. Jackson, along with his battalion, had reached Eswaramangala, he was surprised to notice powerful obstruction was placed before his battalion at Madduru and Bellare. In the army engagement that took place on April 3rd 1834, sixty soldiers and two officers of his battalion were killed. Realising the gravity of the situation from that unexpected army engagement and the resultant sufferings, Col. Jackson, had perceived a definite defeat, if he continued the struggle, decided to immediately return to Coorg. The British having witnessed the shadow of defeat in the beginning itself, gained the support of some of the local rulers and with their own full preparedness attacked the king of Coorg, took him completely under control and appointed an official of the Company Government called Superintendent. Several places under the ghats, like Amara-Sulya, Panja, Bellare, Magane which had belonged to the king of Coorg, at that time, were separated and the British Government added them to the Canara District. Probably because of such an action of the British Government, the people living in those places were not only dissatisfied, but also suffered many difficulties. Those people were hither to paying the revenue in kind to the king of Coorg. But, after the transfer to Canara District, they had to make the revenue payment in cash and to the British Government. That was an important cause for their dissatisfaction. In order to pay the revenue in cash, the cultivators were caught in the grip of the money lenders, and gradually their economic condition deteriorated. The moneyed class who had lent money, bought

the agricultural produce of the cultivators at far less than the market prices causing incalculable loss to them and thus aggravating their economic instability. The residents of the provinces transferred to the Canara District gradually became more discontented with the Government of the company.

Revolt of Kalyanaswamy

Several years before the popularly known 'First War of Indian Independence' or Sepoy Mutiny of AD 1857, several revolts had occurred in different parts of Karnataka against the British. The success of the revolts in Coorg area, and more importantly in Dakshina Kannada district, though short lived, had created serious problems to the British, and thoroughly shaken them psychologically is noteworthy. During April 1834, according to the directions of Lord William Bentinck, the Governor General, British army laid siege to the state of Coorg and annexed it. Estranged by the objectionable and questionable behaviour of king Chikka Veerarajendra (1820-1834), the people especially the Kodavas had lost faith in the king of Coorg. The British had displaced him from his kingship, and had taken over Coorg under their direct administration. But, there were people in Coorg and the neighbouring Dakshina Kannada district, who were opposed to the British policy of Imperialism and expansion of their Empire. The separation of Puttur and Amara-Sulya Taluks from Coorg, and their inclusion in Dakshina Kannada district, had caused discontent among many. They were all faithful to the royal family and many people who had sought and obtained the support of the royal family were naturally opposed to the British on sentimental grounds. New regulations introduced by the British in Revenue collection could have also caused some discontentment. Whatever may be the reasons, as soon as the British administration began, the conspirators were getting organized under the leadership of a Jangama, known as Aparampaara, with a view to put an end to the British government in Coorg. Having sensed these conspiracies, the British officials got the Swamy Aparampaara arrested in Manjarabad and confined him to jail in Kannanur. Thereafter, another person known as Kalyanaswamy, took the leadership upon himself and got engaged in organizing the conspirators. He was arrested in Bythuru, and with a view to warn the perpetrators of the revolts, Kalyanaswami was hanged in 1835. Inspire of that, the anti-British sentiments continued to grow in Dakshina Kannada. An individual known as Puttabasappa, under the guise of Swamy Aparampara, tried seriously to set up a standard of revolt. A number of

people like Nanjaiah, who was bitten by tiger, Subedar Guddemane Appaiah, Kedambadi Ramayya Gowda, Koojugodu Appaiah Gowda, Koojugodu Mallappa Gowda, Lakshmappa Bangarasa, Karanika Subbaiah, Patil Shankaranarayana, Kudekallu-Putta, Sheik, Sirakaje Mallaiah, Karthukudiya, Chettukudiya, Kunchadka Timma, etc, had supported him.

The rebellion which began during the last week of AD March 1837, grew stronger and began to spread with the passage of time. Bellare, Putturu, Amara-Sulya, Kasaragodu, Buntwala, Kumble and Mangalore became the strong-holds of the revolting people. In the name of Swamy Aparampaara, Munshi Sardar Subbaraya of Mangalore had on April 5th 1837, had sent to the residents and the wealthy people the following instructions.

"To wage a war against the British army of the Swamiji has arrived. I have been directed to permit you all to join us. All of you shall come with your weapons. If you disobey these orders, all the heads of your family members will roll. Twelve lakhs of soldiers are expected to be present. You are therefore informed to go immediately to the help of the Swamiji. Otherwise you will be targeted to face the adverse effects. All of you will be safe-guarded if you join Swamiji's army. As soon as you receive this direction you shall send your reply".

On April 12th 1837, the highway men called Thimmaiah, Devapparayi, had sent directions to Bamasetty of Kodyala bailamagane, Narayana Setty etc, as follows: "Fifteen days have lapsed after arriving at this place with the mounted army. It appears you are afraid of meeting us. Soon after the receipt of this letter you shall enlighten the people, help them to be contented and report yourselves immediately at Parangipet. There we remain encamped. Servants of the Company may come to create disturbances. The main purpose of our coming is to put an end to violence, establish peace through reconciliation and to keep the people contented.... "

The revolt that out busted at Bellare, went on systematically spreading and reached Mangalore on April 5th. Having brought down the flying British flag at Bavutagudda, the leaders of the revolt had succeeded in hoisting their own flag. A small contingent of British security force inside the fort, stood stubbornly resisting surrendering; with great difficulty, and obtaining help through the sea route they had also succeeded in saving British civilians. Lurve, the Collector at Mangalore, had sent messages to the British Districts in the

neighbourhood for emergent help. British soldiers from Dharwad, Belgaum, Harihar etc, had set off towards Mangalore, Army came from Mumbai also. By that time Dewan Bopu, who had completely suppressed the rioters in the Coorg area, had achieved success in conquering Sulya. Perceiving their defeat as a certainty, the rioters had dispersed in all directions, but most of the leaders of the rioters had been arrested by the British.

After conducting inquiry in the Sadar Adalat (the Court), some of the rioters' leaders were hanged. Subedar Guddemane Appaiah of Mercara, Puttabasappa and Veeranna rai of Mangalore and Manju of Uppinangadi had and several others been killed during the disturbances. Some of them were sentenced to life imprisonment. The prominent among them were Chenniah of Kukkanuru, and Krishnaiah of Peraje. Apart from that, many of those who had participated in the riot were either banished or subjected to specific periods of imprisonment. Col. Mark Cubbon, Chief Commissioner in the kingdom of Mysore, while writing a note on the report of Robert Cotton, who had conducted an inquiry into the riots had made a statement as follows

"In Canara District, such a large group of prominent people had got ready and participated in a riot against the British Government. How did it happen? Or who was the author of that riot? It is perhaps essential to make sure about these facts. More often it is being proved that there are Indians, all through out, who are discontented against the government and if a situation arose they are ready to start a rebellion. But, in a peaceful atmosphere, under the direct administration of the Honourable Company, and from among the people of this area, how was it possible to organize thousands of villagers dependent on agriculture to hold weapons against the Government...."

1857 The first war of Independence

It is very interesting to note that, the 'Sepoy Mutiny', popularly known as the first war of independence in the History of India, which had manifested in Bengal and Maharashtra, had its echo in Canara district (including Uttara Kannada) as well. Nana, Baba and Hanumantha, the sons of Savant Phando belonging to Savanthawadi, Rathnagiri district of Maharashtra, were on parole in Goa. They had participated in the rebellions, which took place in Rathnagiri district, against the British in 1844. Having fled from Goa, they had established a centre for their conspiracies at Darsanigudda, Supa Taluk, in Uttara Kannada district. Inspired by the Sepoy Mutiny 1857, Phadnis brothers

of the locality, with the help of the Sidis, began their struggle against the British, during October 1858. In the meanwhile, Peshwa Nanashaib of Maharashtra, having entered into a treaty (well in advance) with the Portuguese at Goa, and against the British, had come to the South to continue his struggle. The struggle against the British lasting from 1858 to December 1859, had its impact on Dakshina Kannada district also. The District administration of Canara (South and Uttara Kannada districts included) had continued under the control of the Bombay Presidency up to 1860. With a view to exercise effective control over administration, these two districts-Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada, were separated on April 16th 1862, and transferred to Bombay Presidency and Madras Presidency respectively. In addition to disturbing the political unity of these two districts, this administrative division of the districts by the British, provided scope for their cultural division as well. But later on, at the time of transferring Uttara Kannada to Bombay Presidency, Kundapura taluk was again added to Dakshina Kannada district. The main reason given by the British for dividing the Canara district was 'It was considered essential that International Trade in cotton should be handled through Bombay Uttara Kannada district (at that time Cotton from Karnataka was known as 'Kumta Cotton') was transferred to Bombay Presidency'. According to Historians, the continued struggle of Sepoy Mutiny-1857, against the British in Canara (Uttara Kannada) district was itself mainly provocative factor for the division of the District.

Influence of British Administration

Towards the end of the 19th century, and during the early decades of the 20th century, several circumstantial changes had taken place in India, in the Imperialist British attitude and the growth of Nationalism. At the same time, as a result of the establishment of Monopolistic-Polity throughout India, in all states of the Nation for the first time introduction of uniform administration under the District Collector was from the point of view of a common man considered as a progressive administrative system. In the States where the British administration had been introduced, education system of the English Language, considered naturally to be modern from the point of view of the Indians had instilled added impetus to intellectual awareness among the local inhabitants. Catholic and Protestant Missionaries in Mangalore city, having come as immigrants from far off Europe and other countries, after establishing themselves had gradually introduced several progressive developments supposed to be the first in the spheres of Education and Industry.

According to the City Improvement Bill of 1865, introduced by the British in the Nation, Municipalities were established to run the internal administration of the Cities and Towns. According to the same Bill, Mangalore Municipality was brought into existence during 1866. In 1884, for the first time in Dakshina Kannada district, District Boards were introduced and the administration of Kundapura, Uppinangadi and Mangalore taluks was entrusted to the Taluk Boards. Transformation brought about by the modernization in the administration of cities, according to the City and Town Municipalities Bill introduced by the British, had been well received by the public. Similarly, the gradual introduction of the Taluk Board Bill had provided the scope for comprehensive reforms in Administration. Upasana Samaja established at Mangalore during AD 1870, had become transformed into Brahma Samaja in AD 1903, and several other progressive works undertaken in Dakshina Kannada district appeared to be the first in the Nation itself. Modernization of the Administrative system and several other progressive decisions had become mainly responsible for the rise of Nationalism among the Indians. As of result of getting acquainted, for the first time, with the facility of learning in English language, the Western Literature, Philosophy and progressive ideas, new awareness had set in and there was an explosion of knowledge throughout the Nation. Reform movements which had begun through out the nation had spread to Dakshina Kannada as well. Not only the branches of Brahma Samaja and Arya Samaja were established in Mangalore but also, visibly their activities were extensively undertaken. Theosophical Society (Brahmavidya Samaja) established by Anne Besant had also begun its activities in Mangalore. At about the same time Depressed Classes Mission having begun in Dakshina Kannada district, for the first time in the State in the sphere of social reforms, several activities were undertaken by progressive reformers like Kudmal Rangarao and Raghunathaiah etc, had implemented welfare programmes for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes, initiating there by the renaissance movement. In the spheres of Education and Economy also considerable reforms were gradually introduced. During the same period Ammembala Subbaraya Pai had established Canara High School and Canara Bank, and viewed from the point of view of the people of the locality they indeed were laudable steps.

In the spheres of Literature, writing of books and publications, Dakshina Kannada had become an important centre, at a later date. Christian Missionaries, not confining themselves to religious activities

alone, had evinced interest in learning the languages of the local people, in addition to learning Kannada, the official language of the state. They had also taken special interest to write books and get them published, is a matter to be appreciated. In that direction Basel Mission at Mangalore, had started its own printing press, brought out Kannada-English Dictionary, the first of its kind in the state, translated Bible into Kannada, in addition to the collection and publication of *Padhanas* of the Tulu language was deservedly appreciated by the local people. The Basel Mission Association had established schools and colleges throughout Dakshina Kannada district, undertaken the propagation of education through English Medium and for the first time encouraged among the people a sense of prioritising learning, and writing several popular books. Along with the activities of the Basel Mission, Catholic Missionary Organizations also became responsible for the establishment of several Hospitals, Schools and Colleges throughout Dakshina Kannada. Thus Father Muller's Hospital, the First Grade Colleges and Schools for men and women, had come to be established by Christian Religious organizations throughout the district, there by initiating awareness among the people about their health care education. Along with several progressive activities undertaken by the British, the cities and towns witnessed excellent achievements in the sphere of Transportation and Communication. Along with these achievements, the administrative policy of the British was mainly responsible for the progress of Industries, Trade and Commerce, in the District. There is also an opinion current that, the British had undertaken certain measures to develop the prominent industry of the District-the Beedi industry, handloom industry and such other units. Towards the end of the 19th century, because of the fact that awareness about Nationalism in the Nation had grown stronger, the Indian National Congress was established in 1885. In creating awareness among the people of the Dakshina Kannada district, the establishment of the Indian National Congress played a significant role. By that time certain minor incidents relating to the struggle for independence began to crop up in different stages. As a result of the British administration Educational progress in the District was extensive. Traditional or Public Instruction to a very great extent was in reality limited to a few classes. Due to the influence of the British Public Instruction became popular throughout the District. When the Westerners came to Dakshina Kannada, Kerosene oil followed them, and caused to a certain extent a set back in the self-employment opportunities of the Oil-mongers. Afterwards, due to the activities of the Basel Mission (1834), several

transformations had taken place. Due to their introduction of the tiles industry into the District, Potters, (mainly makers of the local tiles) became unemployed to a very great extent. But, over a period of time, the Tiles Industry established extensively in the district, by the Basel Mission, provided employment to the common people on a large scale. By about 1891 there were 15 Tiles Factories had become operational in the district. The credit for introducing the Art of Printing for the first time in the district, goes to Basel Mission. Similarly, the newly established Mangalore Coffee curing Works had provided employment to thousands of people. As a result of the contact with the westerners, the activities of the Basel Mission, increased employment opportunities, the National Independence movement, it is true, did not grow extensively. However, the main cause for the National awareness was English Education, as it has already been discussed.

Nationalism-Movements

After the establishment of the Indian National Congress, all its activities, throughout the nation, put together, had gradually brought about such an amount of awareness among the people which had never manifested before. In the Dakshina Kannada district also there was considerable support for and extensive encouragement to the Indian National Congress. It is true that Dakshina Kannada district is called as the cradle of Kannada Journalism. The popular News paper-Dailies in Dakshina Kannada were '*Tilaka Sandesha*' (1919), '*Satyagrahi*' (1921), and '*Swadesi Pracharaka*' (1940). The first Kannada News Paper published from Mangalore was '*Kannada Samachara*' (afterwards renamed as Mangalore Samachara). In this district, Brahmasamaja came to be established in 1870. Thereafter, Kudmal Rangarao, and Karnad Sadasivaraya became the followers of Brahmasamaja. Similarly, after the establishment (1900) of the Theosophical Society in Mangalore, Kamaladevi Chatopadyaya became its follower. According to M. Umeshraya, 'soldier of Freedom movement', people of the district had no idea of *Swarajya* at the time of 1915. D.K. Bharadwaj, an erudite scholar, having settled in Mangalore had started a paper "*Tilaka Sandesa*" reserved for creating National awareness is worthy of its citation. Similarly, A.B. Shetty, reserved the paper '*Navayuga*' in 1921, to National awareness in Mangalore. Hiriyaadka Narayanarao, started the paper '*Satyagrahi*' in 1921. On the same lines, *Krishna-Sukti* published by Kadkaru Goplakrishna Raya, and '*Ananda*' published by M.N. Kamath, from Buntwal, became responsible for the arousal of National awareness.

The publications of English-Kannada Dictionary by Reverend Reeves, in 1824, and Kannada-English Dictionary in 1832, by Christian Missionaries, were the most prominent intellectual activities in Dakshina Kannada. *Mangalore Samachar* paper edited by Reverend Hermann Mogaling, and published by Basel Mission Organization, played a major role, for the first time, in creating public awareness and opinion among the Kannada speaking people of Dakshina Kannada. This paper has the distinction of being called the first Kannada daily in the state. *Kannadavarthika*, published from Mangalore from 1857, was the first Kannada Journal type of paper, devoted for the propagation of only religion and Education (for details see Chapter-14.Culture). News papers have played a very important role in rousing the tide of the war of Independence in the district. The war of Independence, in the beginning, was confined to those provinces in Karnataka which were directly under the administration of the British. They were: Bellary, Dakshina Kannada districts of the Madras Presidency; Coorg which was under the direct administrative control of the British, through their Commissioners; and Dharwar, Bijapur, Uttara Kannada and Belgaum Districts of the Bombay Presidency. All other parts of Karnataka remaining under the administration of the native kings, Congress did not permit Civil Disobedience Movement in those parts. In those parts movements were organized during 1938-39, for the establishment of responsible Government. However, in the Quit India Movement of 1942-43, all the Districts of Karnataka participated alike.

Gandhian Era, and Non-Co-operation Movement

Mahatma Gandhi had decided to participate in the National movement, immediately after his return from South Africa to India; and that had provided the necessary leadership, most essential for that incessant struggle in the war of Independence. In the history of the Indian struggle of Independence, entry of Mahatma Gandhi provided the spirit necessary for the struggle and an influential organizer turned out to be a memorable mile stone. By that time in Dakshina Kannada district, well known freedom fighters such as Karnad Sadashivarao, U.S. Malya, Kamaladevi —Chattopadyaya, H. V. Kamath, etc, were in the front line. Realizing the need for a prominent leader to continue uniformly in the National freedom struggle, Karnad Sadashivarao wrote a letter to Gandhi during August 1917, informing that he himself should take up the leadership in the Nation's freedom struggle had turned out to be the Nostradamus truth (a copy of this letter can be seen in the Gandhi

museum at Delhi). When the Rowlett Bill came into force in 1919, the first person who vowed to participate in the Satyagraha was Karnad Sadashivarao. Not only he had the political awareness but also, he was the first and the foremost leader from Dakshina Kannada district who had maintained contact with the National leaders. Karnad Sadashivarao, and Gandhi together had laid down the highest ideals: Truth (*satya*), Sacrifice (*Tyaga*) Dedication (*Sradde*) and Non-Violence (*Ahimse*) to be followed by the participants in *Satyagraha* and they themselves had strictly adhered to those ideals, throughout their life time. Gandhi, along with the enthusiastic local youth and co-workers, moved about in Mangalore city collectively singing the songs which evoked patriotism, in the Swadesi Movement, and had made a bonfire of the foreign goods by setting them ablaze. In such a situation, it is learnt that Karnad Sadashivarao, had also set fire to the costly foreign cloths from his own home along with the sarees of his wife, and began to use Khadi clothes only. Immediately after returning from the Nagpur session of the Congress in 1920, along with his well-wishers held a meeting at his residence and established the Congress Committee of the Dakshina Kannada district. Sadashivarao, an advocate at Mangalore, along with his participation in Freedom Struggle, had undertaken several social reforms for the development of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes and worked for them throughout his life-time. When Gandhi had come to Mangalore along with Shaukat Ali in 1920, Sadashivarao had organized an excellent programme of welcome and became the most beloved of all Patriots. At the Programme which was organized at Mangalore, all the members of the family of Karnad Sadashivarao and several other women folk had voluntarily gifted their jewellery towards Tilak Swaraj Fund, to Gandhi. Later on when Gandhi had organized the Khilafat Movement in India thousands of Muslims were inspired to participate in the Freedom Movement.

Under the Presidentship of Sarojini Naidu, Karnataka State Political Conference was held during February 1922. Before that in 1921, at the time of Non-Co-operation Movement, public assemblies, protest marches etc were organized at all important places. At the same time D.K. Bharadwaj, was sentenced to imprisonment for the article he wrote in the *Tilak Sandesh*. Ramarayamalya and Narayanaraya were also punished for their publication of the paper *Satyagraha*. When Karnad Sadashivarao, had stayed at Sabaramathi Ashram for a few days in order to gain peace of mind after his wife's death on February 5th 1923, there was an outbreak of terrible flood-like situation, hither to unheard of, in the

Dakshina Kannada district. Immediately after having heard that news, he returned to Mangalore to safe guard the people and their interests. Along with Self-groups of people called *Swayamsevakas*, he moved to Buntwal, and arranged to transport to secure places all those people in trouble for several days from their villages which had remained surrounded by water. At that time he had offered protection and facilities at his own residence to some families who had lost all their belongings. It goes to the personal credit of Karnad Sadashivarao, the President of Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee, who had joined hands with Gangadharrao Deshpande, in order to persuade Gandhi to accept the proposal of holding the All India Congress Session 1924, in Karnataka. Although, Karnad Sadashivarao, had insisted that the Session should be organized in Mangalore, Gangadharrao Deshpande was responsible for the decision of the KPCC to organize the Session at Belgaum. As a conciliatory measure, having accepted the decision of the KPCC, it was resolved unanimously to elect Gangadharrao Deshpande as the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All India Congress Session. That bold decision to relinquish Chairmanship in favour of Gangadharrao Deshpande was reported in the local papers as 'Bishmacharya relinquishing Throne' may be recalled. The first All India Session of the Congress having assembled in Karnataka, along with Gandhi, Sardar Vallabai Patel, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Chakravarthi Rajagopalachari, Madan Mohan Malavia, Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Annie Besant etc, had converged from different corners of the nation, was indeed a speciality of the session. Thus in the history of Dakshina Kannada freedom movement the incomparable sacrificial activities and the name of Karnad Sadashivaraya, needs to be recorded in golden letters.

Arabylu Bhojarao, M. Madhavarao, K.Ramakrishna Karantha, U. Shantharamarao, Hiriyaadka Ramarayamalya, H.K. Thingalaya, H. Narayanarao, Udupi Govindarao, Seshabhatta-Bhide, Kadengodlu Shankara Bhatta, Mudabidire Umeshrao, Bolara Bhojarao, K.R. Achar, D.K. Bharadwaja, Khandige Krishna Bhatta, A.S. Kudva, Vakil Pandurangarao, T. Upendrapai, Purushottama Pai Saanthasar, Anantha Padmanabha Bhatta, Balakattabeedu, Krishnayya Hegde, A.V. Baliga, N.S. Kille, Kochikar Brothers Padmanabha Pai, Panduranga Pai, K.K. Shetty, Sadashiva Heggade, Sitarama Bhatta, D.M. Jamaluddin, H. Putturu Sahebaru, Pangala Manjunatha Naik, Chowki Subbaiah, G.R. Shenoy, Mohanappa Thingalaya, Nayampalli Anandarao, Rajagopala Nayak, etc, were among the prominent participant who had participated in the Non-

Cooperation Movement of Dakshina Kannada district which began under the leadership of Gandhi. Both Mangalore and Udupi centres were home for Nationalist activities. The residence of Karnad Sadashivarao of Mangalore was the first National School known as Tilak Vidyalaya. On account of the spirit of Swadesi Movement, starting of National Schools throughout the Nation had become an important activity. As a part of that movement, propagation of khadi, Prohibition, etc, activities were undertaken throughout the district. At that same time, before Gandhi had decided to work for the progress of the Harijans, Kudmal Rangarao, in Dakshina Kannada district had done many memorable good deeds for the upliftment of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. Afterwards,, having taken a new name-Iswarananda Swami, he became famous as a Sanyasi. Kudmal Rangarao, though he did not take active part in political activities, throughout his life time he had continuously worked for the over all development of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, and became popularly known as the First Social reformer and uplifter of the Harijans, in the History of India. The Non-Co-operation Movement had come to an end throughout India, after the arresting of Gandhi. Protesting against the imprisonment of Gandhi, Sri Monappa Thingalaya, had tendered resignation to the position of Honorary Magistrate, he had held. Later on, not only he had taken active part in Gandhi's reforming activities like Prohibition, etc, he became one of the very important leaders of the Mogaveera Association, a source of inspiration for several youth of that community in addition to involving people like H.K. Thingalaya, etc, in playing a significant part in the war of independence. During the same period, in the spheres of Literature and Journalism, Dakshina Kannada district witnessed considerable progress. Under the Editorship of Hiriyaadka Ramaraya Malya, H. Narayanarao, the news paper called '*Satyagrahi*' was started. *Swadesabhimani* under the Editorship of V.S. Kamath; *Navayuga* under the Editorship of A.B. Shetty; played a very important role in creating awareness among the people throughout the District. In the sphere of Literature, Lakshminarayana Puninchataya, Kadengodlu Shankara Bhatta, Panje Mangeshraya, M.N. kamath, M. Govinda Pai, and K.K. Shetter were prominent.

During the time of Non-Co-operation and Khilafat Movements, Gandhi had visited Mangalore and participated in a massive public meeting on August 19th 1920. In 1934, again seven years afterwards, for purposes of fighting against untouchability, Gandhi had visited Karnataka. This is also known as 'Harijan Tour'; incidentally he had also visited Mangalore. Depressed Classes Mission was established in

Mangalore during 1897. Gandhi had unveiled the statue of Kudmal Rangarao, the founder and Organizer of the Depressed Classes Mission. During that visit he had met Karnad Sadashivarao, and expressed his personal grief to Sadashivarao's mother about her son's loss of property etc, for the National cause. Sadashivarao was at that time living in a rented house. Gandhi had undertaken a tour in Dakshina Kannada district from October 27 to 31, for propagating khadi. At that time he had toured Neeleswara, Kasaragod, Mangalore, Puttur, Buntwala, Karkala, Mulki, Kundapura and collected enough money for propagation of Khadi. Gandhi had reached Udupi passing through Padubidari and Katapadi had inaugurated the Khadi Bhandar at Udupi, in the presence of Khan Bahdur Abdul Sahib, the ex. MLA. There after he had participated in public meetings held at Brahmavara, and Kundapura. When all these activities became strong, the conference of All Karnataka Political organization was convened at Mangalore during 1922, presided over by Sarojini Naidu.

Salt Satyagraha

When Salt Satyagraha began in 1920-21, under the leadership of Gandhi, the movement had spread throughout the length and breadth of Dakshina Kannada district, and common people had participated. People having come from the villages, disobeyed The Bill, which was in force, prepared salt and courted arrest. Karnad Sadashivarao, having renounced his profession of Advocacy, devoted all his time to the Satyagraha movement. In that Satyagraha Kumbale Devappa Alva, Bainduru Subbanna Shetty and Ananda Rai from Buntwala Taluk, and others participated actively. As a result of Gandhi-Irwin Pact, the Salt Satyagraha was called off and according to the directions of Gandhi, the Satyagraha was withdrawn. When Civil Disobedience Movement began in 1930, Mangalore Sevalal Organizers Mahasabhe came to Rehaman Manzil of Abdul Asadi Sahib, opened a camp for Satyagrahis and began to impart training. In all the important villages of the West Coast: Kasaragod, Manjeswara, Suratkal, Padubidri, Kapu, Katapadi, Malpe, Kundapura, etc, places, participated in Salt Satyagraha. One hundred and fifty nine people including several women in the district underwent the punishment. During the year of Salt Satyagraha, till the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed (1930-31), 159 people from Dakshina Kannada courted arrest according to the available documents. Though the Salt Satyagraha was withdrawn, the intensity of the struggle for Independence and the activities pertaining to the movement, increased, day after day,

throughout the Nation was an easily palpable development. For the abolition of untouchability, Gandhi visited during February 1934, Sampaje, Vitla, Sulya, Puttur, Kabaka, Kalladka, Panemangaluru, Buntwala, Arkula, Adyar. Having visited Mangalore, Gurupura, Bajje, Yekkaru, Kateelu, on February 25th, and moving via Kinnigoli route, visited Mulki, Katapadi, Udupi, and boarded a ship on 26th, at Kundapur in order to reach Karwar. Gandhiji went to the rented house of Karnad, met Karnad's mother and pacified her. During the course of the next year (1935), All Karnataka political Session held its conference at Mangalore under the presidentship of Dr. Babu Rajendraprasad. In the 1937 General Elections, held throughout the Nation, it is a remarkable development that, Congress Party had won a land-slide victory and came to power in each of the provinces. An expert politician like Rajagopalachari, became the Chief Minister of Madras.

When elections were held for Madras Vidhana Sabha, As a result of Jawaharlal Nehru, having delivered his popular scintillating speeches at huge public gatherings at Mangalore, Udupi etc, National awareness had set in, in the District. During 1937, Karnad Sadashivarao, had breathed his last. Shivaramakarantha, had moved back from the Movement. At the same time, Ullala Srinivasa Malya, remained underground in Bangalore. Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya was arrested in Bangalore, while she remained under-ground. At that point of time Dakshina Kannada district was under the administrative control of the Madras Presidency. During the elections of that year, A.B. Shetty and K.R. Karanth from the District became the Secretaries of the assembly. Later on they became Ministers also. Venkataraya Baliga, was not only the president of the Legislative Assembly but also he became the President of the Mangalore City Municipal Council. Jawaharlal Nehru, during his serial tour throughout the Nation in 1937, had paid a visit to Mangalore, and had delivered a public Speech enlightening the people about the National awareness and had encouraged the freedom fighters and gave a bird's eye view/or outlines of the Freedom Struggle.

Quit India Movement 1942

All over India, when 'Quit India' Movement, which had assumed gigantic proportions, began on August 8th 1942, in Dakshina Kannada also the visible echo was felt. As pointed out by Mahathma Gandhi, at the Bombay Session of the Indian National Congress the Quit India Resolution was presented. Considering that Movement as the most powerful struggle, a call was given to boycott all Governmental

administrative machinery, with a statement that was the main aim of the Indians. Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee, constituted an Action Committee to organize the Quit India programme in Karnataka. Under the Chairmanship of C.J.Ambli and Ranganath Diwakar as Secretary and U. Srinivasa Malya, D.P. Karmakar and R.S. Hukkeri were appointed as Members of the Committee. Sevadal began picketing near the District Court in Mangalore on September 9th 1942. On that occasion students of all Schools and Colleges in Mangalore, had organized a huge procession, and the procession moved through every street of the City until they had assembled at a Public Meeting towards the evening. The women performed the Vandematharam Chorus. Gradually, as the Movement progressed, police action also became more stringent. When the Police had organized a Flag March on the roads, the people participating in the Movement launched an attack on the police, the struggle assumed a very serious form. One month after the arrest of Gandhi, on September 9th 1942, while 'The Gandhi Day' was being observed, many students courted arrest for having organized picketing in front of the Court in Mangalore. Thus 'Quit India Movement' incidents occurred continuously in Dakshina Kannada district. The students participating in the Movement boycotting Schools and Colleges became the reason for the movement assuming serious proportions. Most powerful persons like K. Krishna Shetty, Pangala Nayak, N.S. Kille, Kaidel Thimmappa Shetty, Dr. U.P. Malya, A.B. Shetty, K.R. Karanth, B.V. Baliga, Vittaldas Shetty, Srinivasa Malya, K.K. Shetty, Shankara Alva, Jochim Alva, Nagappa Alva, M.D. Adhikari, had taken part in the leadership of the Movement in the district. When the 'Quit India' Movement had assumed serious proportions throughout the Indian Nation, The British had really mellowed down to some extent their anti-Indian stance. It is noteworthy that women had taken active part in that struggle. In Dakshina Kannada district, prominent women like Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya, Umabai Kundapura, Krishnabai Panjekar, etc, had taken part in the Movement. The struggle for independence calmed down completely after the declaration of India's independence on August 15th 1947. To give a constitution to India and States' Reorganization were the main issues the nation had to face soon after becoming independent.

Unification Movement

Freedom Fighters from Karnataka, who had participated in the political struggle for National independence (1905-1920), had dreamt

two idealistic dreams. One was to liberate India from foreign domination and two was to achieve States' Reorganization in Independent India. Ranganatha Diwakar, who had expressed this opinion, was perhaps the spokesman for all Karnataka. All Kannada speaking areas were under the control of 20 different administrative authorities. Dakshina Kannada district (including Udupi), was under the madras Presidency. Alur Venkatarayaru, who is respected as the first *Kulapurohitha (Family-Priest)* of the Unification movement, had given a call to the Youth through his book "*Karnataka Gatha Vaibhava*", to realise the concept of *Karnataka Anthargatha Bharatha Matha*. How Karnad Sadasivarao, who had taken the responsibility of the leadership in Dakshina Kannada district's freedom struggle, was responsible for the Belgaum Session of the All India Congress 1924 has already been noticed. The people in the Tulu language belt of the Dakshina Kannada district, had actively participated in the unification movement in the same way as they had participated in the National Freedom struggle. The Portuguese, who had come earlier than the British, had evidently continued their high handed administration in Dakshina Kannada and Kerala. It was against that high handedness Queen Abbakka of Ullala had revolted and had to fight many battles against them is a well known historical event. Queen Abbakka's struggle against the foreigners is considered as the first historical incident in the history of the Freedom struggle. Later on, when Gandhi entered the Freedom struggle, the concern for Freedom in different parts of the Nation became far brighter. After India had attained Independence on August 15th 1947, states in the Nation having become more provincially conscious, the programme of reorganization of the states had been introduced, and that was followed by several protests. Unification Movement in Karnataka had also assumed a similar form. It is evident from several developments that the political leadership of the time had their own preconceived ideas about the united Karnataka State, which was running parallel with the war of Indian Independence from the beginning. Karnad Sadasivarao of Mangalore, Krishnappa Tingalaya, U.P. Mallya, Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya, N.S. Kille, K.R. Acharya, Kota Ramakrishna Karantha, B.Kakkilaya, K.K. Shetty, Hiriyaadka Narayanarao, Vyasarayya Ballala etc, along with their ideas about the Freedom Movement had also got their own idea about the unification of Karnataka. In that situation, the other Freedom fighters who had actively participated in the war of Independence and can be named were: B. Vitaladasa Shetty, A.G. Tirumalesha Bhatta, Kulalu Annappa Bhandari, Peruvayi Kochanna Rai, Talapadi Marappa Pakala, Pavuru Anantha Rai,

Yogeeswara Holla, Mahammad Nasarulla of Udupi, Cherkadi Rajagopala Shetty, B. Shambu Shetty of Udupi, Anantha Padmanabha Bhatta, Ammambala Balappa, Kodikal Duggappa Suvarna etc, All these people had also participated in Karnataka Unification Movement according to B.M. Idinabba, literateur, and well known Freedom Fighter. When the Belgaum Session of the Indian National Congress was held under the Presidentship of Mahathma Gandhi in 1924, Swayam Sevakas, Freedom Fighters and all others with their dreams of Unified Karnataka had participated in the Session with great enthusiasm. Several leaders from Dakshina Kannada district had also participated in that August assembly. At that huge Session, when Huyilagola Narayana Rao read out his poetic composition "*Udayavagali namma cheluwa Kannada Naadu*", there was flash of electric lightning in the hearts of all Kannada Participants. The British were already familiar with the provinces based language. Therefore, after the attainment of Independence, it was opined during the process of States Re-Organization that linguistic division was more appropriate. When the establishment of Andhra Pradesh was decided at the Hyderabad Congress Session during January 1953, Kengal Hanumanthayya, the then Chief Minister of Karnataka, had expressed his strong opposition. Later on, K.R. Karanth, of Dakshina Kannada, became mainly instrumental in the establishment of All Karnataka State Formation (Akanda Karnataka Rajya Nirmana Parishath) Association and himself became its first President. When that Association had given a call for a Movement throughout the State, K.B. Shanthavara Baaradi Beedu, Jinaraja Heggade, Andanappa Doddameti, Chennappa Vali, Chinnaiah Swamy Omkarnath, Veerabhadrappe Sirur, had become the prominent members of that Association. When the struggle got intensified, the Central Government in 1953 had appointed The Fazlali Committee for re-organizing the States. According to the recommendations of the States reorganization Committee, on Linguistic basis on 1-11-1956, New Greater Mysore (Vishala Mysore) came into existence, and the Dakshina Kannada district, then in Madras province, was relocated to the Greater Mysore State. Kasaragod, which had been a part of Dakshina Kannada since a very long time, was put under Kerala State. These developments turned out to be catastrophic to the people of Dakshina Kannada. During 1973, the then State Gogernment, renamed the state as Karnataka. During 1997, for administrative convenience Udupi, Kundapura and Karkala taluks were separated from Dakshina Kannada district and a new district called Udupi was established.

ELECTIONS

After India had attained Independence, in the first General Elections held during 1952, from Dakshina Kannada district, which was then under the jurisdiction of the Madras Presidency, 11 elected Members had been sent to the Madras Legislative Assembly, representing Kundapura, Karkala (Double Member), Brahmavara, Udupi, Puttur-A, Puttur-B, Pane-Mangalore, Mangalore, Kasaragod, and Hosadurga constituencies. Among them A.B. Shetty, T.A. Pai and others represented the district.

From the then two Lok Sabha constituencies viz., Mangalore-South and Mangalore-North Udupi, of the District, B. Shivarao, and Srinivasa U. Mallya, respectively were sent as elected representatives to the parliament.

After the Unification of Karnataka in 1956, Kasaragod and Hosadurga Legislative Assembly Constituencies had been transferred to Kerala. Dakshina Kannada district, comprising the remaining nine Legislative Assembly constituencies, was merged in Karnataka.

During the Second General Elections, for Lok-Sabha and the Legislative Assembly, held during 1957, the district had two Lok-Sabha Constituencies (Mangalore, including Coorg district and Udupi), and 14 Legislative Assembly Constituencies-namely: Puttur (Double Member), Belthangadi, Mangalore-I, Mangalore-II, Pane-Mangalore, Suratkal, Kapu, Udupi, Brahmavara, Kundapura, Baindur, and Karkala (Double Member).

During 1961, according to the abolition of double member constituencies Act, the two double member constituencies of the district viz., Puttur and Karkala, were divided into Puttur, Sulya, Karkala and Mudabidire single member constituencies, and declared Sulya and Mudabidire as reserved Constituencies.

According to the 1966 Election Commissions Amendment Act, Pane-Mangalore constituency was renamed as Buntwal Constituency. Added to that, Mudabidire constituency was declared as the General Constituency. This arrangement in the district continued during 1972. During 1977, Mangalore-II, constituency was renamed as Ullala constituency.

During 1978, Vitla constituency was newly created. As a result the number of seats to the Legislative Assembly increased to 15 in the district.

The present Udupi district was included in the Dakshina Kannada district of those days. Among the members elected to Lok-Sabha, from the district George Fernandes, Janardhana Poojary, Oskar Fernandes. V. Dhananjaya Kumar etc, and among Rajya-Sabha members T.A. Pai, etc, had worked as Cabinet Ministers and as Ministers of State, in different Central Ministerial Councils. K.S. (Kowdageri Sadananda) Heggade, who had worked as Speaker of Lok-Sabha, belonged to Karkala taluk. George Fernandes, who had worked as a Minister in the Ministerial Council of Morarji Desai, belonged to the district. Among the members of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Councils elected till 2006 November, from the then Dakshina Kannada district (it included present Udupi district), were: A.B. Shetty, B. Vaikunta Baliga, K.K. Heggade, Dr. K. Nagappa Alva, B. Vitaladas Shetty, A. Shankara Alva, M. Veerappa Moily, Smt. Manorama Madhwaraj, B. Subbaiah Shetty, A. Amaranatha Shetty, Vasantha V. Saliyana, K. Jayaprakash Heggade, B. Ramanatha Rai, etc, have served as Cabinet Ministers and as Ministers of State, in different ministerial councils of the State. As a crowning glory to all these on 22-11-1992, M. Veerappa Moily of the then Dakshina Kannada (Present Udupi) district, by way of getting elected as the leader of the Congress Party, had become the Chief Minister and remained in power till submitting his resignation on 10-12-1994.

Later on, for administrative convenience, Dakshina Kannada district was divided during August 1997, into Dakshina Kannada district comprising Mangalore, Puttur, Sulya, Belthangadi, and Buntwala Taluks, and Udupi District comprising Karkala, Kundapura and Udupi taluks. During August 1998, Mudabidiri Hobli in Karkala taluk, had been transferred to Mangalore taluk. As a result of that transfer, the present Dakshina Kannada district has got one seat in Lok-Sabha (Mangalore Lok-Sabha Constituency), and nine seats in Vidhana-Sabha (Mangalore, Mudabidire, Ullala, Buntwala, Sulya, Puttur, Belthangadi Vitla, and Surathkal Constituencies). Udupi district has one Lok-Sabha seat (Udupi Lok-Sabha Constituency), and Six seats in Vidhana Sabha (Kapu, Udupi, Brahmavara, Kundapura-Bainduru, and Karkala constituencies).

The candidates name, party, number of votes polled, and its percentage of the members elected to Lok-Sabha and Vidhana-Sabha, during 1952-2006 is furnished here. For more detailed information about the elections of the entire state (including this district), available in the office of the Chief Election Commissioner at Bangalore.

Bird's eye view of the Lok-Sabha election results (1952-2004)

Election	Mangalore L.S. constituency Name, Party, Votes Polled, Percentage	Udupi LS Constituency Name, Party, Votes Polled, Percentage
1952	B. Shivarao INC, 96,619, (46.88%)	U. Srinivasa Mallya INC, 98,812, (44.45%)
1957	K.R. Achar INC, 1,43,599, (57.37%)	U. Srinivasa Mallya INC, 1,22,754, (56.75%)
1962	A. Shankar Alva INC, 1,18,102, (42.17%)	U. Srinivasa Mallya INC, 1,17,027, (50.01%)
1967	C.M. Poonacha INC, 1,25,162, (41.07%)	J.M.L. Prabhu, Swatantra Party 1,22,836, (41.76%)
1971	K.K. Shetty NC (J), 2,05,516, (64.59%)	P. Ranganatha Shetty 1,82,409, (65.80%)
1977	Janardhana Poojari INC, 2,33,458, (60.8%)	T.A. Pai INC, 2,24,788, (61.53%)
1980	Janardhana Poojari Cong (I), 2,49,283, (55.94%)	Oskar Fernandes Cong (I), 2,61,738, (61.81%)
1984	Janardhana Poojari INC, 2,99,490, (62.03%)	Oskar Fernandes INC, 2,87,412, (62.37%)
1989	Janardhana Poojari INC, 2,75,672, (44.1%)	Oskar Fernandes INC, 3,13,849, (53.5%)
1991	Janardhana Poojari INC, 2,39,695, (43.46%)	Oskar Fernandes INC, 2,34,120, (47.91%)
1996	V. Dhananjaya Kumar BJP, 2,50,765, (36.12%)	Oskar Fernandes INC, 2,35,932, (37.36%)
1998*	V. Dhanjaya Kumar BJP, 3,41,362, (48.15%)	I.M. Jayarama Shetty BJP, 3,41,466, (50.83%)
1999	V. Dhananjaya Kumar BJP, 3,53,536, (49%)	Vinaykumar Sorke INC, 3,52,326, (51%)
2004	D.V. Sadananda Gowda BJP, 3,84,760	Smt. Manorama M. Madhvaraj BJP, 3,69,627

* During 1997 Dakshina Kannada District was bifurcated, and Udupi District had come into existence.

**Birds eye view of the results of the legislative assembly elections in
Dakshina Kannada District (1957-2004)**

Election year	Kapu	Udupi	Brahmavara	Kundapura	Belindur	Karkala (2 members)	Mudabidri (Resr)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1957	F.A.Pintora INC 18761, 62.75%	Upendranayak PSP, 17598, 56.97%	Jagjivandas Shetty INC 16964, 61.93%	V.Srinivasa Shetty PSP 16693, 50.66%	Y.Manjajiah Shetty INC Unanimous	1.Manjappa Ullala Unanimous 2. Hegde Kantappa Kneedingi *INC 15801, 37.18%	Newly formed in 1962, From Karkala
1962	B.Bhaskara Shetty PSP 13624, 48.77%	Manorama Madhwaraja ** INC 17511, 53.58%	S.D.Samrajya INC 14601, 55.48%	S.S.Kolkebylu INC 16925, 52.57%	Y.Manjajiah Shetty INC 16591, 49.01%	Dayananda R.Kale PSP 17234, 59.05%	Gopala Saliyana SP 10431, 50.63%
1967	B.Bhaskara Shetty PSP 20956, 57.17%	S.K.Ameen INC 11737, 33.35%	S. Jayaprakash hegde Indt 22551, 62.89%	Smt Vmritied Farnandis INC 18881, 51.76%	Subbarao halsnad PSP 18700, 47.99%	Bola Raghuramasetty BJP 20112, 57.04%	K.Rathnakumar shetty SP 13940, 43.42%
1972	B.Bhaskara Shetty INC 25358, 62.26%	Smt.Manorama Madhwaraja **, INC 26020, 58.49%	Jayaprakash hegde Kolkebylu INC 22421, 58.28%	Smt Vmritied F Farnandis INC 18776, 48.05%	A.Gopalkrishna kodgi INC 29496, 71.79%	M.Veerappa Moily **, INC 25360, 67.73%	D.Damodar Mulki INC 25121, 64.94%
1978	B.Bhaskara Shetty cong-I, 29030, 47.67%	Smt.Manorama Madhwaraja **, INC Congress-I, 30899, 55.58%	Anandkund Hedge Cong-I 29031, 49.28%	Kapu Sanjivareddy, JP 28612, 49.09%	M.Gopalkrishna kodgi Con-I 29622, 49.2%	M.Veerappa Moily *, Cong-I 29941, 55.5%	D.Damodar Mulki cong-I 25800, 52.55%
1983	Vasanta V Saliyana INC 22839, 55.58%	Dr.V.S. Achar BJP 26385, 49.30%	Dr.B.B.Shetty BJP 27504, 47.75%	Pratapchandra setty K INC 32469, 54.89%	Appanna Hegde JP 25771, 49.26%	M.Veerappa Moily INC 26176, 51.85%	K.Amaranatha setty **JP 24433, 55.39%
1985	Vasanta V Saliyana INC 27356, 75.38%	Smt.Manorama Madhwaraja **, INC 38162, 62.92%	P.Basavaraj INC 34354, 53.45%	Pratapchandra setty K INC 38296, 56.11%	G.S.Achar, INC 28393, 48.40%	M.Veerappa Moily * INC 33330, 53.18%	K.Amaranatha setty **JP 28683, 50.71%

	Kapu	Udupi	Brahmavara	Kundapura	Balndur	Karkala (2 members)	Mudabidri (Resr)
Election year	Name, Party votes polled percentage	Name, Party votes polled percentage	Name, Party votes polled percentage	Name, Party votes polled percentage	Name, Party votes polled percentage	Name, Party votes polled percentage	Name, Party votes polled percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1989	Vasanta V Saliyana ** INC 29823, 54.52%	Smt.Manorama Madhwaraja **, INC 29490, 39.04%	P.Basavaraj INC 41709, 51.72%	Pratapchandra +setty K INC 46641, 58.60%	G.S.Achar, INC 35892, 48.07%	M.Veerappa Moily #INC 41171, 56.80%	K.Somappa suvama INC 34667, 51.90%
1994	Vasanta V Saliyana ** INC 17152, 27.78%	Sabhapati UR KCP, 29649, 37.79%	K.Jayaprakash Hegde **, JP 38633, 46.34%	Pratapchandra setty KINC 41209, 45.21%	I M Jairam setty +BJP 29841, 37.47%	M.Veerappa Moily INC 36088, 46.64%	K.Amaranata setty** JD 33319, 47.49%
1999	Vasanta V Saliyana ** INC 31151, 47	Sabhapati UR INC,41018, 49%	K.Jayaprakash Hegde, Indt 32429, 39%	Srinivasa shetty haldi BJP 48051, 50%	K.Gopal Poojari INC 46075, 52%	H.Gopal Bhandary INC 49591, 62%	K.Abhaychandra INC 35588, 50%
2004	Lalaji R Menon BJP 36397	K.Raghupati Bhat BJP 36%	K.Jayaprakash Hegde Indpt 39521	Srinivas shetty haldi BJP 48923	K.Gopal Poojari INC 47627	Sunil kumar BJP 42061	K.Abaychandra INC 29926

** Minister for state

- Cabinet minister
- #Chief Minister 10-11-92 to 10-12-94

**Birds eye view of the results of the legislative assembly elections in
Dakshina Kannada District (1957-2004)**

	Pattur (2 members)	Belthangadi	Pane Mangalore/Bantval	Mangalore-I	Mangalore-II/ Ullal	Surathkal	Sulya (Resr)	Vittla
Election year	Name, Party, votes polled, percentage	Name, Party, votes polled, percentage	Name, Party, votes polled, percentage	Name, Party, votes polled, percentage	Name, Party, votes polled, percentage	Name, Party, votes polled, percentage	Name, Party, votes polled, percentage	Name, Party, votes polled, percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1957	1.Subbaiah-Nayak INC.29673.33.16% 2.K.Venkataramana gowda INC 28691, 31.97% Venkataramana gowda INC 14259, 48.45%	Rahavarma Hegade INC 20563.69.76%	Dr.K. Nagappa Alva INC 19533.58.64%	*B. Vaikunta-Baliga INC 16365.48.94%	Gajanana pandita INC 20332.58.33%	B.R.Karkera INC 15629.56.98% Bye-election 19-05-1959 K.Dhumappa INC 10019, 43.94% Sanjivanatha lkal PSP 13148 48.90%	Newly formed in 1962, Bifurcating pattur 2 mem constituency Subbaiahnayak INC 12787, 49.38% A Ramachandra 15487, 46.43%	This constituency was created in 1978
1962		Vaikunta-Baliga INC 15991, 46.18% B.Vaikunta-Baliga INC 15476, 46.56% Bye-election (19-11-68)K.Chidananda INC 16870.49.84%	M.Srinivasa Nayak INC. 16785, 41.37% Smt K.Leelavathi Rai INC 20347, 47.20%	Dr.K. Nagappa Alva INC 16170, 47.69% M.Srinivasa Nayak INC. 15105.36.82%	A. Krishna-shetty CPI 17725, 42.23% B.M.Idinabba INC 21365,50.44%			
1967	*B.Vittaldas shetty INC 22534, 48.34%			Smt.Adi Saldana INC 21994.49.74%	U.T Farid INC 30048,53.79%	**B.Subbaiah shetty INC 27720.64.30%	P.D Bangera INC 23089, 63.02%	
1972	*A.Shankar Alva INC 19630, 56.42%	K.Subramanya Gowda INC 24126, 57.97%	BV Kakkilaya CPI 30031, 62.51%		Farid U.T Cong(I) 30174, 57.07%	Subbaiah shetty Cong(I) 29452, 58.63%	A.Ramachandra JP.24184, 44.54%	B.A. Kakkilaya CPI 31,030 51.89%
1978	K.Rama Bhat JP 25751, 43.32%	K.Gangadhar Cong (I) 31255, 55.53%	Mohiddin B.A Cong(I) 30790, 60.12%	**P.F Rodrikis Cong(I) 26539 50.13%				
1983	K.Ramabhat BJP 26618, 45.63%	K.Vasantabangere BJP 25579 62.16%	A.Shivaram BJP 17690, 28.12%	Dananjeaya kumar V BJP 22909, 44.80%	P.Ramachandra Rao, CPM 16423 32.44%	Lokayashetty JP 29082, 61.83%	Bakil Hukrapa BJP 21975, 42.64%	A. Rukmayya Pujari, BJP, 22,277 37.90%
1985	Vinai Kumar Surake, INC 37426, 51.45%	K. Vasantha Bangera BJP 33324, 51.11%	B.Ramanatha Rai INC 26333, 49.96%	Blesius M d'souza INC 24494, 44.43%	B.M.Idinabba INC 26184, 45.80%	N.M.Adyanthayya, INC 31846, 54.38%	K.Kusala INC 25542, 40.66%	B. A. Ummarabba INC 31,017, 45.44%

	Puttur (2 members)	Belthangadi	Panemangalore/Bantval	Mangalore-I	Mangalore-II/ Ullal	Surathkal	Sulya (Resr)	Vittla
Election year	Name, Party, votes polled, percentage	Name, Party, votes polled, percentage	Name, Party, votes polled, percentage	Name, Party, votes polled, percentage	Name, Party, votes polled, percentage	Name, Party, votes polled, percentage	Name, Party, votes polled, percentage	Name, Party, votes polled, percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1989	Vinalkumar Surake, INC 43695, 46.58%	K.Gangadhara Gowda INC 40964, 44.95%	**B.Ramanatha Rai INC 32939, 48.36%	Blesius M d'souza 23739, 39.69%	B.M.Idinabha INC 25785, 36.54%	Vijaykumar Shetty INC 35230, 45.29%	K.Kusala INC 33560, 38.61%	A. Rukmayya Pujari BJP 27,846 31.99%
1994	D.V.Sadananda Gowda BJP 53015, 48.59%	K.Vasantha Bangera JD 39871, 38.51%	B.Ramanatha Rai INC 34027, 44.28%	N.Yogish Bhat BJP 25106, 43.45%	K.Jayarama Shetty BJP 24412, 32.26%	Kumble Sundar rao BJP 29589 35.51%	S.Angara BJP 2113, 51.21%	A. Rukmayya Pujari BJP 41,627 43.47%
1999	D.V.Sadananda Gowda BJP 62306, 52%	K.Prabhakar Bangera BJP 45102, 41%	B.Ramanatha Rai INC 49905, 57%	N.Yogish Bhat BJP 34628, 54%	Farid UT INC 50134, 53%	Vijaykumar Shetty INC 53749, 52%	S.Angara BJP, 54814, 52%	K.A. Ibrahim INC 54,268, 50%
2004	Shakunthala T.Shetty BJP, 65119	K. Prabhakar Bangera BJP 48102	B.Nagaraja Shetty BJP 54860	N.Yogish Bhat BJP 29928	Farid UT INC 47839	J.Krishna Palemar BJP 57808	S.Angara BJP 61480	Padmanabha Kotlani BJP 60,250

*Cabinet Minister

** Minister for State

CHAPTER 3

PEOPLE

The studies on the social and religious aspects of various people living in a particular region not only indicate their ancient traditional character but also indicate how the people are facing the process of modernization. From this point of view the description of people given in the gazetteer gains academic importance. On this ground brief account about various religions and castes, census details, sex- ratio, language, migration, marriage, life cycle rituals, food habits, festivals, deities and gods, temple-festivals etc is given here.

Dakshina Kannada district, one among the coastal districts of Karnataka, has distinct geographical features and climatic conditions. It came into contact with the Greeks, Arabs, Portuguese, Dutch and English people from the early Christian era. This contact has caused to evolve a distinct social, economic and religious life compared to other parts of the state. Moreover, political administration of this region by different kings and local chieftains, and the immigration of people belonging to various caste- communities are the other factors for the distinctive formation of social life of the people in this district.

Though the district is named as Dakshina Kannada for administrative purposes, it is culturally identified as *tulunadu* as the *tulu* language, one in the family of dravidian languages, is the spoken

language of the aboriginal people lived here. Geographically the region is separated from other parts of the state by the Western *Ghats*. So the people of this district identify themselves as those living below the *ghats*, while those on the other side are above the *ghats*. Though the Udupi region is separated from Mangalore region for administrative convenience, intrinsically the whole region consists of similar social and cultural characteristics. In both the districts some of the caste- communities are same in their rites and traditions, worship of deities etc. Yet for the purpose of the gazetteer an effort is made to give a brief description of various dimensions of socio-religious life of the people in this district.

Population

As per the 2001 census, the total population of Dakshina Kannada district is 18,97,730 consisting of 11,68,428 rural and 7,29,302 urban population. It is evident that 4,39,126 rural population (61.6%) is more than urban population (38.4%). Total number of villages in the district are 354 which are distributed in five taluks. There are no villages without human habitation is a notable aspect. Comparatively, Mangalore taluk has maximum 88 villages and Sulya taluk consists of least number, that is, 40 villages. Similarly the Mangalore taluk stands first with maximum population, i.e., 8,82,856 people, the Bantwala taluk stands second with 3,61,554 people and the least size of population is, 1,40,754 as found is Sulya taluk. But from the point of view of rural population, the Bantwala taluk occupies first place with 3,06,734 people and Mangalore taluk stands second with 2,81,777 rural people. Comparing the urban population, naturally Mangalore taluk (6,01,079) occupies first place, Bantwala taluk (54,820) second place and the Belthangadi taluk (7,305) consists of least urban people.

2001 census accounts for 9,38,434 male and 9,59,296 female population in the District. Talukwise comparative figures show that maximum males are in Mangalore taluk (4,34,702) and least male population is in Sulya taluk (70,994). Even in the female population the Mangalore taluk (4,48,154) stands first and the last place goes to Sulya taluk (69,760). The distinct feature regarding population is the number of females is more than the males in the district (with Sulya taluk being an exception). For more details on population as per 2001 census see table 3.1

Decadal Population Variation

The population variation from year to year is a natural consequence that occurs due to various reasons. The decennial census provides the

figures of variation. The district records 14.6 percent increase in the population from 1991 to 2001. This is lesser than the growth of the state (17.5) over a decade. A comparison of the taluks shows that the Belthangadi taluk (16.6) shows greater growth than Mangalore taluk (16.2). However, the Bantwala taluk (11.9) shows least growth in the district. (For more details see the chapter on 'Economic Trends').

Table 3.1 : Talukwise Distribution of Population

Taluk		Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Dakshina Kannada District	Total	1,897,730	938,434	959,296
	Rural	1,168,428	574,657	593,771
	Urban	729,302	363,777	365,525
Mangalore	Total	882,856	434,702	448,154
	Rural	281,777	135,470	146,307
	Urban	601,079	299,232	301,847
Bantwal	Total	361,554	178,664	182,890
	Rural	306,734	151,394	155,340
	Urban	54,820	27,270	27,550
Belthangadi	Total	246,494	121,288	125,206
	Rural	239,189	117,641	121,548
	Urban	7,305	3,647	3,658
Puttur	Total	266,072	132,786	133,286
	Rural	218,002	108,527	109,475
	Urban	48,070	24,259	23,811
Sulya	Total	140,754	70,994	69,760
	Rural	122,726	61,625	61,101
	Urban	18,028	9,369	8,659

Household Population : If a family or more families live in a completely built or in a partly erected building structure, then it is considered as a residential home in the census. A group of people is considered as a 'family' if they live together and mainly eat food cooked at one kitchen. As such 'family' here can be one person or many persons. According to 2001 census there were 3,62,216 families in Dakshina

Kannada district with more families in rural areas (2,17,388) than in the Urban area (1,44,828). Talukwise comparison shows that maximum number of families are found in Mangalore taluk (1,73,804) and Sulya taluk (28,384) has least number of families. In between are the Bantwala (63,510), Puttur (50,111) and Belthangadi (46,407) taluks in descending order. The statistics related to families of Dakshina Kannada district is given in table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Distribution of Families

Taluk	Village	Town	Total
Districts total	2,17,388	1,44,828	3,62,216
Mangalore	53,191	1,20,613	1,73,804
Bantwala	54,043	9,467	63,510
Belthangadi	44,828	1,579	46,407
Puttur	40,587	9,524	50,111
Sulya	24,739	3,645	28,384

Source : Census of India -2001 District Population Book let, Dakshina Kannada

Institutional Population

If a group of people who are not related to each other live together permanently or for a long period of time in an institutional building and eat food cooked in the same kitchen are treated as institutional population in the census. Hostels, Lodges, Hotels, Ashramas, jails, monasteries, oldage homes etc. are the institutional population. As per the 2001 census the total institutional population in D.K District were 1218 out of which 359 were in rural areas and 859 in urban areas. In these institutional population total inmates were 34,290 out of which 18,351 males and 15,939 females. Compared to rural area (8,921), the size of institutional population was more in urban areas (25,369). Probably most of women of such population in urban areas should have depended on these institutional population for their educational and occupational needs. This assumption can be justified as we find more women than the men are literate in the urban institutional population. Those belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are found more in rural institutions than the urban ones. Moreover, there are more male residents than the female residents of S.C.s and S.T.s in these

institutional population. The table 3.3 depicts the institutional population in the district.

Table 3.3 : Institutional Population in the District

Unit	Sex	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Institutional households		1218	359	859
Institutional Population	Total	34,290	8,921	25,369
	Male	18,351	5,877	12,474
	Female	15,939	3,044	12,865
0-6 Age group	Total	735	270	465
	Male	380	136	244
	Female	355	134	221
Scheduled Caste	Total	1,506	425	1,031
	Male	905	307	568
	Female	601	168	433
Scheduled Tribe	Total	1,077	551	526
	Male	620	325	265
	Female	457	226	231
Literates	Total	31,728	8,036	23,692
	Male	17,069	5,439	11,630
	Female	14,659	2,597	12,062

Source: Primary Census Abstract, 2001 P-209

Houseless Population

Those people who do not have any fixed residence to live as they are nomadic and beggars are recorded as houseless population in the census. They normally live in the dilapidated shrines, under the flyovers, huge pipes, open spaces, bus-stands, railway stations etc. The 2001 census depicts that in Daskshina Kannada district, there are totally 1,243 houseless families out of which 383 are in villages and 860 in urban areas. The total population in such families was 4,365 out of which 2,887 men are found more than the women (1,478). These people are identified more in urban than in rural areas. The same trend is available in the children of the 0-6 age group. But among the scheduled castes the more homeless are found in the rural area itself. The statistics of houseless population is given in the table 3.4.

Table 3.4 : Houseless Population

Unit	Sex	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Total Houseless Families		1,243	383	860
Houseless Population	Total	4,365	1,513	2,852
	Male	2,887	931	1,956
	Female	1,478	582	896
0-6 Age group	Total	562	236	356
	Male	306	117	189
	Female	286	119	167
Scheduled Castes	Total	446	267	149
	Male	261	168	93
	Female	185	129	56
Scheduled Tribes	Total	420	257	213
	Male	299	163	136
	Female	171	94	77
Literates	Total	1,402	406	996
	Male	1,223	334	889
	Female	179	72	107

Source: Primary Census Abstract, 2001 P-225

Age Group and Marital Status

The census provides data on the marital status classification also. These figures indicate about the existence of child marriage system, child widows and so on. As per 2001 census out of the total 7,77,249 married persons the number of married persons in the age group of 10-14 was 1034. The number of widows in the same age group was 146 and those of divorced was 64. The number of married in this age group are found more in rural areas (599) where as their number was less in urban areas (435). At the same time the number of unmarried persons in the age group above 80 years was 637. In this age group, the number of widows (7734) was more than the widowers (1855). The Marital status in various age groups has been given in the table 3.5.

Density of Population

As per census data, the number of persons recorded per square Km. are called average population, and it is considered the density of population. The density of population has changed from place to place

Table 3.5 : Age Group and Marital Status

Age Group	Total Population		Un-married		Married		Widower	Widow	Divorced/ Separated	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			Male	Female
All ages	1897730	93834	549982	457235	376173	401121	10925	95215	1354	5725
0-9	334374	170698	170698	163676	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	196892	100104	99730	95886	310	724	32	146	32	32
15-19	208735	101060	100228	101083	786	6378	21	161	25	53
20-24	197842	96665	89440	61746	7143	38852	30	347	52	232
25-29	169093	81124	53860	19960	27070	66407	112	1003	82	599
30-34	139400	68748	20935	5441	47415	62451	258	1927	140	833
35-39	139450	68353	6815	2531	61011	63817	345	3716	182	1033
40-44	111140	57571	2375	1410	54634	46271	409	5049	153	839
45-49	104101	53771	1435	1077	51576	40585	606	7873	154	795
50-54	78696	40050	948	890	38216	27248	746	9991	143	517
55-59	58738	28251	609	574	26745	19306	806	10311	91	296
60-64	52617	24505	565	650	22542	13327	1302	13923	96	212
65-69	42337	19090	453	547	17080	8794	1478	13769	79	137
70-74	30000	13475	503	493	11268	3813	1642	12144	62	75
75-79	16482	7373	323	335	5747	1723	1266	7010	37	41
80+	15586	6409	254	383	4276	1032	1855	7734	24	28
Age not revealed	2247	1187	814	553	354	393	17	111	2	3
Below 18	649243	328763	327976	317929	696	2248	47	249	44	54
Below 21	793389	397124	394958	381329	2031	14421	60	383	75	132

Source : Census of India - 2001 (C.D. version) C-2 Marital status by Age and Sex.

and time to time. Generally the density of population is found more in urban areas compared to the rural region. According to 2001 census the density of population of Dakshina kannada district (416) was more than the state (276). Among the taluks of the district, Mangalore(1048) taluk had maximum density while the least was recorded for Sulya taluk (170). The largest taluk in the district is Belthangadi (1375,52 Sq.Km) and its density of population was 179/Sq.Km. The figures for Bantwala and Puttur taluks were 492 and 267 respectively. The high density of Mangalore taluk is due to city population and it is low in Sulya and Belthangadi due to the extensive reserved forest area in these taluks.

Physically Challenged Persons

Deaf, blind, crippled, mentally retarded, unsound mind persons etc. are considered as physically challenged persons. While a few of them suffer by birth, some others get disability accidentally or by medical reasons. The census of the physically challenged persons is done separately. Yet many of them get into the groups of beggars are not available to enumeration. So, perfect census of the physically handicapped persons has been very difficult. As per the statistics of 2001 census, there were about 38,000 physically challenged persons. Among them the number of blinds (19851) was the highest, the crippled (7,829) were second in number. Sex-wise statistics indicate that the number of males (20,711) were more than the women (17,288). The physically challenged persons found in the urban areas (16,021) are less than those in rural areas(21,978). More details of the physically challenged are given in the table 3.6

Table 3.6 : Physically challenged Persons in the District

Type	Sex	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Total physically challenged	Total	37,999	21,978	16,021
	Male	20,711	11,938	8,773
	Female	17,288	10,040	7,248
Blind	Total	19,851	10,203	9,648
	Male	10,562	5,316	5,246
	Female	9,289	4,887	4,402
Dumb	Total	3,272	2,119	1,153
	Male	1,758	1,137	621
	Female	1,514	982	532

Type	Sex	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Deaf	Total	1,638	1,114	524
	Male	813	561	252
	Female	825	553	272
Crippled	Total	7,829	5,196	2,633
	Male	4,735	3,164	1,571
	Female	3,094	2,032	1,062
Mentally retarded	Total	5,409	3346	2,063
	Male	2,843	1760	1,083
	Female	2,566	1586	980

Source: Census of India 2001, C.D. Version

Sex Ratio

The number of females available per every 1000 males is calculated as sex ratio. It is affected by the respective communities of the region and their socio-economic conditions, religious beliefs, marital background, migration, literacy and even by the occupation of the couples. According to 2001 census the sex ratio of Dakshina Kannada district was 1022:1000. which was higher than that of the state (965). Taluk-wise comparative data shows that Belthangadi Taluk is in the first place (1032), Mangalore Second place (1031), Bantwala third place (1024) and Puttur taluk (1004) last but one. Compared to the whole district, the trend of sex ratio found in Sulya taluk is different, that is less women (983) for every one thousand men.

Considering the sex ratio in the age group of 0-6 years, the district ratio (952) is higher than that of the state (946). Taluk-wise data shows that more female children are found in Puttur taluk (960) than the Mangalore taluk (955). The status is same in Bantwala (952) with that of the district. But the sex ratio disparity is significant in Sulya taluk (926). However, compared to the adult sex ratio it is lower in the age group of 0-6years. It means recently the birth rate of female children is decreasing considerably in the district. For a detailed data see table 3.7

Table 3.7 : Sex Ratio

Taluk		Adult	0-6 age group
Mangalore	Total	1031	955
	Rural	1080	945
	Urban	1009	960

Taluk		Adult	0-6 age group
Bantwala	Total	1024	952
	Rural	1026	955
	Urban	1010	936
Belthangadi	Total	1032	946
	Rural	1033	944
	Urban	1003	1007
Puttur	Total	1004	960
	Rural	1009	954
	Urban	982	992
Sulya	Total	983	926
	Rural	991	925
	Urban	924	934
District Total	Total	1022	952
	Rural	1033	947
	Urban	1005	960

Source: Census of India-2001, District Population Booklet, D.K.

Scheduled Castes

As recorded in the 2001 census the population belonging to scheduled castes was 1,31,160 out of whom males are 65,818 and females are 65342. The percentage of scheduled castes in the district was 6.91 which is less than state (16.2) percentage. Considering the data for various taluks the existence of scheduled castes is maximum in Mangalore taluk (41,378) and least in Bantwala taluk (16,964). Puttur taluk (31,009) was in the second place. But when considered the percentages of scheduled caste population within the taluks then it is clear that Sulya taluk (13.9) stands first, Puttur (11.7) second and Mangalore and Bantwala taluks(4.7) show least percentages i.e equal rates.

A perusal of urban and rural distribution of scheduled caste population shows that the Mangalore urban area (23,840) has the maximum size while the Belthangadi taluk urban area (889) has the minimum size. But as per the statistics available for rural areas maximum size of scheduled caste population is found in Puttur taluk (26,808) and least is found in the Bantwala taluk (15,682). Comparatively males are more than the females among the scheduled caste population in the district. But, in Belthangadi, Mangalore and Bantwala taluks there are more women than the men belonging to scheduled castes. For more details see table 3.8.

Scheduled Tribes

The total scheduled tribes population was 62,936 in Dakshina Kannada district, as per 2001 census. It is only 1.81% Whereas the state has recorded 6.55% scheduled tribe people. Their percentage to the whole population within the district was 3.32. The talukwise statistics indicate that Bantwala (14,849), Puttur (13,056) and Belthangadi (12,716) taluks respectively occupy first, second and third place. Further the males (31,579) are more than the females (31,357) of scheduled tribe population in the district. Similarly the males (4408) are more among the urban settlers while females are found more in number in rural areas. But the sex ratio is found more or less similar in rural area of Bantwala and Belthangadi taluks. Further statistical details are available in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8: Details of the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Population

		Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mangalore	Rural	17,538	8800	8,738	6,091	2,961	3,130
	Urban	23,840	11,833	12,007	5,448	2,848	2,600
	Total	41378	20,633	20,745	11,539	5,809	5,730
Bantwala	Rural	15,682	7,814	7,868	14,400	7,232	7,168
	Urban	1,282	651	631	449	228	221
	Total	16,964	8,464	8,499	14,849	7,460	7,389
Belthangadi	Rural	21,386	10,576	10,810	12,478	6,216	6,262
	Urban	889	442	447	238	118	120
	Total	22,275	11,018	11,257	12,716	6,334	6,382
Puttur	Rural	26,808	13,763	13,045	11,601	5,806	5,795
	Urban	4,201	2,114	2,087	1,455	757	698
	Total	31,009	15,877	15,132	13,056	6,563	6,493
Sulya	Rural	17,621	8,863	8,758	9,870	4,956	4,914
	Urban	1,913	962	951	906	457	449
	Total	19,534	9,824	9,709	10,776	5,413	5,363
District Total	Rural	99,035	49816	49219	54,440	27,171	27,269
	Urban	32,125	16002	16123	8,496	4,408	4,088
	Total	1,31,160	65818	65342	62,936	31,579	31,357

Source : Primary Census Abstract, 2001, P-337-339 & 485-487

Literacy

A person who can read and write in any language is considered a literate person in Census enumeration. Other than this there is no specified qualification to ascertain one as literate person. No child below 6 years is treated as literate 2001 census points out that the literacy rate of Dakshina Kannada district was 83.47% out of which male and female literacy rate was 89.74% and 77.39 percent respectively. It is above the state rate (76.29% and 57.45%) of literacy. For more details see the chapter 13 on education).

Religion wise literacy rate shows that the Jains (96.49%) are the highest followed by the Christians (92.78%). The literacy rate of Hindus and Muslims is more or less similar (82.36% and 82.32% respectively). However, the literacy rate of Muslim Women (73.34%) is lower than the women population of other religions.

Migration

Any human beings (persons) or animals or birds etc., those who reside in one place, after moving from one place to another place is called 'Migration'. Migration is a socio-economic process that has taken place since long time and it may be temporary or permanent migration. Acute famine, war, food crisis, education, occupation, marriage etc are the causes for migration.

A person may shift his place of residence to different place leaving his place of birth. Hence, in the census the individuals are enumerated on the basis of their place of birth. So a classification is given in census of those who are born in the place of enumeration and those who are migrated within the district, and from different places and states. The table 3.9 depicts a model of classification of persons enumerated in the census on the basis of their place of birth.

The data on the table 3.9 indicates that there are people immigrated to this district from different corners of the country. Among the immigrants those born in Kerala (80,459) are maximum in number and those from Tamilnadu (11,920) stand second. The speciality is that there are people who are born in far off states, such as Jammu and Kashmir (252) and Punjab (354). Among the immigrants more people have settled in urban areas than the rural areas. The special feature of immigrants

Table 3.9 : Classification of Population on the Basis of Place of Birth

Place of Birth	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
A. In India	936044	956948	573029	592196	363015	364752
a) Karnataka	883246	897348	553854	564616	329392	332732
b) In the place of enumeration	640551	493659	398651	277029	241900	216630
c) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	193860	348326	137742	265326	56118	83000
d) Other districts of Karnataka	48835	55363	17461	22261	31374	33102
II. Other States and Union territories	52798	59600	19175	27580	33623	32020
Jammu & Kashmir	174	78	8	2	166	76
Punjab	205	149	5	4	200	145
Delhi	300	208	18	12	282	196
Rajasthan	788	303	59	59	729	244
Uttar Pradesh	988	377	63	49	925	328
Bihar	780	187	79	10	701	177
West Bengal	700	412	78	105	622	307
Orissa	481	110	63	9	418	101
Gujarath	1015	789	68	53	947	736
Maharashtra	2839	3383	619	762	2220	2621
Andrapradesh	2067	1401	441	325	1626	1076
Goa	176	182	37	40	139	142
Kerala	34219	46240	16312	25024	17907	21216
Tamilnadu	6791	5129	1262	1069	5529	4060
B. In Foreign countries	2389	2347	1628	1575	761	772

Source : census of India 2001, C.D. Version.

from foreign countries (4,736) is more than urban areas(1,533). Another special feature is that while the number of males among the immigrants is generally more than females, there are more females (46,240) than males (34,219) among those immigrated from Kerala. Similar trend is

visible among those who immigrated from Maharashtra (2,839 males and 3,383 females) and from Manipur (33 males and 69 females). Moreover it is interesting to note that women are more than men among the immigrants from other states and Union Territories and also from other districts of Karnataka state. Thus the data on the trends of migration related to this district throw light on some curious facts.

SOCIAL LIFE

A study of culture and rituals followed in the life-cycle by various communities in Tulu Nadu is essential in order to understand its distinctive features of life. As the coastal region is distinct in its geographical conditions than the other parts of the state so it is distinct in it has different identity is its socio-cultural features. From this point of view a brief description is given here with regard to the family system, different rituals from birth to death, deities and festivals etc.

Family System : Family is the nucleus of society. Man is primarily a member of family and then he is social. Traditionally joint families were prevalent in Indian society. They were essential in rural society. But during the last two decades the number of undivided families has become very less. Attraction of own property, own labour and small family life etc., should be the reasons for such a trend of decrease in joint families. Other reasons are the educational development, expansion of industries, easy transportation and urbanization. These factors have resulted into the shift in the traditional occupations and migration of rural people to urban areas. Such transition has happened in Dakshina Kannada also as it has happened elsewhere.

Aliyakattu (Sister's son Inheritance): Though the patriarchal system of inheritance is generally found all over the world there are some instances of matrilineal system of inheritance also. Son becomes the owner of the parental property in the patriarchal system. But in Aliyakattu system the daughter becomes the inheritor of maternal property. Hence the inheritance of property by male children leads to patriarchal system and the Aliyakattu leads to matriarchal system with the importance given to women.

The *aliyakattu* (matrilineal) system is one among the distinctive features of Tulu Nadu. Though patriarchal system is prevalent in other parts of Karnataka state, the coastal belt is an exception to it. Except the Gowdas the Gowdasaraswaths, Vishwakarmas, Brahmanas and Myala the remaining castes such as Jain, Bans, Nadava, Billava, Moger, Agasa,

Moily, Kulal, Sapalya, Andekoraga, Halepaika, Kumbara, Kshaurika, Devadiga, Komati (Harishetti), Malav, Masadhika, Nayar, Panchala, Holey, Bakuda, Mundala, Pambada, Saliya etc, in Dakshina Kannada district is more than 75% communities had practised female dominating family system. The system had legal approval wherein all the hereditary property and other rights and obligations were transferred from mother to daughter instead of from father to son. In this system, male children can live with mother or sister without any right of inheritance. He can assist them in managing the agricultural operations but such managerial role is not continued by his sons. It will be handed over to his sister or his sister's children. In contrast, wife also did not have any right over her husband's property after her husband's death. Hence under this system normally men live in their mother's family and so they are casual visitors to the houses of their wives. However, even if a woman after marriage shifts her residence to husband's home, she would not lose her right of inheritance on her mother's property. Hence the inheritors of a man's personal property by right were the sister's sons rather than his own sons. But if a man wants that his personal property should go to his own sons, then he should execute a legal 'will' to that effect. Otherwise it will go to his sister's children.

According to Manjeshwara Govinda Pai, the system of matrilineal inheritance in the coastal belt dates back to pre-Christian era. B.A. Saletore opines that the system existed prior to 12th century A.D. and it got legal approval. But legal changes occurred after independence of the country. 1956 onwards the Aliyakattu system was totally abolished. However, the legal deletion has not effected its continuity in the social, religious, traditional and cultural spheres of life of many communities in Tulu Nadu. So those who study the family system of Dakshina Kannada district should keep these aspects in mind (see: *Sudarshana*, p.145-148, *sanchaya* p 109).

Bali System

The marriage alliances are determined on the basis of *Bali* (*Bari* in Tulu language) in Tulu Nadu. Persons belonging to same *bali* are prohibited from entering into marriage as it is found in the prohibition of sagotra marriages in patriarchal system. Because, if both the boy and girl belong to same *bali*, then they are treated belonging to same kin group and hence brother and sister. In the *Aliyakattu* system the *balis* are counted on matrilineal pattern and hence determined from mother. In other words, all the children belongs to mother's *bali*. At the time of

fixing the alliance, each party pronounces its *bali* and thus they ascertain that the boy and girl do not belong to same *bali*. There are varieties of *balis* among different communities. For example, the Jogis use the term *vallu* (*Illu*) while the *Byaris* apply the term '*Ille*' for *bali*. In the *Malnad* region (those who living below the *ghats*) the term '*Bedagu*' is prevalent and persons belonging to same *bedagu* cannot marry. Sometimes the people who are devotees of same god also avoid marriage relations as they treat themselves in brother sister relations. *Sagotra* marriage is prohibited among the Brahmins also. As there are *balis* among the *Bants*, *Mogaveeras* etc., So there are *Illes* among the *Byaris* (*Muslims*) such as *Anjillekkar*, *Mapulattillakkar*, *Sulthan Beliyé Ilnethkar*, *Patillethkar*, *Kaisere Kootathillekar*, *Kodankar Illekkar* etc. Marriage belonging to persons of same '*Ille*' is prohibited.

Maternal Uncle

The importance given to the Maternal Uncle in some of the family affairs indicates the evidence of matriarchal family system. There are several instances where the Maternal Uncle is treated with significance in many communities of *Tulunadu*. A few examples are cited below:

Among the *Vishwakarmas* there is a procedure that the father of a girl will go to her Maternal Uncle's house and get consent when the marriage is fixed with some other boy. The ritual of giving away the bride to the bridegroom who is made to sit on the rice pack (*mudl*) is performed by the Maternal Uncle among the *Myala*. In some instances on behalf of the bridegroom the Maternal Uncle of the bride ties the *tali* to her (*Karavali Janapada*, p.141). At the time of attaining puberty of a girl, it is the responsibility of the Maternal Uncle to feed her with soft food or he may invite her to his home for some days and provide special puddings to eat. In some communities there is a system of lifting the bride by the Maternal Uncle and carrying her to the platform of marriage (*Dhare Mantapa*). However, himself marrying sister's daughter is prohibited. Because, he is equated with father and gets next place of the father in the family. In the patriarchal system, though there are specific positions and obligations to Maternal Uncle, he is allowed to marry his sister's daughter.

Internal Administrative System of Caste

In the pre-independence period all caste communities had their own administrative system which they obeyed diligently. The head of the clan, *Gurikara* of the village or head of the *Guthu* was community leader

and he mainly officiated in the religious, social and administrative affairs. The position was normally hereditary and his word was final in all decisions. There were other responsible persons to help him in administration. While such community head-man was called *Mukari* (Mukarve) among the *Myala* his assistants were called Moondikere. He was called *yajamana* among the Jogis and his assistants were called as *Buddhivantas* for whose help there were *Kolkars* (Kotwals). Normally all communities have a monastery (*mata*) of their own and the *Guru* assumes absolute supreme power. It was a well established system once upon a time which has been diluted due to democratic system in recent years. But, in a few caste communities even today there are remains of old system. The rules of caste are very strong among the Mogaveeras even today.

Birth and Naming Ceremony

Birth, puberty of girl and death are considered as main occasions of practicing impurity by almost all communities. There are specific rituals which absolve the impurity due to above causes. The barber, washerman and priest are believed to be the persons who have power to purify the profane both at materialistic and spiritual levels. So all people give priority to the traditional purificatory rituals. Ofcourse, the rites and rituals vary from region to region. An attempt is made to describe such rituals and rites prevalent in *Tulunadu*.

The Jains of *Tulunadu* normally perform the naming ceremony on 16th day after the birth of a child. The Jaina priests (Indras) perform the worship of the cradle and *homa-havana* before keeping the baby into the cradle with silver coin kept in its hands. The name is uttered in its ear and the women sing songs. The Gowda community observe pollution to the family for 16 days after the birth of child. So they are prohibited from entering temple and performing any *poojas* and other holy activities. Meanwhile on 7th day the washer woman comes and gives ritual bath to the mother and child. Part of purification they bring sacred water from the local temple and sprinkle in all places and even on family members. They put the child into cradle on 16th day. On that day all take purificatory bath. The eldest woman in the family performs the main ritual rites i.e she takes child in her lap and wear new clothes, give curd rice. Then the naming of the child is done and kept in cradle with its head towards east. On the 40th day again the new mother takes purificatory bath and attends *pooja* in temple and made Ganga Pooja after this *pooja*, women bring water and keep it in '*Nellakki*'. She salutes

by prostrating before god and the elders at home. After the completion of these rituals the new baby and mother are taken to her husband's home with great honour. At the entrance the evil eye is removed by sprinkling *Kurdi* (Okuli- turmeric mixed water). The father-in-law and mother-in-law of new mother take the baby inside and keep in the cradle while she bows to them.

The *Koragas* conduct the rites of naming ceremony after making purificatory bath to mother and the new born child and put new cloths to them afterwards perform *Manja*. They keep the betel leaves, arecanut and coconut on plantain leaves in front of the stone representing deity, afterwards breaking the coconut and take one part into inside the home. The Gurkara also comes along with the relatives. Among the *Malekudias* the new born child is given ritual bath and made to sleep on Mucchire leaf or arecanut leaf.

The Vishwakarmas perform the purificatory rituals for female child on 11th day and for male child on 12th day. The new mother gets dressed in new cloth. The priest performs purity rites *punyaha*. Then the father writes the child's month-name, star-name and chosen calling name on white rice in a plate using turmeric twig and then utters the name in the ear of the child. On that occasion a medicinal root (*Baje*) is mixed with honey and a drop is fed to the child by using a golden piece. A stick or the shrub of *Ekka* plant along with a piece of gold is tied to the waist of the child. Thus after naming, tieing of waist strip, waving of lights (*Arathi*) etc. the child is kept in the cradle by singing songs which is followed by feast served to all.

Among the shaliya community *Nalammat* (fourth purification) is done on 4th day. The *Balayma* purificatory rites are performed on 16th day. The new mother wears the pure cloth given by the washer woman. The naming ceremony is performed on 19th or 28th day. On that day child is given milk from a glass with golden piece using the leaf of Jackfruit tree.

Among the *Ramakshatriyas*, the priests officiate the naming ceremony performed on 12th day. They decorate the cradle and the new mother stands on one side with another senior woman on the other side. Then they pass a stone piece smeared with turmeric and covered by cloth from upper and lower side of the cradle. While giving from upper side they say 'take Gopala' and while receiving from lower side they say 'give me Govinda'. Then they do it for the new born child also for three times and later keep the child in the cradle. At night also they have rituals. In olden days they performed *Pugadi* dance.

The Muslims have the custom of saying 'Azaan' in right ear and *Ikanit* in left ear by the elderly person as soon as the umbilical cord is cut and the new born is cleaned. On 7th or 15th day they perform *Akeeka* (hair dressing ritual) and keep the child in the cradle. They apply oil to the hair and then the hair so shaved is kept on a plantain leaf and given to the hair-dresser with some money put on behalf of the child. The plantain is either tied to coconut tree or thrown into sea. The rich class people offer non-vegetarian feast to relatives. The new mother is given holy bath on 40th day. She is taken to her husband's house from her parental home on that day. *Sunnath* (*Khatna*), is one among the main rituals of Muslims. The boy is made to sit on the lap of his Maternal Uncle who sits on rice pack (*mudi*) and an expert known as *vasan* does the *Khatna* while people sing loudly the *salath*. After the wound gets cured the boy is taken to the Mosque with great fanfare. (for more details see Siri p.432).

Adult hood (Puberty)

Two distinct customs for boys and girls before they attain puberty are referred which exist among the Shaliyas. They perform *Pandalmangalam* or *Charadkattal* before the girl attains puberty. Relatives and priests assembled in their community temple where she is tied with a white thread, on some Sankranthi day by the senior priest or senior of their family and offered with five betel leaves and an arecanut. It is called *Amsha*(share) giving to her and hence forth she was treated as one among the grown up women and also eligible to receive betel arecanut in community functions. They perform a ritual called *Edangachara* or *Valyakaranakal* (bestowing adulthood) for boys in between the age of 16 to 19 years. The youth comes to the temple with his relatives holding betel leaves, arecanut and a coconut and submits to the religious head. Then after prayer the boy has to crush the coconut by throwing to the *bali kallu* (stone). If it is not broken then he has to submit five more coconuts as penalty. Only after this ritual he gets entered into the list of membership of community without which he would not get the necessary permission for his marriage.

Among the Gowdas, the girl who has attained puberty is made to sit in the court yard facing east. The women smear oil using the *Garike* grass to her forehead and legs. They pour water on her head and give her new cloths to wear. She has to sit in the outer yard or in the cattleshed. On the third day the washer woman gives purificatory bath to her and even the house is purified on the same day and she will be

made to carry in earthen vessel filled with water along with the bigspoon, (*sowtu*) into the house.

Along with the vessel she will be made to carry a good quantity of *Rice (Nellakki)* which is also placed inside the house. Normally this ritual is performed on the 3rd day, but due to some reasons if not done, it will have to be observed on the 12th day. Till this is done she will be prohibited to take part in any of the household duties. On the 16th day she will be made to wear the new dress and will be decorated with ornaments, and she will be made to sit on an ironswing (*Uyyale*) over which the rice brought will be spread and the girl will be made to sit over it. On that particular day all the relatives and wellwishers, alongwith the parents of the girl will take part in the *Arathi* and the blessings will be bestowed on the girl. After receiving the gifts the girl will prostrate before all the elders present there. Those who attend this ceremony will be given a special lunch by the parents of the girl.

The customary practice among the *Jogis* is that the girl, as soon as she attains puberty, should sit under a fruit bearing tree. News of attaining puberty in the home, should be conveyed to the clan head, *Buddhiwant* and *Kotwala* or *Kolkara*. The girl is offered with various sweets for five days by the local relatives and on the final day, they have grand celebration by drinking and eating non-vegetarian feast, which indicate their tradition of community life. In the *Shaliya* community the girl attaining puberty is called *Bayassariyikkal* (indicating age). Women belonging to five gotras make the girl sit on five or seven tender coconut and pour water on her with five betel leaves and an arecanut. After that she is secluded in a outside room, for five or seven days and on the last day she is given purificatory bath and gets ritual purity by wearing the cloth purified by the washer woman.

The *Malekudiyas* have a custom of making the girl who attained puberty to sit on three coconuts and they purify her by oil and *Kurdi* (turmeric mixed) water, Planting one of the coconuts is considered a good omen. She is secluded for three days in a separate outer room. On 12th day she is decorated with *dese* (sese) rice on forehead and the relatives are served with feast. Among the *Vishwakarmas* the girl is secluded for four days and on 5th day, elder women give her bath with purified water and give her new cloth to wear. She has to pour water to coconut tree, Jack-fruit tree etc and then bow to the earthen utensils. After the feast, the Maternal Uncle take her to his home. There she was given with gravel of coconut, *Kottambari* and of rice(manni) and other special eatings. She

returns after a week. This was a olden custom which was called 'Madumagala maduve' ('bride's marriage') Now these customs are changed.

Among the Muslims the girl who attains puberty is not allowed to come out for seven days. On seventh day she is given bath as per procedures. She is beautified with cloths and ornaments and feast is served to the relatives.

Seemantha

It is a ritual performed for the pregnant woman, first time at her husband's home before she is taken to her parental home for delivery. It is a custom generally prevalent among all communities. But the ritualistic procedures vary from caste to caste.

Among the *Koragas* it is performed in the seventh month. On that day she is decorated and asked to sit facing east and served Kajjaya (sweet) on a plaintain leaf. They prepare specific fish, food boiled egg etc., on that day. She is given with *tatayi munchi* that is, pepper, jeerige and Garlic to be tied in the edge of the sari and should go to mother's house without seeing backwards.

The *Shaliyas* celebrate *Pulikudi* in the seventh month. On the chosen day her husband plants a twig of *Huli* tree in the *tulasikatte* and fixes a iron-ring to it. The pregnant woman sits in front of it facing east. An oil-lamp (*Hanate*) is also kept there. A glass of milk mixed with *huli-rasa* in the plate is given to her to drink and then served sweet to her asking a small boy to sit along with her.

Marriage

It is necessary to study the customs of marriage prevalent among various communities in order to study the regional and cultural identity of *Tulunadu*. As elsewhere, here also people consider the marriage as an auspicious occasion in the life cycle of a person. Naturally there are rituals beliefs and prohibitions in marriage having expectations of progeny. An attempt is made here to provide a few examples of marriage traditions in this district.

It was common to establish marriage ties with in the folds of relatives found in several communities of this district. If such alliance is not possible, then the search of bride from outside the folds of relatives is done. However caste endogamy is practiced strictly. Once the father and mother of bridegroom give consent then he also sees the girl. Then

the parents and three male relatives of bride come with two women to see the household of the bridegroom. If the astronomical combinations of boy and girl match each other and if they satisfied with these, then they arrange the ritual of fixing the marriage, called *Veelyashastra*.

Before the ritual of fixing the marriage, the parents of the proposed girl go to her Maternal Uncle's house, get his consent and invite him to fix the marriage and also invite the head of their community. The parties in the marriage check the good omen in front of the deity and then only fix the marriage. Same thing is followed by bridegroom's relatives also. Among the Gowdas the marriage is fixed in girl's house and the close relatives join there and by lighting the lamp in the pooja room, spread four mat and put two '*mane*' in front of the pooja room. Five betel leaves, arecanuts, with white rice has to be put on one mane, a lamp and five metal vessels filled with water on the other *mane* are important items. The elderly persons of each party sit together facing east and utter loudly about the new alliance between two family. Before this utterance, they clarify that the parties belongs to different balis. It is done again on the day of marriage in front of the relatives. After engagement, they perform several small rituals until marriage such as *arasinashastra* to bride near *tulasikatte*, put thorana at *Muhurtagamba*. Thorana made of *Halemara* (Tree) in the shape of Trishula. The *malekudias* perform marriage in front of fruit bearing arecanut tree. The branch is kept near the *Dhare Mantapa*. There are some customs such as the performance of *dhare* (giving away of girl to boy) by making the bride and bridegroom to stand on the small heap of white rice.

Like others, among Brahmins also there were rituals performed for several days prior to marriage. In olden days even child marriage was prevalent. Marriages were fixed on the matching of horoscopes of bride and bridegroom. Rituals related to marriage a few days earlier and on previous day *Kalashanandi* or *Homakalasa* for bride and *Samavarthana* for bridegroom were performed. On that day there is a mock celebration of the bridegroom starting to go to *Kashi* holding on umbrella and arecanut leaf chappals. Then the Maternal Uncle prevents him and convincing to stay back with an assurance to conduct marriage. Then he ties a turmeric thread to the hand of the bridegroom. Now a days the marriages are being conducted in *Kalyana Mantapas* or big halls and so many customs are slowly disappearing. However, even here, the traditional rituals such as *Laja-homa*, *Saptapadi* etc are systematically performed.

The marriage among the Jains start with the worship of poll Athikombe starting from *stambha muhurtha*, followed by *Torana muhurtha*, *Talibandhi*, *Dhare*, *Homa* and *Nagabali* etc. Thus they observe traditional *Chadanga* (marriage rites). The *Nagabali* was performed on the fourth day of marriage. On that day, the bride and bridegroom perform *pooja* (worship) in the *Basadi* (Jain temple) and then come to the pendal of marriage (*lagna-mantapa*). The Jain priests (Indras) prepare Mandala by drawing lotus flower decorations with seven type of grains, Grass leaves (*Darbhe*), *pancharatna* etc. for the *pooja*. Mother of the bride pray the Gods of eight directions (*Astadikpalaka*), *Takshaka*, *chakri*, *Anantha*, *Vasuki* and such other serpent gods (*Nagadevatha*) and pray for the progeny and prosperity. On the south of the *Mantapa* the clan and family names (Gotra-Soothra) are written while on the norther side the names of family and clans of families of the bride groom's side should be written. After putting the *sambanda Male* to the neck of the bride, the bridegroom leads her by holding her hand to be the member of his lineage gotra. This *Nagabali* tradition indicates that the Jains of this district have adopted the worship of Naga (serpent) and also it is a sign of shift of lineage of the bride.

The Muslims have a method of giving consent to an alliance by decorating the girl with *Mallige* flowers. Both the sides join together to perform 'Doova' prayer. On the previous day of marriage, the girl is given with ritual bath and she wears white *sari*. Maternal Uncle inaugurates the *Madarangi* ceremony followed by women continuing it by singing songs. On the day of marriage the women give ritual bath to the bride and bridegroom. Then giving *Meher* to the bride, taking consent of bride and bridegroom and registration in front of witnesses etc. are being done systematically.

Among the *Byaris* once the consent is given to a girl for alliance then she is given with a ring. The fixing of marriage is called 'Kurt'. On the day of marriage the barber has to do hair- dressing to the bridegroom and in return he gets rice, cloth and money. On the previous day of marriage they have a custom of *Madarangi* performed by singing the *Mayilaraji Patta* (songs). Early in the morning they smear a paste made out of sandal wood, turmeric and the essence of coconut to the body of the bride. After taking bath she is dressed with white *sari* and blouse decorated with ornaments and the *Mallige* flowers on head. As a sign of marriage the bridegroom ties the *bandimale* to the neck of the bride.

There are several such beliefs and rituals found in the traditional form of marriage. Remarriages take place without many rituals. Recently simple marriages and mass marriages are also arranged. Government is

Table : 3.10 Statistics of Marriages and Adoptions Registered in Different Offices of the Sub-Registrar of Dakshina Kannada District.

Office of sub-registrar	2000-01			2001-02			2002-03			2003-04			2004-05		
	Hindu Marriage	Special Marriage	Adoption	Hindu Marriage	Special Marriage	Adoption	Hindu Marriage	Special Marriage	Adoption	Hindu Marriage	Special Marriage	Adoption	Hindu Marriage	Special Marriage	Adoption
Puttur	56	21	-	67	12	-	62	27	2	67	14	-	102	17	2
Mulki	48	29	-	54	29	2	66	27	2	59	25	-	68	19	1
Moodabidre	42	21	-	20	12	-	45	26	-	30	12	-	48	33	-
Vitla	13	12	6	17	12	-	20	6	-	24	7	-	26	7	-
Beithangady				35	7	-		10	-	33	27	-	29	23	1
Sulya	28	12	-	43	6	1	33	1	2	28	4	1	18	5	1
Bantwala	20	23	-	33	23	1	30	36	-	32	20	-	33	27	1
Manalore Urban	316	115	-	389	101	2	388	123	2	408	114	3	425	89	-
Manalore Taluk	89	106	17	74	96	13	104	70	17	106	86	17	158	98	20

giving encouragement to inter caste marriages. If the, a party of marriage belong to scheduled caste, then the government gives Rs. 25,000/- as an encouragement and social security. (see 16th chapter). As per the legislation of Indian government all marriages should be registered. The table 3.10 shows the number of marriages registered between 2001 and 2005 in different Sub-registrar's offices in the district.

Funeral customs

The funeral procedures vary from caste to caste and also from region to region. Compared to Maidan region of the state there are certain similarities and some differences in the rites and rituals related to death ceremonies in Dakshina Kannada district.

Even in Tulunadu the corpse is given ritual bath with oil, soap-nut and hot water. Later it is covered by white cloth . Then there is a custom of keeping crushed betel leaves with arecanut in the mouth. Here the white cloth is brought and covered by even those who come to visit the dead person. Later one of such cloths is cut into pieces and the pieces are tied to each other and put around the neck of the person entitled to perform ritual rites. The corpse is carried to the place of cremation on a bamboo tied together like stretcher (in some places they use mango tree plank). While carrying the corpse, the side of the head is kept to the front and carried by the kinsmen and the leg side is carried by the localities or relatives. This system is found among the Gowdas of Tulunadu.

Before the dead body is taken for cremation all the women put water drops into its mouth. Men put drops of water after the corpse is kept on the pyre. The main fingers of hands and legs are tied by cotton thread. The wife of the dead person crushes the betel leave with piece of arecanut using coconut on the front threshold and keeps it in the mouth of the dead person. A coconut is broken into two halves and one is kept upper side of head on rice and the other in lower side of the legs on paddy rice as bowls with burning lamps. Once the dead body is carried away then a lamp is kept in that place. On a specified day the bones are collected which are buried under soil and a heap of mud is erected (*gudde*).

The eldest or youngest son of the dead person holds the kindling piece of wood (*Kuntige*). On the third day of cremation, ash is collected. The son who holds the kindling wood should get his head completely shaved. On the night of funeral ceremony they serve non-vegetarian food to the dead ancestor. Various sweets are served as *Agelu* (Ede). On the

16th night the dead soul is called inside after which rice-ball (pinda) is offered in river. Hereafter the dead ancestors are remembered and served with *Agelu* every year. Similarly serving the dead ancestors in their place of cremation with beaten rice, jaggery, banana, ghee and coconut is done. This is conducted on New moon day of Deepavali for the female ancestors and on the next day morning for the male ancestors.

Some castes have a custom of opening the roof by the *Onake* (rice dehusking log) so that the soul directly moves to the sky. In the shaliya community for 12 days they spread a mat in the place where the dead body was kept along with a lamp and water. Further, they have a custom of weeping in the evening by sitting on the mat which is called "Muriyoidal".

The Muslims have customs of giving bath to the corpse, covering Kafan, and performing Namaj, and in the burrial ground the dead body is kept with head towards the west, loosening the cloths and praying for the salvation of dead person are some of the rites of funeral ceremony.

Kule Ritual

The Tuluvas have a belief that a person becomes *Kule* (or *Kole*) that is a spirit after death. It is believed that the dead ancestors come to earth in the form of *Kule* to see their descendents. Hence, during the festivals and on special occasions the *Kules* are served and pleased with full respect to the ancestors. But it is believed that when the unmarried persons die, then they become *Kules* and being dissatisfied they disturb the living successors. So in the case of death of unmarried young persons, the symbolic ritual of marriage is done in order to solve such a problem. Hence there is a custom of *Kule marriage* or marriage of the spirit. According to the tradition such marriage is performed for the dolls with elaborated rituals like verifying bali, engagement, given cloths and jewels, Dhare, serve the feast etc., as if for the living persons. But most of these rituals are performed outside of the house or on the river shore in the night time. This is called 'Kuleta Madime' in Tulu. In the cases of infant death, such marriage is performed at the time when the child, is supposed to attain adulthood and it is called 'Kanyavu.'

Funeral among Jogis

There are certain distinctive features in the cremation of Jogis. They follow the burial method of the dead person in sitting posture. Like others they also have rites of bathing the corpse, covering it with white cloth and smearing pure ash (*vibhuthi*) to the forehead. The bamboo

stretcher is prepared in the form of palanquin and the dead body is kept on it, in sitting position. All those who come there circumambulate it and sprinkle rice on it. While the funeral procession goes with trumpets one person holds a pot of cooked rice. They come three rounds around the pit burial and keep the dead body in sitting position in the pit facing southwards. Then they remove all the ornaments on the corpse. An infant chicken and salt is kept on the part of shoulders. A plantain leaf is kept on the head and then the pit is filled by erecting a heap of mud on the dead body. Some sacred ash arecanut and betel leaves and a burning lamp is kept in front of the heap. There is a custom of keeping a lamp on the place where dead body was kept at home. Later those who participated in funeral take bath, drink taddy and take food.

On the third day they keep non-vegetarian items of fish and chicken with cooked rice at the place of burial and pray the departed soul "Come eat and go". The eleventh day they celebrate purificatory rites called as *Divasa Maduvudu*. They throw away old earthen utensils and bring new ones. The eldest son gets total shave of head and body and wear white piece of cloth. The tomb is covered by white cloth. The widow also covers a white cloth to the tomb. They serve non-vegetarian food to the spirits of all ancestors. Later they eat all such food or throw it into the river. After taking bath while returning home they keep step on cow-dung as part of purification. They chew betel and spit it as indication of releaving profanity. In the night offer toddy and non-vegetarian food to their clan deity Bhairava. Then they drink taddy, eat and smoke bhang. Such rites are repeated in a month again. These funeral rituals resemble to those who accept *Gurudeeksha* and the *Dasayyas* of Maidan region.

Funeral system of Jaina kings

There are special customs of funeral among the Jaina kings as the ritual transfer of power to new king is performed at the time of the funeral of the deceased king. As soon as the news of death of the king is known the chieftains such as *Gurikaras* assemble and with the involvement of family members give bath to the dead body, put on the royal dress with royal ring to the finger. Then the right inheritor who is going to be the future king is given sacred water bath and made to sit on the royal chair (*Pattada mancha*). Then the hands of dead king and of the inheritor are tied by a thread through which the royal ring is transferred as symbol of power. Then there is a custom of adoring the new king with the royal dress, head wear, royal sword and new naming ceremony.

After the coronation ceremony, the new king is brought to a Basadi in procession with honorary lamps (*Deevatige*), white umbrella and other symbolic objects. Now, by taking his permission, cremation of the dead king is performed in the royal (*bakimaru*) field. They have a custom of constructing the grave in the pyramid shape. The new king is not expected to participate in any funeral rites. After spending 12 days in the Basadi he is brought to palace on the 13th day. On the 16th day Abhisheka (purificatory bath) is performed, though sometimes an auspicious day is selected for this purpose. On that day *Kalasha* (a small vessel containing sacred water) is brought in procession from Somanatheshwari temple to the palace. The new king is made to sit on the royal swing and sacred water is poured on his head. (For details see: *Maneesha* 2000-2001, p.33 and *Dakshinada Sirinadu* p 669).

Food Specialities

The people of coastal belt are famous for food preparation. The Brahmins of this region are known for professionalization of education and banking and they have raised the hotel occupation to the level of industry. The food and drinks of Dakshina Kannada are renowned for their variety and taste. The *vaidikas* (*brahmins*) prepare feast called *Shadrasanna* which really contains taste of six types of rasas (fluids or juices). Various types of pickles, papads, sweet balls, various types of curries such as *Touve*, *Huli*, *Goju*, *Tambuli*, *Kosambari*, *payasa* (sweet), curds, butter milk and so on are prepared as part of feast for marriage or any other occasion.

The staple food of the people in the coastal region is rice. They use boiled rice or raw rice to cook the food. In olden days most of the people used boiled rice congi (gruel) with pickles for their break-fast. Now also this is the main general food of commoners. Fish is also the main food of this region. The people here use boiled rice compared to the raw rice considering it good for the coastal climate. Coconut oil is the main ingredient in cooking. Moreover, various types of leaves, grains and vegetables having medicinal value are much in use in the preparation of food. For instance more medicinal value is there in pepper than in the chillies.

It is notable that some communities have skills to prepare foods distinct to them. For instance, *Kattumandige* is a special sweet food prepared by Jains during the celebration of first pregnancy of a woman. *Undulaga*, *peradde*, *Manara*, *hathapeganji*, *ragimanni*, *akkimanni*, *appihuli* (*Halubhave*), *kori-rotti* etc are special items of certain communities.

Likewise, the brashmins prepare *gotusaru*, *sammamda*, *undluga*, *dwadashiganji* etc. Normally during the festivals all people prepare *patrode*, *Kottekadabu*, *Obbattu*, *panchakajjaya* etc. The Chitpavans cook *umbara* out of jack fruit on the day of celebration of *vatasavitri* festival (*vrata*).

Billavas prepare special foods such as *mude*, *gunda* etc by using *udarige mundevu* and *jackfruit leaves* on the *Ashtami* day. On the day of ancestral worship the Myala prepare dry-curry of raw banana. Their custom is to offer chicken curry, dosa and toddy in a leaf (*Ede*) to their deity.

The people of the district use some leaves and the decoctions of leaves (*Kashaya*) like *chagate*, *Kadukesu*, *adkabere* etc., as traditional medicines. They believe in drinking of *Atihullina kashaya* during the month of *ati* (rainy season) helps to kill the germs in the stomach. Similarly the medicine of *hale* tree is said to be preventing all diseases. Hence on the new moon day of *ati* month (July) a person should go without wearing cloths before the sunrise to the *hale* tree and should collect it milk by scratching its outer cover. Then the milk should be added with ginger and pepper and distributed to all to drink as medicine.

The Christians eat vegetarian instead of non-vegetarian food on the day of house-filling known as *Kadiru Kattuvudu*. They eat in the plaintain leaves on that day. They use redish solid sugar (*Kallu-sakkare*) in this celebration. They serve their ancestors by putting *yede* with the dishes they liked most, on the new-moon day of *Ati* month. On that day they prepare *rice*, *kesu chagate*, *Nuggesoppina palya* and fish curries and also put betel leaves with arecanuts, tobacco, taddy etc. The Byari people take traditional local foods along with certain modern foods with *Kolichore* (rice sambar) and *essencedechore*, which is specially prepared by using dry grapes, cashewnut, kushka with colour, and paneer. They celebrate *Ed-Milad* and other festivals with special foods such as *Jarda Palav*, *Mitta-Pulav*, *Ghee rice*, *Badshah*, *Dam-biriyani*, *Mogalani* etc. During the *Ramzan* month they prepare different items of rice paste such as *roti*, *Chuttu-bartekari*, *Molavukari*, *Beltekari*, *Panchchakkari* eaten along with varieties of fish curries.

Dress and Ornaments

The climate, socio-economic conditions and even the religious beliefs influence the dress wears of a region. Dakshina Kannada district provides enough evidences to substantiate this view.

Due to the hot climate the men use only a waist cloth and a towel. The poor labour class did wear only a loin cloth while working in the

farms. The agricultural labourers, both men and women, use head wear called *Muttale* made of areca leaves. During the rainy season they work using *gorabu*, *panoli* or *kidinjelu* instead of umbrella. Traditionally the well-to-do men wear white *panche*, shirt, coat, rumalu or Topi(cap). At the time of marriage the bridegroom wears white *kachche-panche*, white shirt, shawl and decorated headwear.

In some places the rural agricultural women wear sari in different style called *Gentikatti* (Oggerikatti). It is a convenient way of dressing work in plantations and forests. The poverty may be another reason for them to wear such a dress. It seems to be a pattern prevalent in as early as 16th century becomes evident in the description of Rani Abbakka and her servants (*Sudarshana* 1977, p.86).

In Dakshina Kannada district also it is commonly found that Muslim women wear burkha, Muslim men wear cap while going to Namaz and Christian fathers wear long gowns. The Hindu priests wear sacred cloth (*Panche*) with a shoulder cloth (*uttareeya*) at the time of performing poojas.

The traditional old males did wear an ear ornament called Onti. Traditionally the Malekudia males did wear ear-rings and ornaments like *Kudke*, *Kodange* etc. They allow long hair to grow and wore flowers. In olden days children were adorned with golden chains, waist chain, rings, tiger nails, *Kachchetali* (among Jains) etc. Among the Jogis there was a peculiar belief of tearing the nose of the just born child with a desire to save it from death and later they covered the teared part by golden ornament.

There are certain references in Tulu *Kanyapu Paddana* the various traditional ornaments of ears, nose, head, hands, shoulders, fingers, waist, legs etc worn by women in ancient Tulunadu (*Grameena Uduge Todugegalu*, p 240). In course of time new ornaments of various types like gold and *Talegari Ole*, waist ornaments (*dabu*), varieties of neck chains, *addige*, *pagade*, *bugudi*, *koppu chinthaka*, head chain (*baitale bottu*), *minchu*, *suttungura* etc., came into vogue. At the time of marriage the Brahmin bride was adorned with *rakate* on the head, *adda-kedage*, *Jadegonde*, *Malligemugutinamale*, *Trasubale* and *muruginabale* for hands, *dore* and *chalaki* for arms, *tangasarapaliya giniole* for ears, *padaga pajani* for foot etc. It is treated auspicious if the bridegroom wears *onti* for ears while the bride should wear *ole* to ears and *mooguti* to nose. A girl without piercing a hole to nose is treated as not eligible for marriage. The women among the Vishwakarmas wear *kottambari sara* (chain), *Kayipallesara*, *Chakrasara* etc. The Christians in the district wear the crucifix found in

Gothic style. *Pespeth*, *Karpool*, *Sarapali*, Zig-zag bangles etc are the ornaments worn by them. The Muslims of Kerala origin put on hands the *idikaji kotthambale*, *alikhath*, *parapale alikhath*, *Kombannar*, *moonetti* etc. to the ears, *Koyamalik* to the waist and *jadeya mudippale* for the neck. Under the local impact recently the catholic women wear bindi on forehead and married women wear *Karimanisara* in the neck.

Prescriptions and Proscriptions

Traditionally the *Pambada* artists who are destined to possess the deities allow long tuft and wear ornaments like *Ole*, *Kalukadaga*, *kalungura* and bangles on hands. The *patradharis* (possessors) of Rajan deity do not wear shirts at all. Such artists who perform by possessing the deities should practice purity in food or stay without food (fasting). As practice of ritual they should not take any food except tender coconut after taking 'oil' (order) for performance.

Pattanaje

Following Deepavali (festival of lamps) several religious and cultural activities get start such as *Bhutakola* (deity worship), *Kolanka* (cock - fight), *yakshagana* (performing art), *Nagamandala* (serpent worship), *Dhakkebali* etc. in Tulu Nadu. Such activities come to an end on the 10th day of *Vrushabha* month (mostly on 24th May) called *Pattanaje*. It marks the beginning of rainy season and the farmers get engaged in agricultural activities. Hence, with the celebration of *pattanaje* all the costumes of deities such as *gaggara* etc are kept in safe boxes. The *yakshagana* troupes present final performances in the temple and remove *gejje* (the sounding leg chains) and preserve the dress and costumes in wooden boxes for next year's use. On this day the god of each village is given with *abhisheka* (sacramental bath) of the tender coconut water and pray for good rains and abundant harvest. The last festival at Pilichamundi temple at Kotekaru is also celebrated on *Pattanaje* itself. In olden days after *pattanaje* no festival including the *yakshagana* was performed. But now-a-days *yakshagana* is being performed for entertainment even during rainy season in halls.

Poli

In the Tulu culture specially prevalent word is 'poli'. During Kadire festival (house filling occasion) and other rituals, it is common to pronounce "poli . . poli". It represents the abundance and richness of agricultural produce. This word is also heard in the Huttari festival of

Kodagu. The *Huligyo*, *oligye* etc. words prevalent in plateau region (above the ghat) are synonyms of *poli*. Hence it can be said that the term has come from roots of cultivation and common to Dravidian Culture and it is a word representing prosperity for all.

Ati month (Ati Masa)

The *ati masa* is the same as *Ashadha* month recognized in other places of the state. It is the period between the Karkataka Sankramana that occurs in July and the Simha Sankramana occurring in August. It is a period associated with many beliefs and practices in the life of *Tuluvas*. It is a season of heavy rains, cold and diseases, disturbance of insects, shortage of food reserves etc are the general conditions of *ati* month. Newly married couple is not expected to live together in this month and so the girl is brought to her parental house. Since the people get sufficient leisure during this period they clean their house and get rid off the evils from home. No auspicious functions are arranged in this month. It is treated as a month of dead ancestors and hence they are ritually served. It is called *atida-agelu*. During this period the persons of *Nalke* community perform the *ati-kalenja* dance. It is believed that all the evils can be get rid off by this dance. *Ati-kalenja* means removing the defects.

The ritual of tying the branch of the *kacharaka* tree which include several things. The *mulihullu*, coctus (*Kalll*), ote, palm tree leaves, and local variety of green grass are filled in a boomboo container are also placed along with ovel shaped tree branch. It is believed that if this ritual is done, the crops are protected from evil-eyes. Another feature of this custom is that the entire householders participate by lighting a big lamp accompanied by betel-nut, betel leaves will be placed on the plaintain leaf, and a coin also is placed near the kasarka branch. After the ritual the head of the family will place the entire customary plant over his head, and slowly immerce it in the local tank water. On the new moon day of the *Ati* month the peasants will have a special drink called *maddu*, a medicinal juice prepared out of the stem of *Hale* tree.

Sona Month

The *Shravana* month is called *Sona* by the *Tuluvas*. While the *Ati* month (previous month) is one of many taboos, the *Sona* is considered as sacred one. In this month several festivals and rituals are celebrated. The *Ati-Kalenja* comes in the *Ati* month and the *Sona-Jogi* or dance of *Jogi-purusha* appears in the *sona* month. The people of *Nalike* dress

their children in red clothes and go begging from house to house by beating Thembare with singing songs. The people keep all the things to be presented to the Jogi in a wide bamboo plate (grease) in front of Tulasi Katte. The Jogi sprinkles black (masi) water around the place and dances to the beatings and wishes good to all. On the Sona Sankramana day the entrances of all temples are kept open. (No worship is performed in the shrines of deities during Ati month)

Festivals and Worships

The new year day for Hindus is *Yugadi* and it is celebrated in Dakshina Kannada district also. Those who follow *Sauramana* (solar system) celebrate the Vishu festival as new year day. On the day of *Yugadi* there is a custom of arranging fruits and vegetables in front of God. Next day morning every member of the family should come there to see the fruits and vegetables and then see his own face in the mirror kept nearby, and bow before the God. The head of the family sits in an important place in the house after taking bath and wearing ritually pure dress. Then all the family members and dependents bow to him. In the past there was a system of submitting vegetables to the landowner by the tenants. Krishna Janmashtami or Gokulashtami is another important festival celebrated in the district. They perform special poojas and sports in Krishna temples. Competition of Krishnavesha (role performance of Krishna) by Children is also arranged on this day. Like Udupi, a large gathering assemble at Mangalore also for the celebration of breaking the curd's pot (*vittlapindi*).

Public Ganesha festival has become popular these days. Traditionally on that day the sticky soil of anthills is brought and the idol of Ganapathy is prepared at homes and worshipped by offering sugar cane to Lord *Ganesha*. Similarly there is observance of *Pitruapaksha* and celebration of Navarathri. Ayyappa festivities are recent developments.

Deepavali

It is another festival is which *balindra pooje* (Worship of Balindra) is performed. According to *tuluvas* the mythological Balindra was the son of mother earth. There are several *paddanas* about him. As a part of this festival the *tuluvas* wash and clean their cattles, take them to the fields, fix some burning sticks, keep flowers, beetal leaves, arecanut, parched rice and coconut and salute the Baliendra and invite him by shouting to come for three days during *Puyinthe*l month for the Kodi festival. At home in the front yard a stem of Balaki tree (Baliendra tree) is planted

and worshiped by keeping small earthen lamp. Thus for tuluvas the Deepavali means Baleendrapuje which symbolizes their worship of Crops and agriculture.

Keddasa

The inhabitants of this district celebrate this festival with love and honour to the mother earth. It is observed for three days (normally in February) and the cultivators avoid all kinds of agricultural works such as digging, ploughing and so on since they believe it as the menstrual period of mother earth. On the fourth day they observe the purificatory rituals. The fried rice, horsegram, Bengal gram and other grains are mixed with oil and offered to the earth. Hunting has been a part of this celebration. The Jains, Christians, Muslims and other religious people celebrate their own festivals in this district also.

Kadiru festival (Habba)

It is also called Puddar or 'new rice festival' (*Hosathu unnuva habba*) celebrated as house filling ceremony by bringing a bunch of fresh grown-up stems of paddy ritually into the house. On that day they clean the house and front yard by cow dung water. Also smear cow dung to the rice-measuring bamboo structures and beautify them by drawing rangoli using Argil (*Jedi mannu*). A bundle of paddy crop is kept at the *tulasi kotte* along with leaves of mango, Jack-fruit, bamboo leaves and a few flowers. On the day of celebration the head of the family come out with sacred dress and lift all the things kept at *Tulasikotte* in a wide bamboo plate (*gerase*) and circumambulate the sacred plant three times pronouncing "Poliyo, Poli, Poli, Poli" and comes to the entrance of the house. His wife welcomes him by pouring water on his feet. After entering the house the head of the family keeps the *gerase* on the pedestal meant for it. Then all the members of the family pray for the abundance of the produce in the farms. After this prayer they prepared small pieces of Kadiru by using mango leaves, oondre beru and jack fruit leaves and tying the paddy spike in the leaves using natural ropes of creepers of *daddal* or of coconut bark (*Naru*) and then tie them to Gods room, main pillar, the pedestal of the deity, furnitures, well, plants and all important things of daily use. They put the rice grains in even number to the sweet pudding prepared as special item of the day. The deceased ancestors are offered food (*age*) before the feast. In fact, on that day food is cooked (*pudwar* rice) in the new earthen vessel. There is also a custom of offering food and betel leaves with area in a plantain leave

in the burning oven by the head of the family along with his wife. If marriage had taken place in that year in the house, then the newly married couple's parents are invited to participate in this celebration. If a child is born in that year, then the ceremony of first rice giving to the child is celebrated on this day. The elders bestow good wishes to the child. Non-vegetarian food is prohibited on that day.

Even the Byaris celebrate the new rise eating festival. On that day the youth of the household should bring new paddy crop from the field carrying it on the head and while entering the house keeping the right leg first he should utter "Bismilla Hirhum Manirrheem". He should keep the crop in the middle of the house and they prepare sweet gruel of new rice for the feast.

There are certain common festivals celebrated by all communities. But, there are some festivals peculiar to certain castes only. For example the women of the Chitpavana Brahmins practice fast for the whole day avoiding all cooked food and worship Shiva on the Gauri habba that normally comes one day earlier to the Ganesha festival. This is a variant way of worship compared to other castes that is called harathalike rite. Another peculiar celebration is *Boddana* or *Marige pooje* performed only by the women of Chitpavans. As per procedure they keep the idol of Jogeshwari in a huge wooden vessel and sit around it and worship by singing the praises of the goddess Jogeshwari and offering milk, curds, vermilion, turmeric and so on. There are certain rules of purity to be followed by women who participate in the worship. They have another custom of *Rangane* in which the woman must silently go to five houses and worship the entrance doorway and should throw a coconut inside the house. (See Maneesha 2000-2001 for information on more festivals). The Marathi origin can be traced in the customs and rituals of Chitpavans.

Choodi Pooje

Some festivals have significance as opportunities of strengthening the kinship relations. The *Choodi Pooje* of Gaudasaraswaths is an example for this. It is celebrated in the month of Shravana during the first year of marriage. The newly married girl should collect flowers of *Anuvali*, *Layamadda*, *Dibrankura*, *Arathi* etc grown in the backyard of the house and should tie them by the rope of plantain stem called as choodi (soodi). First she should worship at *Tulasikatte* by keeping betel leaves arecanut, fruits and Panchakajjaya. Then she should worship entrance of the house by keeping two choodis on both sides of the door and enters the house by keeping right leg inside. She worships the family god by

offering *choodi* along with sandalwood paste and vermillion powder. Later she wears the *choodi* on her head and salutes her husband and elders. She gives *choodi* to them also and they return it to her with blessings along with a coin. Later she visits the houses of relatives and exchanges *choodi* with the women of those houses. The practice is extended to the extent that dry *choodis* are sent along with vermillion powder by post. This is a special ritual of Konkani women of the district (See Rashi, September 1990, Tulu Janapada Patrike).

The Christians of the district also celebrate festivals on appropriate occasions. Some of their festivals are celebrated all over the world while a few are having regional origin. Monti festival is an example to this. The Christmas is celebrated on December 25th as done all over the world by preparing various types of food items. They exchange sweets and good wishes on this occasion. Decorating Christmas tree, Dressing like Santa Claus are the regular features of the annual celebration of Christmas. They celebrate the day of demise of Jesus Christ as Good Friday and the day of resurrection as Easter or Paska festival.

Monti Festival

Like the Kadiru festival and Huttari festival among the Hindus, the Monti festival is celebrated by the Christians. They treat the birthday of the Mother Mary as the day of Worship of Nature which is celebrated together by all the family members. They bring the blessed bunch of rice crops from the Church and dehusk the fresh rice and put in milk. Thus they prepare sweet gruel and the head of the family serves it to all. On that day they take vegetarian food on plantain leaves.

The Muslims of the district celebrate festivals like safar, Rabbil, Avval, Rajab, Ramzan, Bakrid and so on. Traditionally they practice fast, prayer, alms to poor etc during certain festivals.

Bhutaradhane (Worship of daivas)

Though God and deity are the terms used synonymously in general usage, they are not the same in tulunadu. The daivas are at a lower level than gods and are also called as *Bhutas*. The people of all castes and classes participate in the worship of *Bhutas* in one or other way. In the world of their belief system the *Bhutas* are called as the 'Daivas' or truths (Sathya). They perform the destruction of the evil and protection of the good. The *Bhutas* uphold the truth and justice until the existence of sun and moon, that is, permanently. The daivas preserve the living world by providing the rains and crops in time. Hence the people in tulunadu

believe in them with a conviction that the worship would save them and non worship cause serious harms.

There is a belief that those persons who fought for justice and morals but were put to accidental immature death become the Bhutas or daivas. For example from the Koraga Taniya, a person belonged to the downtrodden section to the Siri woman of upper section of society different individuals have become bhutas including pig, monkey, parrot and so on. Apart from Hindus, even a person coming from Muslim class (Ali) also has become Bhuta-deity. The Rakteshwari Ullalathi and Dhoomavathi are the daivas (deities) believed to be the incarnations of the mother Goddess 'Devi'. Thus a variety of Bhutas exceed more than 300 in number. Among them there are *Bhutas* of local origin which are added with the immigrant daivas. Though the *Bhuta* cult involves religious rituals, it also has a social dimension. Hence it is both art and religion. The *Bhutas* can dispense justice and also treat certain diseases as a sort of medical system. Certain sports also have originated as part of *Bhuta* worship.

Bhuta worship takes place using mask made up of metal and costumes by a performer along with a team of drum beaters and other supporters. There are specific small Shrines of *Bhutas* known as *Bhutasthana* or *Gunda* where the mask, the ornaments, swords, bell etc of the deity are kept on a cot (*mancha*) treating them as sacred. Altogether these things are called Bhandara which are taken out only during the ritual performance called as Nema or Kola. In some large *Guthu* houses, there happens to be a specific sacred room for the deities. The annual celebrations involving several rites and rituals are a situation of performance and were occasions to bring all the people of village together. These are all conducted annually called as 'Dharmanema' on special occasion and at the time of make over the vow.

Siri

In the respectful belief system of tuluvas, Siri is one of the powerful female daiva. According to the myth, the Siri comes from the Bants who revolted against her husband for his disrespect, bad behavior and represents self-esteemed personality. But she could not live with peace throughout her life as she had to suffer social injustice and emerged as deity after her death. Siri has gained compassion from women and there are shrines known as 'Alade' at Kavattaru, Nadigal etc. The annual celebrations involving in their name is called 'Siri jathra'. During the

celebration a large number of women who suffer from mental stress and family pressures get possessed through out night in front of *Kumars*. This has attracted the attention of scholars such a Peter J. Claus. Lori Honko of Finland and his team have translated and published the long *Pad-dana* of siri to English. It is considered as one among the big epics of the world having 15,863 stranzas.

Kambala (He-buffaloes race)

This celebration is one related to agricultural fertility. There are four types of Kambalas. 1. Bare (le) Kambala, 2. Pookare Kambala 3. Arasu, deity or Devara Kambala and 4. Modern Kambala. In the first type a plantain plant is planted in the middle of the field after the buffaloes run. In Pookare type there are extensive rites and rituals. However in both these types there is no competition of buffaloes, though the buffaloes run through the field. In the third type, apart from elaborate rituals equal importance is given to the race of buffaloes also. The modern Kambala is commercialized as the people buy ticket to watch the sport of buffaloes. Ofcourse, there is variation in the rituals performed in the field. Special poojas are offered at temple and the *Bhutastanas* on the day of introducing the buffalo to the race. In some places the Kola worship of deities are also celebrated. In some places the Koragas and Mundalas perform a ritual called Panikallunu. The rituals such as pouring milk to serpent (idols), Bermara Pooje and the possession of deities (*darshana seve*) are associated with Kambala which indicate that it has a religious dimension.

Nagamandala

It is among the specialized ritual traditions of Tulunadu. Generally it is performed with pomp to please the Naga deity (serpent) whom the people beg for bestowing progeny. Those who are without issue vow to celebrate *Nagamandala* and all members of the family join on such occasion in the Nagabana. In such celebrations it is quite common that all the villagers participate. Nagamandala is also called as Hudiseve. A picture of open hooded serpent is drawn by using rangoli and various colour powders. In such pictures holy knots (circles) are drawn systematically indicating parts of body of the snake. If there are 16 such knots (circles) then it is called *Poorna-mandala* (comple circle). Similarly if it is 8 circles then it is called half mandala and for 4 circles is called quarter mandala. People rarely go for *Poorna-mandala* as it involves greater ritualistic perfection and financially expensive.

Serpent is the bed for Vishnu and an ornament to Shiva. In the concept of *Nagabrahma* there is a relation with Brahma also. So the *Nagamandala* is treated as a necessary ritual to satisfy the three forces of power known as three-murthys. It is said that the music dance etc. is most liked by the serpent deity. A vast pendal is erected and it is decorated by tying various fruits to the poles such as arecanut, coconut, banana, orange, pineapple, lemon and decorated with various flowers designs and so on.

The drawing of Nagamandala on the floor is coloured by the rice powder for white, vermillion for red, charchoal powder for black, turmeric for yellow and green colour from specific leaves. During the worship three *Vaidyas* (doctors), one *tantri* and a few priests participate along with the main possessor called *Nagapatri*. Among the three *Vaidyas* (doctors) one is dressed like *Ardhanarishwara* (half Shiva and half Parvathi) and hold the *damaru* (small drum), the other one plays *dakke* (another drum) and the third one plays *chitravadya*. The first one provokes as well as soothes the possessed *Nagapatri*. By doing so they go on tying the sacred knots of Naga and then go on removing the knots. Once the dance ritual is over, then the drawing is piled and broken. Mostly the *nagamandalas* are performed in the surroundings of temples under the leadership of locally dominant persons. The *Dakkebali* celebrated at Padubidri is a variant of naga worship.

Bermer

The Bermer(Brahma) is a special concept of God found among the tuluvas. This brahma represents the creator among the Thrimurtys on the one hand Nagabrahma in related with Naga, on the other hand Yakshabrahma in related with jain. There is varieties in the sculpture . If there are four faces for the idol then it is *Chaturmukha brahma* and if it serpent headed, then it is *Nagabrahma*. Further if the idol is in style of a horseman in fighting mood, then it is called *Yakshabrahma*. The reference to Bermer comes normally in *Pad-danas*. Since the *Koti-chennayas* were devotees of the Bermer, the worship of the deity takes place inevitably in their *Garodis*. The scholars opine that, apart from the objectives of abundance of life and agricultural production, the Bermer were worshipped even for political safety of the country by the ancient Taulava kings.

Mari

The worship of *Mariyamma* is popular in the *Tulunadu*. The annual festival begins after fixing a Sheep for sacrifice on the first Tuesday after

Karkataka Sankranthi. The *maripooje* is celebrated on the following Tuesday. An idol of *Mari* made out of *Hongare* tree and while brought in procession at night to the temple, the *Ranyas* go on scolding through the singing of verses. After the worship the idol is drowned ceremoniously in the nearest pond on the next day. However, in many places there is no idol, after evening vowers sacrifice the domestic animals such as chicken, sheep, pig etc., in a predecided open place. Later they serve the ancestors the rice and raw rice balls with chicken curry. After completing the offerings, the *Mari* is chased away from village border to be kept in a fixed place.

Nema (Vows)

The believers in god normally vow certain things or actions to the deities with specific expectations. As a part of the vow they offer what ever they grow to the deities such as coconut, banana and all other agricultural produce during the festival Nema. But in Amtadi a different system is visible as the people submit the miniatures of aeroplane, sewing machine, house, dog, cock, eye, nose etc. made out of mud from potters (*Kumbara*) as the vows promised by them. There is a big heap of such vow-offerings. Similarly at the Kajoor Dargah, lakhs of cocks and hundreds of sheeps are submitted by the people as vows during the Urus (Muslim festival). Some of them are used for sacrifice and the remaining are auctioned out of which the Dargah gets income of lakhs of rupees.

Types of Houses

The more and heavy rains in the coastal region have made it necessary to construct the houses with steep roofs for the water to run down quickly. Even the thatched huts also have such steep roofs. In order to save the walls from the wetness so that they would not crumble, the roofs are built on all four sides bringing the edges sufficiently down. Even the strong foundations of stones are raised before the walls are built so that they would not absorb rain water. Normally the walls are built using the *Jambittige*, the strong bricks *Jambittige* is different a type of brick which is inside the land, look like soft after it takes out in the air it becomes hard like rock. The Jamindars build their houses using costly wood with strong beams, doors and windows. Such houses were traditionally known as Beedu, Guttu, Aramane etc. The *Siri paddana*, which is a cultural expression of *Tulunadu*, refers to the palace of Sathyanapura consisting of *Chikka chavadi* (small drawing room), *Chitra mantapa* (art -Gallery), Gali Gopura (the wind Gumbaz), Barahadasale

(writing school), *Elankanada yamagunda*, *Tuguyyale* (swing) etc. A good number of such traditional houses are now have changed shape or in the verge of extinction for several reasons.

The *Ainmane* or *Kattemane* is the main house where the family head lives or where the clan deity is preserved. This house is the place where all the members of the family come together during the festivals and celebrations. This house has not divided ever for any reason. Moreover, it is a centre where the conflicts are settled and justice is given. Hence every member of the family has a responsibility to preserve the Unity of the house as well as its respect. There are four sided houses with inner yard specially found among the undivided families of Gowdas of Sulya region. Every part of the house has a specific name and they have social and cultural significance. For example, the Nadangala is treated as most sacred place. The *Jagali* or *Kaiyyale* is one among the main parts of the house. It consists of poles with beautiful carvings. *Aimara* is the place where the head of the family sits. The *Kanni kamba* in the umbolage (kitchen room) has religious significance. The special arrangement in such houses where the joint family members live together is that the couples living in separate rooms, though cook certain items like coffee, tea etc. for themselves, have to take the rice cooked at one hearth in the umbolage. The *Suttupadpire* houses belonging to the Jains and Bants of Belthangadi region are the specialized constructions. Their deities also have a separate *stana*s (rooms) attached to such houses. A yard in front of the house, angala, tulasikatte on one side, and on the other side a cattle shed, safety wall or fence on all sides and beyond that the paddy fields and arecanut gardens are the general features of such houses. Normally houses are built in their own agriculture lands and hence the village habitation is found dispersed. Recently the R.C.C. buildings have become quite common and the rich have shown taste in new designs in building their houses.

Jagali

In the houses of the Gowdas of Sulya region, the *Jagali*, *Kaiyyale*, *Tombara*, and *Kanni-kamba*'s have great cultural significance. The marriages are decided in the *Jagali* or *Kaiyyale*. No traditional marriages are performed without the *Jagali*. Therefore everyone builds a *Jagali* as part of his house. Similarly several rituals from birth to death, and other seasonal rituals are performed under the *Kanni kamba* in the Kitchen. There are no houses of Gowdas without *Kannikamba*. The scholars have recognized that the *Jagali* and *Kannikamba* are functional in the *vastu* of Gowda's houses (Karavali Janapada p 113).

Suttu Padpire Mane

One has to observe the *suttu Padpire* houses as specific regional models of Tulunadu. According to scholars they are different than the houses with an *Olangana* (inner yard). The *suttu-Padpire* houses are mostly found in Belthangadi region and are called as *Guttu* or *Boodu*. They belonging to the dominant Jains and Bants who held local administrative powers. The structural design of the houses can be summerised as below: They are simpler forms of palaces having a large yard in the middle. The *padpire* is the main entrance through which one can enter into the yard. On the left leading from *jagali* are the dining room and kitchen room. There is the way from *jagali* to go to upstairs. There are rooms on the south side having outside doors, in the middle there is pillars with beam on a plank in between *Jagali* and *chavadi*. The main *chavadi* of the house is facing east. The *Bhuta* (deity) *chavadi* is adjacent to the main *chavadi*. On the wooden swing inside the *Bhuta chavadi* are kept the *Moga* (oracle), *kadtale* (sword) etc. There is way to upstairs even form the *chavadi*. The outer door is on the western side. On the right hand side of Padpire there happens to be store room. A well and bath rooms are in the yard and the cowshed is in the outer portion (for details: Gowda Jananga : 2003 ; 238-40).

RELIGIONS

Religious life in the District

As the people belonging to different religions and sects have come and settled here since long, there happens to be harmonious life with the co-existence of mutiple religions. Nagaradhane (serpent worship) and Bhutaradhane (worship of deities) were the essence of religious life of the aboriginals of this district. The Jains who have come from the north have mingled with the native Hindus. Those belonging to Nathapantha's also came from the north and had Kadri as their centre of philosophical discourse. The Arab merchants who had come for trade, developed marriage relations with the locals. As a result a new group called Byari was born. The Christian missionaries have spread their religion along with work on language and literature. The Konkani Christians who had come from Goa have done wonderful achievements in the field of education. Just a few decades ago many organizations started functioning here such as Aryasamaja, Theosophical society, Ramakrishna Mission, the Depressed classes mission, Harijan sevak Sanga, Mahila Sabha etc have spread religious and social thoughts, giving new

perspective to life. The discourse of Narayana Guru of Kerala, viz. 'One caste, one religion and one God' slogan has created movement in this region also. Due to the progressive movements of various organizations the *daliths* and backward castes have got entry into the temples. The work for the development of Harijans, that is, untouchables of Kudmul Ranga Rao had inspired Mahatma Gandhi to take up the movement for the development of Harijans, is a curious fact. From this background a broad survey of the various religious people is given here.

Hindu

There are evidences to the existence of various traditions of pre-vedic times. The Nagaradhane in the Nagabanas, temples and Nagamandala worship are still continuing here. Similarly, the Bhuta worship is another form of worship unique to this district. Normally in all villages there are Bhutasthanas. The people of all castes venerate the *Bhutas*. There are a large number of Tulu paddanas prevalent in Tulunadu. There are special Bhutakolas performed with great veneration as a form of vow. Apart from this there had been customs of worshipping stones, trees and the idols of animals as deities since long. Along with this many gods and goddesses (*marī*) of folk background are commonly worshiped in the district.

The various sects of Hindu religion also had gained followers in Tulunadu since long. Shankaracharya who upheld the Advaita philosophy travelled in this district and spread his philosophy. So there are smarthas and their mathas (monasteries) and temples. The *Vaishnavism* also had its impact on *Tulunadu* as it was conquered by the Hoysala King Vishnuvardhana who was influenced by the Ramanujacharya in 12th century A.D. There are monasteries and temples belonging to Vaishnavas. In the 13th century Dwaita philosophy was propagated by Madhvacharya who was born at Pajaka near Udupi. Hence there is widely prevalent impact of Dwaita sect having several monasteries and temples. Further, there are Chitpavans who worship Parashurama, the saura sectarians who worship the sun God and the Bhagavatha sect who worship the Shankaranarayana that is the union of Hari (Vishnu) and Hara (shiva).

Shaivism

The tradition of Shaivism has archaic history in the district. The early rulers of Dakshina Kannada were Alupas who followed Shaiva sect and had built many temples. According to the legend the Kadamba king Mayuravarma built the temple of Shishileshwara at Shishila. The

Manjunatha temple of Dharmasthala is as old as 11-12 centuries. The deep impression of the Vajra-yana of Buddhism and of the Nathapantha (a sect) was visible at the Manjunatha shrine of Kadri and Dharmasthala. There are famous Shaiva temples at Mangalore, Uppinangadi, Vitla, etc. In some places there are idols of Veerabhadra and Bhairava which belong to 13th century A.D. The existence of Lakuleesha idol found in the surroundings of Kadri temple suggests the prevalence of an important branch of Shaivism, namely, Lakuleesha Pashupata sect in the district. Apart from shiva, there are shrines in this district for the god of his family such the temples of Parvathi. Ganapathi, Skanda, Naga, Nandi and so on. Wherever the shakti goddess is worshipped shivalinga is seen. In other words, the Durga worship is performed to the Linga shaped idol is the speciality found here.

Baudha

The Manjunatha temple of Kadri in Mangalore was a Buddhist centre in olden days. The caves on the hillocks resemble the Baudha caves found elsewhere. The Lokeshwara idol, the Vihara and the rock statues of Buddha found in Mangaladevi temple, Kadri and Mooluru etc. indicate that the followers of Buddhism lived in this coastal region.

Nathapantha

It is a sect emerged from the Vahjra-yana of the Mahayana of Buddhism and belongs to *tantric* tradition. Later it was shifted to Shaivism and grew as it *trantrika* sect. Matsyendranatha the promoter of this sect established the Shiva-linga at Kadri which later came to be known as Manjunatha. Gorakhanatha was the disciple of Matsyendranatha who shaped the Nathapantha here. There are twelve groups (Barah panthi) in the sect namely Satyanathi, Dharmanathi, Ramanathi, Nateshwari, Kanhadi, Kapalagi, Bhairagi, Man nathi, Pagal panthi, Raval panthi and Ganga panthi. Their places of worship such as Monasteries, temples and graves are spread over not only in India, but also in Nepal and Pakistan. The main tenet of this sect is to seek Moksha by conducting yoga being a sanyasi. The followers of this sect are called as 'Yogi' or 'Jogi'. Those who want the Deeksha to become yogi has to prove his eligibility at two levels. The first stage is that of examination and the disciple at preliminary stage is called *Jowgar* and in the second stage the yogi is called 'Kanphata yogi' having got his ears cut.

The Kadri hill of Mangalore is the main centre of the Nathapanth. Here those belonging to the sub sects namely Kapalani, Ganganathi,

Bhairagi and Dhariyanathi or Nateshwari only can become the head of the monastery. The selection of the chief of monastery is being done once in 12 years at Trayambakeshwara during the Kumbha Mela. Kadali or Kadri monastery is the main centre in South India and hence the chief of the Monastery is called Raja. The appointed Raja should start his journey along with Sadhus from Nasic on the day of *Nagara Panchami* by foot holding the *Patradevatha* and reach Kadri one or two days before Shivarathri. The Kadri yogeshwara and the chief of Vitla monstry would have coronation on the Shivarathri festival itself. During the 10-11 centuries Kadri was the centre of Nathapantha and at the same time it said that the Jogi monastery at Vitla started functioning. The dominating deities there in addition to Manjunatha are Kashi Kalabhairava, Vyaghra, Chamundi, Kallurti-Kalkuda and many other deities are worshipped. Apart from Kadri there are Jogi monasteries in Gurupura, Vitla, Puttur, suda, Kutachadri and so on. The followers of this sect are found all over Tulunadu. (The monasteries in Chunchanagiri in Mandya, Lunkemata in Chitradurga and the Handibadaganatha monasteries also belong to the Jogi tradition).

Jaina

There are two sects among the Jains namely *Shwethambara* and *Digambara*. There are more number of Jains belonging to Digambara sect in Dakshina Kannada district. The *munidharma* and *shravakadharm*a are the two classes among the Jains who have to practice the *Panchanuwra*ta and *Ratnatraya*. However, the ascetics has to practice *munidharma* more regourously than the *shravakadharm*a (householders). Moreover, the Shravakas worship the Theerthankaras by constructing *Jinalayas* and perform *poojas* to the idols, while the Munis perform only the abstract worship. There are three endogamous groups namely shettys, Jains and Indras and they forbid inter-marriages. The Jaina shettys who might have come and settled here during 7th - 8th centuries have adopted the local customs of *Aliyasanthana* and bali (*Gotra*) system along with the worship of Hindu Gods and deities. These Shrestis were originally traders but later became kings also. Another group the Jains were mostly engaged in agriculture and resemble the Bants in many aspects. (It is also assumed that they might be originally Bants converted to Jainism). The third group of Indras are the priestly class of Jains and in some places they are called as Jain Brahmanas.

It was assumed that Jains have emigrated from Shravanabelagola to Tulunadu. But scholars like Govinda Pai, Ganapathi Rao Aigal and

K.V. Ramesh etc. have opined that they were migrants from Pandya country of Tamilnadu to Kerala and later they moved from Kerala to Barakur where they had indigenous and foreign trade business as early as 2nd century A.D. In support of this view the recent discovery of a laterite inscription by P.N. Narasimha Murthy, in which 'yapaneeeya' Sangha has been referred. The Jains had got royal patronage of Alupa kings as early as 7th century. There are evidences to the existence of Jaina Munis in Hattiyangadi, Varanga, Shishila, Alevooru, Nellikaru and so on. Later the Jains of Tulunadu got support even during the Hoysala rule and Vijayanagara. Some families of Jains such as Heggade, Ballala etc had established households namely Beedu and Guthu and had become local chieftains. They not only expanded Jainism but also founded or managed Hindu temples thus contributed to religious harmony. In most of the houses of Jains there are *Bhuta chavadis* to perform *Bhutharadhane* and they take leadership of the local Bhuta worship.

Christianity

The cordinal principles of Christianity preached by Jesus Christ include love and affection for humanity, condemning of caste discrimination and nursing of harmony and co-existence in the society. He also stressed the need for leading a clean life which should be appreciated by the God and he also laid emphasis the virtues of solitary meditation with in the own conscience.

Manjeshwara Govinda Pai has traced the foreign contact to this region from a greek drama wherein *Kannada* words are found, has opined that they are Tulu words which belongs to 2nd century A.D. However, the Christianity stepped into the coastal region after the arrival of the traveller Vasco-da-gama from Portugal. Since 1500 AD those Catholic Christians who migrated from Goa to this region for various causes such as political, Social, religious, economical and cultural are called Konkani Christians. In 1483, a Cross made of olive wood studded with gems was secured by the fishermen near Mangalore. In 1521 the Franciscans established churches in Ullala, Parangipete and Mangalore. By 19th century the Christian missionaries started mingling with the common people here. Having the goal of spreading the religion they started the publication of Bible and Suvarthe in local language; apart from collection of folk proverbs, riddles, paddanas etc, publication of dictionaries and grammar books etc. They conducted Mass prayer in the churches in local Kannada and Tulu languages. They came forward to

serve the depressed classes and by establishing schools and colleges they expanded modern education in this district. Even today their educational institutions are prominent in this district. The Tonse of *Tulunadu* is named after the direct disciple of Jesus Christ Saint Thomas who visited the place and the name Petri is derived from the name of St. Peter.

Islam

Prophet Mohammed Paigambar preached Islam religion which believes in one single God 'Allah' who is the one and eternal. According to him every muslim should give alms to the poor by way of giving clothes praying for five times a day and observe fasting during Ramzan month. By doing so one can annihilate evil thinking and live according to the discipline of Islam by way of exerting self-less work without any desire for greediness.

As it spread in other parts of the world, the Islam had contact with the coastal region of India since long and had built Mosques in Mangalore, Kasaragodu, Barakur etc. The Muslim traders who came from Arab countries as early as 11th century A.D. had established trading organizations called Anjaman (Anjuman) through which they expanded their business in the coastal region. Later in 16th Century when the Portuguese came to this district had to face joint opposition from the Hindus and Muslims. The Kodiala inscription of 1418 A.D. mentions about the protection given by the Vijayanagara King to a Mosque and gifted oil and land to it. Similarly, the queen Rani Chennamma of Keladi and others have offered various aids to the Dargahs and Mosques of Muslims. The traveller Mahammad Ibnabatuta who visited Mangalore in 1342 has recorded that there were Muslim servants to the local kings and there had been around 4000 Muslim traders here. Later on Tippu Sulthan of Mysore had granted a village to the Ganapathi Temple located in Mangalore. He was also responsible in restoring the temple administration rights of Kuduma Manjunatha at Dharmasthala to one Kumara Heggade, the son of Manjaiah Heggade who became a victim of earlier attack at Dharmasthala. This incident is held as a significant one in maintaining communal harmony between the Hindus and Muslims in the district.

The Dargha of Ullal is a famous Muslim religious centre. The other religions also submit their vows during the *urus* held in Ullal and they worship the Ali Butha in Kasaragodu. The Byari community originated due to the immigration of Muslim traders from outside. Since they did not know Arabi language, they used a mixed dialect Tulu and Malayala languages.

Now it is recognized as Byari language. There are some divisions among Muslims of Tulunadu such as the Navayatas, Shia, Sunni etc.

Religionwise Population

As per the 2001 census, the Hindu population in the district was 13,01,603. Among them the Hindus (4,76,029) lived in Urban area were comparatively lesser than those lived in the rural area (8,25,574). More over both in rural and urban regions the number of Hindu males (6,44,673) is less than the Hindu females (6,56,930). The Muslims occupy second place in population (4,18,904) with males 2,08,807 and females 2,10,097. The Christians are in third place (1,64,982) and the Jains (10,525) are in the fourth place. The Sikhs, Buddhists and others are very few in number. Among the Christians the number of females is significantly more than the male population. But among the Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains the males exceed females in number. However, among all religious groups the comparative figures in sex ratio in the age group of 0-6 years shows that the birth rate of girls is significantly low. Similarly among all religions, the women show low literacy rate compared to men. But the Christians show a different trend with literate women showing higher success than men. For more details see table 3.11.

Table : 3.11 Religion-wise Population (2001 Census)

Reli- gions	Division	Total population			0-6 age group		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
All religions	Total	1897730	938434	959296	228060	116854	111206
	Rural	1168828	574657	593771	145750	74852	70898
	Urban	729302	363777	365525	82310	42002	40308
Hindu	Total	1301603	644673	656930	137884	70519	67365
	Rural	825574	405081	420493	90945	46665	44280
	Urban	476029	239592	236437	46939	23854	23085
Muslim	Total	418904	208807	210097	72423	37309	35114
	Rural	256120	126473	129647	45356	23325	22031
	Urban	162784	82334	80450	27067	13984	13083
Chris- tian	Total	164982	78640	86342	16568	8414	8154
	Rural	77690	38538	39152	8536	4387	4139
	Urban	87392	40102	47190	8042	4027	4015

Reli-gions	Division	Total population			0-6 age group		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Sikh	Total	352	236	116	12	7	5
	Rural	59	37	22	0	0	0
	Urban	293	199	94	12	7	5
Buddhist	Total	513	303	210	44	25	19
	Rural	354	181	173	35	18	17
	Urban	159	122	37	9	7	2
Jain	Total	10525	5324	5201	1048	532	516
	Rural	8083	4058	4025	832	424	408
	Urban	2442	1266	1176	216	108	108
Other	Total	227	125	102	24	14	10
	Rural	82	45	37	10	6	4
	Urban	145	80	65	14	8	6
Religion not mentioned	Total	624	326	298	57	34	23
	Rural	466	244	222	46	27	19
	Urban	158	82	76	11	7	4

Source : Census of India, 2001 C.D. Version

Socio-Cultural Service Organisations

Though emerged with religious background, there are some organisations which have extended their activities to social service in the district. They serve with humanitarian concern in social and cultural fields irrespective of caste, creed, religion etc. A brief introduction to the important organisations is given below.

Bharatha Seva Ashrama

This institution was established at Kanyana in 1964 as an orphanage, patronising poor children irrespective of caste and creed with the objective of developing them to become self reliant through self employment in life. Apart from free shelter, cloth and food, the Ashram provides education to the orphan children. They are also trained in agriculture, animal husbandry, small scale and home industries, computer, printing press, Tailoring and so on. It has also given shelter to the physically handicapped, mentally retarded and even destitute women. They are running school, colleges, goshale, oldage home etc.,

and distribution of books for poor students of surrounding villages. It also conduct free health camps with the help of government hospitals.

Anandashrama Seva Trust

This institution was established in 1998 at Sampya of Puttur taluk. It gives free shelter to poor destitute old persons. The additional activities of the trust are rural health and welfare programmes: to provide self employment and so on. It also conducted free trainings like trailoring, nursing, dairying, rain harvesting etc.

Bala Samrakshana Kendra

Established in Kuttara Padavu in 1980, to make the International Children's year more meaningful the Kendra started shelters to orphan children in providing food and clothing apart from education. It also provide free health facilities to them. It has a playground to the children, garden and well established *Goshale* for providing milk to the children. The Kendra got State Level Award in 2002.

Sandesha Foundation

To develop harmony and goodness the institution was established during 1989 in Mangalore. The foundation has been registered as charitable trust in 1991 and extended its activities to build communal harmony among all religion and culture, it is conducting seminars and conferences involving with kannada, Konkani and tulu writers and has organized 'Kalothsava' also. It is also running Karnataka Kala Kendra, Lalitha Kala Maha Vidyalaya etc., to train in fine arts. This institution has honoured by giving 'Sandesh Awards' to the individuals and organizations further achievements in different fields.

The Manjunatheshwara Dharmothana Trust of Dharmasthala is engaged in the revival of dilapidated ancient temples and monuments. The Father Muller's hospital is 100 years old and renowned as the first institution which has taken up service of lepers. There are other service organizations such as Ashrama shale for the Mentally challenged children near Moodabidre, the Ramakrishna sevashrama for orphan children and Father Patravo hospital both in Puttur.

CASTES

Dakshina Kannada district also has various castes as in other parts of the State. Though there are certain castes similar in occupation with the castes in other places, their names are different in this district.

Moreover they have undergone local cultural impact and show distinct features in their rituals and customs. However, it is notable that some of the castes such as Bants, Paravas, Pambadas, Nalke, Maila, Mogaveera etc. have local identity. The Gowdasaraswaths and Chitpavans have migrated from Goa and Maharashtra to this district and contributed to the cultural vividity of the district. Such a process of immigration that has taken place in recent times is of the Tamil repatriates in Sulya taluk. There are also migrants from north Karnataka who have settled around Surathkal region.

Agasa : *Madyole* or *Maddede* are the other terms used to call the Agasa or Washerman in tulu language. Washing, cloths is the traditional occupation of the caste. They have to participate in the purificatory rituals of Bants and other castes. Providing washed clothes to temples, spreading purified clothes during festivals, holding deevatige (oil burning lamps specially found in temple), fixing the *Singadana* in *Bhutasthanas* etc. are the works of Agasas. The names of their *balis* are *Salyan*, *Bangeranna*, *Kundar*, *Boldanna*, *Upparanna* etc. They are worshippers of several Gods and deities (*daiwas*) of Tulunadu. They worship Veerabhadra as their clan God (*Kuladaiva*) and also they worship the oven where they bake the clothes before washing. It is called *ubbe ole* to which they offer worship.

Bants: Agriculture is their traditional occupation. Therefore they are called as '*Okkelakulu*'. Since they had served as soldiers (*Bhata*) in olden royal armies, they were called as Bants. They had been local chieftains and ruled the region also. Among them those speaking Kannada are called as *Nadavas* and those speaking tulu are called Bants. According to Ganapathi Rao Aigal the Bants were very influential people in this district. Alva, Rai, Shetty, Chauta, Ballala etc are some of their family names. They have 52 *balis* such as *Bangerannaya*, *Kundaranna* etc. They have 93 family names and they avoid marriage between persons belonging to the same *bali*. They follow Aliyakattu system of inheritance. Bants have caste *panchayath* with the Gurikara as its head. The house of Gurikara was called as *Guttu*, *Barke*, *Aranthada* etc. These houses were huge with traditional wooden carvings. At the time of birth of a child they practice impurity (*Sootaka*, *Ame*) for 10 days. When a girl attains puberty they perform "*Madu-magala maduwe*" on 4th day after giving her ritual bath. Marriage rituals were traditionally performed under the guidance of the elders. There is approval for remarriage among Bants. They worship both the *Vaidika* Gods and local deities with equal respect.

Their houses normally have a room exclusively for deities known as *Bhutada Chavadi* or *Bhutada Mancha*.

Brahmana: There are certain sections of Brahmins in the coastal belt such as *Havyaka*, *shivalli*, *kota*, *chitpavana*, *stanika* etc. The term *Havyaka* is related to the place *Ahichchatra*. *Shivalli* and *kota* are the names given to the Brahmins who have settled in the villages of Udupi District. Among the *shivalli* Brahmins there are three divisions namely *shivalli*, *Nada-shivalli* and *Kandavara*. Similarly they belong to three traditions such as *Smartha*, *Bhagavatha* and *Maswi*. The *stanika* Brahmins belong to Shaiva tradition. *Havyakas* are basically agriculturists. The other Brahmins are engaged in other occupations such as hotel, banking, education etc. Some have taken up the profession of priests and worshipers in temples. Brahmins have gotras namely *Atri*, *kashyapa*, *Bharadwaja* etc., marriages in same gothra is prohibited. Under the influence of Madhwacharya some brahmins were converted to Vaishnavism. Except *Kota* and *Chitpavans*, other brahmins have their own Monasteries and Swamijis. While the *Kotas* consider *Ugra-Narasimha* as their clan God, the *Chitpavans* consider *Parashurama* as their community God. Brahmins perform the sacramental rituals such as *Upanayana*, (ceremony of wearing sacred thread), marriage, cremation, funeral and death ceremonies under the classic traditional procedures.

Billava: They are also called as *Poojari*, *Birwa*, *Baidya*. The name was originally from the term *Billu*, that is the bow which they used for hunting in olden days. They were priests of deities and hence known as *poojaris*. Toddy tapping and production of jaggery were their traditional occupations. *Kotian*, *Bangera*, *Suvarna*, *Kukyan*, *Pergade*, *Karkera*, *Gujjetti*, *Bunnan*, *Bagetti*, *Anchan*, *Saliyan*, *Ameen*, *Jattan* etc are the names of *Balis* prevalent among them. *Billavas* practice *bali* exogamy and follow *Aliyakattu*. Traditionally they had very active caste *panchayath* system. The marriage and all other customs were practiced under the instructions of the caste head *Gurikara*. Now some of them following Vedic system. Customarily they use bury the dead bodies but now they cremate by fire. *Koti-chennaya* and others were the heros belonged to *Billava* caste and now they are being worshipped by the caste people Recently they venerated *Narayana Guru* as an intellectual of their community.

The Malayali *Billavas* are called *Tiyas*. Originally they also followed same occupations such as hunting, toddy tapping, making jaggery, hunting by throwing the burning arrow etc. They speak Malayalam as

mother-tongue and worship *Eyanadu kuladan* and *Bhagavathi*. The names of their *balis* are *Nellikateeya*, *PadamGudia*, *Bateeya* etc.

Bovi : Also known as *Moyer* the Bovis were the carriers of Palanquin during the rule of Abbakka queen. They are fishermen by occupation. They have system of caste *Panchayath* and the chief of the clan is called *Gurikara*. They have 44 *balis* such as *Bayakara Moya*, *Ullada*, *Oonumoya*, *Erodi*, *Kodukat*, *Bilimath*, *Chakkakoota*, *Cheropumoya*, *Karipath Kiriya* etc. They practice *bali* exogamy. Their mother tongue is a corrupt form of Malayalam, called as *Moya*. They practice pollution (*Ame*) during birth and death. They perform all rituals including marriages under the guidance of *Gurikara*. During the burial of dead certain things formerly used by the deceased are kept along with the corpse. Bovis specially worship *Bhagavathi*.

Bhaira: They are migrants from the *Ghat* region to *Tulunadu*. Their main occupation is basket making out of bamboo, collecting honey and other forest products, burning the lime stone etc. They specially worship *Kala Bhairava*. They have a peculiar form of Kannada as dialect. They have 13 *balis* namely *Kumbri*, *Ottemandra* (*Otte mundooru*), *Kalyaru Balepuni*, *Kallapapu*, *Chalya*, *Gunda*, *Nekraje*, *Perarthe*, *Bailu*, *Bellare*, *Pervaya*, *Nandaru* and *Kannada*. Their chief selects *Gurkara* and *Buddimanta*, assistant to *Buddhivanta* (*Ottu-Gauda*), *Mokari* etc. as his helpers. The status of *Gurkara* varies along with the level of his responsibilities such as 9 *Okkalu Gurkara*, 18 *Okkala Gurkara*, *Gudi gurkara* and *Pervaya Gurkara*.

Bhandari : They are hair-dressing caste following *Aliyakattu* system. Their *balis* are *Gujjarannaya*, *Bangarannaya*, *Kundarannaya*, *Upparannaya* etc. They also practice pollution(*Ame*) during birth and death. Recently they invite Brahmin priests to conduct marriage. They celebrate all the local festivals. They have special duties to perform with the *aliyakattu* families on both good and evil occasions.

Dasayya: The word *Dassayya* denotes (those who follow God *Venkatesha* or *Thimmappa*). Those who perform the duties of a priest to the families of those who belong to the Tribe of *Thimmappa* or *Venkatesha* of *Tirupathi* in *Andhra Pradesh*. The attire of a *Dasa* is described as those who wear the triple *Nama* on the forehead, cover the head with a *Peta* or *Mundas*, wearing a white dothi and holding a cunch and bronze Gong (*Jagate*) a brass bowl (*Bavanasi*) and identify themselves in the form of a flagpost in front of a temple. He also takes part in the capacity of a priest and attends religious rituals or festivals

observed in several houses of the village. He also discharges the duties of *Hariseve* (service to God Hari) by collecting the pot money saved in the name of god Thimmappa of Tirupathi and remits the same at the temple. He also accompanies those devotees who go to Tirupathi to offer the so collected money to the god.

Devadiga: Holding the oil lamp during the festivals, serving as pipers and drummers is their profession who are called as Devadiga, or Moyi or Sheregara. They follow the Aliyakattu system of inheritance. Their main balis are *Adyaran*, *Sidiyan*, *Kayaran*, *Kundaran*, *Uppen*, *Vaddaran*, *Salyan*, *Gujaran*, *Shreeyan*, *Bangera* etc. The marriages are performed under the leadership of the clan head called *Gurikara*. Since they are participating in specific activities in local temples, they do not have exclusive clan deity.

Daivajna Brahmana: They are also known as Sonara, Konkana Sonara, Sonara Shetagara, Shet etc. Their traditional occupation is trade in diamonds, gold and silver ornaments. They are said to be migrated from Maharashtra to the coastal region through Goa. Their mother tongue is Konkani. They have seven gotras such as *Vasishta*, *Vishwamitra*, *Atri* etc. and they have family names such as *Revankar*, *Raikar*, *Sanu*, *Neelavar* etc. They have their own priests who perform the sacramental rituals. They worship *Hayagreeva* as their clan God and also believe in local gods and deities. *Upakarma*, *Tulasipooja*, *Anantha Nomp* are the main rituals they celebrate. They belong to the Sode monastery of Udipi. However, recently some have established separate monastery of Shaiva tradition.

Gatti : They formerly served the Queen of Ullala Rani Abbaka, who later have opted agriculture as main occupation. Their balis are *Kojjera*, *Bangera*, *Kayyera*, *Suvadi* and *Anner* they are called as Gatti (*Holadavar*). Marriages in same bali is prohibited. They speak Tulu language and follow *Aliyakattu*. Their caste headman is called *Nayga* or *Melanta* under the guidance of him marriages are performed. They worship the God somanatha and other deities.

Ganiga : They are oil makers and also are called *Sapalya*, *Sapaliga* etc. They speak Tulu and follow *Aliyakattu*. The names of their balis are *Mendan*, *Bangera*, *Salyan* etc. Now their traditional profession is no more continued.

Gangadikara Vokkaliga : They are found to be a distinct caste in Padupanamburu of D.K. District. They were the soldiers of Kalyanappa who revolted against British and after his defeat escaped from being

caught and settled near Mulki. They speak Kannada and are engaged in selling bangles and hence are known also as balegaras. They have surnames of Nayaka, Rao etc. They have vedic *upanayana*, *Shraddha* etc and recently started marital relationships with the *kote kshatriyas*. (For further details see Dakshinada Sirinadu p.921).

Gudigara: The artisan caste who make artistic ornaments of Srigandha (Sandalwood), Tusk (Ivory), stones etc follow the traditions and rituals of Brahmins. They have the *gotra* system and have the Kaushika, Gautama, Kaundinya, Jamadgni gotras. They celebrate Deepavali, Asthami, Tulasi habba, Navarathri and other festivals etc.

Gowda : The Gowdas of Sulya region in the district are migrants from the Hassan region. They use a variant of Kannada dialect known as *Gauda kannada* or *Arebase*. In addition to this they know Kannada and Tulu also. They use Kannada script. Agriculture is their main occupation. Siddavesha or *Purusharakunitha (purer)* is their traditional folk dance. They had caste *panchayath* assembled at Kattemane. The original main house of the joint family was called as *Taravadu mane* and the Guttu houses were known as *Ayanmane*. During the marriages they should be paid 10 ½ rupees as 'Tera' and out of this 6¼ rupees should be given to *Gurumata* as *Gurupana*. The deceased ancestors are worshipped as *Gurukarnuraru*. They worship the *Vaidika* Brahminic Gods and the local deities.

The gowdas who are living in parts of Belthangadi and Puttur are said to have migrated to Dakshina Kannada from Moodigere in Chikkamagalur District and also from Sakaleshpur and Belur in Hassan District, about 300 years ago. They speak kannada and worship kalabyraveshwara and follow Adichunchanagiri Mat. At present there are about over 2000 families living in the district. Their main occupation being agriculture. They are basically non-vegetarians. According to traditional belief since the Moodigere Taluk was suffering from severe famine and also heavy rains during great part of the year, some of these families migrated to the Dakshina Kannada District below the ghats. They normally cremate the dead bodies.

Holeya: Being notified as scheduled castes they are mainly engaged in agricultural labour. They follow *Aliyakattu* custom and have *balis* such as *Ballaldanna*, *Karkodedanna*, *Kumardanna*, *Umardanna* etc. Their mother tongue is tulu. They practice pollution for certain days like others during birth and death. They do not have priestly class. The customs of marriage are conducted by Maternal Uncle. They follow the custom of cremation.

They celebrate most of the festivals like Deepavali etc., and sing paddanas while beating *Dudi* (a small drum). The *Karangol* is a special folk dance performed by them. Their huts are called *Kel*, or *Budaro*.

Heggade : The chieftains of the Vijayanagara army were appointed as royal representatives in Tulunadu (*Dalapathi*). Agriculture was their main occupation. In every village there was *Mudpuri* house (*Guttina - mane*) and in the leadership of Heggade the caste *panchayaths* were assembled. *Bale bali*, *Hadlubali*, *Kandlu bali*, *Tolara bali*, *Kawdchi bali*, *Gangar bali*, *Dandigan bali* and *Heggana bali* are their balis. Their mother tongue is Kannada and they follow Aliyakattu.

Jogi: The Jogi tradition had originated from the *Mathsyendranatha* of *Natha* cult. They have caste panchayat system and the head is called *Gurikara* or *Kotwala*. They followed *makkalakattu*, that is, patrilineal system of inheritance. The new born is named and kept in the cradle by the grandmother on 11th or 12th day. The suffix *Natha* is added with the names of boys. On the same day the ceremony of making hole to the ears takes place. On the 40th day, the *Bananthi*, the new mother, participates in the rite of touching the well. When a girl attains puberty, then she is kept aloof for three days and on the fourth day, they perform purificatory rites by the priests. In case of boys, before they attain sixteen years, the priests of the monastery perform the *Nadi Pavitri Dharane* (like upanayana or thread wearing ceremony). During marriage, the bride and bridegroom are made to stand on the heap of white rice on the plantain leaves. They make a small cave in the pit for burrying and the dead body is kept there with two small earthen lamps before burrial.

Kulala : Moolya, Handa and Kumbara are the alternative names of *Kulalas*. Making earthen pots is their traditional occupation. *Bagettinnaya*, *Bonnannaya*, *Pulletinnaya*, *Salannaya*, *Bangerannaya*, *Kundalannaya*, *Pangalannaya*, *Kurmarannaya*, *Kellarannaya*, *Hirivannaya*, *Upparannaya*, *Pergade Bannaya*, *Udbarannaya*, *Kochappabannaya* etc., are the names of their balis. Marriage alliance between persons belonging to the same bali is prohibited. The dialect of Kulal's is Tulu in Dakshina Kannada (part of Kundapura is kannada) and they follow the matriarchal Aliyakattu System of inheritance. Who speaks kannada are followed makkala kattu. Marriages are celebrated under the guidance of *Gurikara* of joint family.

Kottari : The meaning of Kottari is the official of stock room. In olden days they served as supervisors of the stockrooms of the Jaina and Banta kings in the big houses of the Jamindars. Because of this profession they seem to have good contacts with the Jains and Bants.

But now the Kottaris are found as caste-communities in Tulunadu. They are now engaged in agriculture and follow all the customs and rituals of Aliyakattu.

Koraga : The Koragas are one among the aboriginals of Tulunadu. According to a legend the valiant Hubasika was the king of Koraga community. He was defeated by the local kings after which the Koragas left the villages and entered into forests as nomadic hunters. In course of time they settled in some places and were engaged in occupations such as basket making, collection of forest products like honey and cultivation. They have three internal groups namely Ande-koraga, Soppukoraga and Kapada-Koraga. They follow Aliyakattu sytem. Their houses are called Koppa or Kotya. On special occasions they dance to the tunes of flute and Eerana (drum). The chief of the clan known as Gurikara dispenses justice in the *panchayath*, leads the marriages and other traditional rituals. The woman after delivery has to stay secluded with the child for five days in separate huts. The naming of the child is based on the name of the day of its birth. In the marriage the bridegroom is made to sit on the *mudi* of rice while the bride is made to sit on the basket (*Hedige*) which has lesser height. The Gurikara of bridegroom's clan ties the Karimani (the ornament symbolizing marriage) to the bride and decorate her with leg finger rings. They followed the custom of burial of the dead body which was covered or veil in a blanket (*Kambali*) and tied to a single wooden log and carried to the burial ground. They had the custom of '*sudusudda*' as a form of penance, according to this, accused men or women should comeout from the burning huts. Koraga Taniya is their deity and during the Kola there should not be any type of light.

Maratha: Also known as Marata Kshatriyas they are said to be migrants from Maharashtra to Bekalakote and later settled in Dakshina Kannada district. Traditionally they are agriculturists. Pawar, Bahuman, Lad, Bhonsle, Chawhan, Banerji are some of their surnames. Their mother tongue is Marati. Their practices regarding birth, death and puberty of girl are much in common with others. They worship both the *vaidika* gods and also the local deities such as *guliga*, *naga* etc. Their clan deity is Ambabhavani.

Malekudia : They were originally settled in deep forests called *Male* and hence are called Malekudias. Recently they have left forests and settled in villages. Now they live by basket making, collecting and selling forest products, agriculture and even by entering into the services of governmental and private institutions. *Bangera*. *Balasyare*, *Moolyare*,

Gunderi etc are the *Balis*. They practice *bali* exogamy and Aliyakattu system of inheritance. They have caste *panchayath* system and the chief is called 'Gaudru'. They believe that *Parameshwara* is their clan god and also worship *Panjurli*, *Varnara Panjurli*, *Kallurti*, *Gulika* and such other deities. They are being devotees of Tirupati and conduct 'Harsaya' (*Hariseve*) worship of Venkataramana by inviting Dasayya.

Mugera: They are presently identified as scheduled castes and traditionally lived in the outskirts of the villages, fringes of hill and forest. Hunting, toddy tapping and agricultural labour were their main occupations. Their mother tongue is Tulu. They are regionally called by different names such as *Mera*, *Muggera*, *Mogera*, *Mugara* and so on. If and when the twins are born they are named as *Mudda-Kalala* among them. The names of their *balis* are *Arpudanna*, *Uppenna*, *Eradanna*, *Kormer*, *Bangera*, *Manjadanna*, *Maradanna*, *Marder* etc. They follow Aliyakattu system. They believe the cultural heros namely *Muggerlu* deities as their ancestors and symbolically worship their bow, arrow and sword. They celebrate *Muggerla Kola* annually.

Mogaveera : Also known as *Marakalas* they are having fishing as traditional occupation. Their mother tongue is Tulu. The names of their *balis* are *Ameen*, *Putran*, *Salyan*, *Karkera*, *Tingalaya*, *Kanchan*, *Veendan*, *Suvarna*, *Kotian*, *Bangera*, *Kundar*, *Kangen* etc. They follow Aliyakattu custom of inheritance. All rituals of marriage, birth, death etc are performed under the guidance of *Gurikara* according to Tulu customs. They cremate the death body and throw the ashes into the river or sea on 12th day. They celebrate all Hindu festivals and worship local gods and deities. Before starting fishing after the end of Mansoon they have a custom of pouring milk into the sea under the leadership of the Guru of Jogi Monastery of Kadri.

Myala : They belong to scheduled caste category and are found in Sulya, Puttur and Belthangadi taluks. There are three stratified divisions among them namely *Maleyali Myala*, *Tulu Myala* and *Kaje Myala*. Tulu Myala are also called as *Kote Myala*. It is said that in ancient times they built forts and ruled the country. Living in the fringes of forests they depend on agricultural labour for livelihood. The names of their *balis* are *Bangerebari*, *Elekannebari*, *Nayarebari* etc. They have caste *Panchayath* system and follow patrilineal rule of inheritance. The main house clan where the family god is preserved and worshipped is called *Ain-mane*. Widow remarriage and divorce are approved in their caste. They practice pollution for five days at the time of birth and during puberty of girl. At the time of death the purification called *Bojja* on 11th day and the dead

soul is added with the ancestors on 16th day. *Manju* is their clan God and they also worship *Kalkuda*, *Kallurti* and *guliga* deities. They celebrate *Vishu (Bisu)* the new year day, *Deepavali* and *Keddasa* festivals.

Nalke: In Tulu language, the term *Nalike* implies *natya* or dance. Their traditional occupation is dancing by wearing costumes and being possessed of the *Bhutas* or deities. They have another section called *Ajilas*. They also do subsidiary occupations such as making of baskets, mats out of bamboo, *muttale* a form of cap made out of the leaves of arecanut etc for their livelihood. Some of them work as agricultural labourers. They follow patrilineal inheritance system and have *balis* like *saliyan*, *Bangera*, *Kirodinnaya*, *Kurumberannaya* etc. They celebrate the festivals as per tulu tradition. In the rainy season children are dancing by wearing costumes like *Atikadarja*, *Girikanye* etc., and singing with the instrument called *Tembare* in front of every house.

Padmashali: They are traditionally weavers and, are also called *Shettigara*, *Jada*, *Neygi* etc. As per the legend, they were brought by the king of Barakur from other country some 700 years back. They have seven *balis* such as *Kartanakol*, *Chorada*, *Shamada*, *Kaudunji*, *Kadamanokal*, *Sirin* etc. They practice *bali* exogamy. Their marriages are celebrated under the leadership of the trustees of their clan temple. *Veerabhadra* and *Durgaparameshwari* are their clan deities. Before fixing the matrimonial alliance, they have to take permission from the community heads. They use a language called *Shali*, which is a mixture of Kannada, Tamil, Malayali and Telugu. This also indicates that the *Padmashalis* are immigrants to this district.

Parava: They are called *Paravas* as they sing *Paddanas* by beating a drum made of leather called *paray*. They are the possessors of *Bhuta* deities such as *Koti-Chennaya*, *Baidyerle*, *Kalkuda Kallurti*, *Manibale* etc. They are the singers of *Sandhi- Paddanas* during the celebrations at *Koti-Chennaya Garadi* (shrine). They also follow patrilineal system of inheritance and have *balis* called *Bangera*, *Saliyan*, *Pulyatan* etc. On the day of naming ceremony, the name of child is uttered for the first time by its Grand parents.

Parivara Bants : Being the servants (*Bants*) in the immediate circle (*Parivara*) of kings these people are known as *Parivara Bants*. They use *Naika* as another surname. They follow patrilineal system of inheritance. Like the *Gotra* or *Bali* among other castes, they have place name based 18 *santana-kramas* such as *Talangere*, *Beerantabailu*, *Malangeri*, *Patla*, *Mali*, *Agra*, *Kurvelu*, *Amal (Ameiy)*, *Adooru*, *Kottichettu* and so on. They

practice *santana* exogamy. They do not have specific clan god. They worship local gods and deities. They invite Brahmin priests to officiate the marriage. Being agriculturists, they celebrate the rituals related to cultivation such as *Bisu*, *Kural*, *Pebal*, *Kaveri Sankramana* etc., on the day of Ugadi they worship god in the home by putting varieties of fruits in front of God, called *Kani-Iduvudu*.

Pambada: The *Pambadas* are the possessor – performers of the traditionally famous royal deities of Tulunadu such as *Ullakulu*, *Attavaradeyyangalu*, *Kinnimana* – Poomani etc. Their women also help during such celebrations. They have two sections such as *Baila* – *Pambada* and *Badai* – *Pambada*. They are dependent on cultivation and agricultural labour. Their mother tongue is tulu and traditionally they follow Aliyakattu custom of inheritance. They believe that their ancestor was Pambadevi.

Ramakshatriya : They are said to be originally Shilahara kshatriyas who left Konkan region and settled in north and south districts of coastal region as protectors of forts. Therefore they are also called as Kote kshatriyas. Being the worshippers of the God Ramanatha, they are also named as Ramakshatriyas which gave them distinct identity from other kshatriyas. Agriculture and protection of forts were their main occupations. They have 12 *gotras* such as Vishwamitra, Bharadwaja, Jamadagni etc. They have some divisions namely, *Mijli*, *Vallenne*, *Sakkare*, *Gaude* etc. They belong to *Smartha* tradition and worship various clan Goddesses and Ramanatha (Shiva) as clan God. At home they talk rustic Kannada. Their rituals are conducted with *Vedic* procedures.

Shaliya : Their traditional occupation is weaving. They are called as *chaliya*, *Taliya*, *shale*, *Sali* and so on. They follow Aliyakattu and have 18 *balis* such as *Anchari*, *Badiyari*, *Konkani*, *Tarrti*, *Moranda*, *Koovakkad*, *Mangi*, *Choyiyandi*, *Kekadath (Kekad)*, *Padimigar*, *Kottarillam*, *Kotlum veedum*, *Narappatti*, *Pudukudi*, *Torappanmar*, *Chandari*, *Kuvarta* and *Nyandamar*. They perform different rituals on the occasions of birth, death etc., Bhagavathi is their clan goddess and they specially celebrate Vishu and Onam.

Gauda Saraswata Brahmana: They are migrated from Goa to Dakshina Kannada district during 17-18 century. They have some divisions such as *chitrapura*, *Saraswata*, *Gauda saraswata* and *Kudala Deshastha Saraswata*. Among the Rajapura saraswats who have come from *Bhalavalikars* of Ratnagiri district, a subsect division is found namely *Bhalavalikars*. The Chitrapura monastery is for Chitrapura

saraswats, Kashimatha (monastery) is for Gouda saraswats, the Kavale (Goa) mata is for Rajapura saraswats, and the Parthagali mata is for Kudalas. While Konkani language is spoken by the Chitrapura and Gauda saraswats, the Marathi mixed Konkani is spoken by the Rajapura and Kudala saraswats. They have engaged themselves in Agriculture, business, banking and education. Except the priestly class who are vegetarians all others are habituated to mixed food. But during the ritual occasions they take pure vegetarian food. In their marriage tradition there is a condition that Maternal Uncle should participate.

Vishwakarma: The Vishwakarmas trace themselves as descendants of the sage Bhavana. They are also called as Vishwabrahmana, Achars, Panchalas and so on. It is said that the Vishwakarma sect was propagated in the coastal Karnataka by the Swamiji of Anegondi monastery. They have villagewise community units and the head is called Gurikara. He had power to conduct caste Panchayath. They have gotras such as *sanaga*, *sanatana*, *Ahabhoovana*, *Pratnasa* and *Suparnasa*. Their traditional occupation is related to iron, stone, Gold etc. They practice sagotra exogamy and follow patrilineal custom of inheritance. The Maternal Uncle has importance in marriage celebrations. They practice pollution for certain days on the occasions of birth, death and the girls attaining puberty. They have their own caste priests to perform rituals. They worship Kalkuda and Kallurti deities along with their clan goddess Kalikambe or Kamma. They follow shakti cult and celebrate special pooja during Navarathri and carry the cash offerings to the God of Tirupati and they perform most of the Hindu and regional festivals, like Deepavali, Uthana Dwadashi etc.,

FESTIVALS

Annual festivals of Gods and deities in villages are taking place with all fan-fare and grandeur. The notable among them are the temple festivals of Manjunatha of Kadri, Dharmasthala, Mangaladevi temple of Mangalore, Kukke subrahmanya, Puttur Mahalingeshwara, Kajor Dargah Shareef etc.

Though most of the rites and rituals of temple festivals take place on *vaidika* traditions, the celebration of local deities takes place according to the local customs. The temple festival begins with the raising of *Garuda* built like a big naked man picture in the cloths on the pole in front of the temple to which all the agricultural produces of the village is tied. The end of the festival is marked by the sports, cock-fight, *Kambala*, *chendata* etc. During the celebration of village temple festivals the people of all castes

have specific duties to perform. The specialities of temple festivals in Dakshina Kannada District is elaborated here with the example of Shishila temple festival. Here there is a custom of performing a ritual known as 'Payyoli'. Two Billava youths has to act as if they are fighting with swords and at that time the elites of temple pacify them and stop the fight. The prayer of all to settle peace had Symbolic significance. The Kodyapade is another ritual according to which worship was offered to Jangamadevi (Vanarani that is queen of Forest) on a stone called Kodyapade (*Kodyakallu*) in Kapila river on the following day of raising *Garuda*. The ritual includes giving food to the fishes in the river. During the process of whole worship all the four, namely, the Vaidika priest, the deity priest, drum beater and the light holder (Patali) should tie their mouths by cloth as they are not expected to talk.

The geological formation of the kudremukh hills resembling the face of a horse has been traditionally described as a symbol of Goddess Bhootha. According to tradition during the annual fair, the person performing the Bhootha dance, wear a horse shaped face costume made out of palm leaves and dances before the procession of the deity under trans. He also eats boiled horsegram while dancing with devotion. It is a custom to store the ingredients such as rice, jaggery, co-conut, vegetables and several pulses collected during the *jathra* in a store room. The so preserved riped pulses are distributed among the devotees and who use them for sowing in their fields. It is believed that pulses sow used give a bumper crop during the course of the year. One more mystic practice observed during the *Jathra* time may be noted here. According to which a 'Keelaya' and 'Kapa' who belong to the down trodden class perform a ritual called 'Boluwidhi' of the shishila cult under the supervision of the village headman or gowda. Later, both of them suppose to spend nine nights (Navarathri) in a isolated and calm place. After returning to the village they accept the offerings made to the god and hold the nine bronze faces decorated with Vaishnava symbols and run by shouting the name of the god to a place called 'bolukana' under the supervision of the Gowda. There the one 'Kapa' picks up the red hot iron rod and places it on the forehead of his colleague 'Keelaya' till the blood oozes out from it. (later on sandal wood paste would be applied to heal this wound) next day This 'Keelaya' and 'Kapa' wear the red colour dress and holding a dagger in hand and make sound through a percussion instrument called 'Thembare' and both visit several houses in the village in the company of the Gowda. The household people offer rice coconut, pepper, tamarind and betel leaves

with great devotion. With this the traditional customs ends (for details refer to the souvenir 'Koranthayana'-2000).

At polali temple the tall image of Rajarajeshwari measuring about more than nine feet is known for its impressive character. A month long annual *jathra* festival held in the name of goddess Rajarajeshwari is famous for religious observance and procession (Uthsav) of the diety. On the Makara Sankramana day during the Meena month the Jathra begins with hoisting of the flag, also called 'Kodi' and the day on which it concludes will not be known even to the temple authorities. Actually it will be resolved by an astrologer of puthige through the method of '*Mane Nirnaya*' (questioning by sitting over a wooden piece called *mane*). This custom varies annually till the last day of *Jathra* as it presents a variety of rituals. During all the days of the *Jathra*, the goddess Rajarajeshwari will be carried in a wooden chariot taken in a procession and will be offered with regular sacrifices and the procession ends at the temple of Subrahmanya. Such kind of special ceremonies are very common in the Bhootha temples and also temples of Tulunadu. One important ritual is '*Chandata* procession'. (playing with the ball decorated with flowers) which will be witnessed by thousands of devotees. The size of this ball or *chendu* is interesting and it is locally known as '*Polali chandu*' (for details see *Sanchaya*, page No.125).

Dakshina Kannada district is also known for annual Urus festivals in which large number of devotees take part. For instance the urus of Kajor Dargha Shariff at Ullala, where in even the Hindus actively participate and this is considered as a significant event of communal harmony. Dharmasthala, a famous pilgrim centre for Hindus celebrates annually "*Laksha Deepothsava*" and on important festival called '*Mahanadavali*' held once in 12 years is an important religious celebration. It was held in the years 1886, 1909 and 1951 and after a lapse of 54 years it was held in great grandeur and pomp in the year 2005. During this festival several traditional practices such as cutting of a plantain bunch also called *Muhurtha* of the *Love kamba* and other folk rituals are observed during the annual *Jathra*. Alongwith this a special ritual called '*Chapparasure*' will also be held. In the famous Kukke Subrahmanya *Jathra* a huge cattle fair is held.

The entire district thus offers to the visitors a variety of religious rituals during the Jathras and Urus. Some of the practices attract both social and religious research oriented studies, undertaken by the several universities and research scholars. A detailed list of *Jathras*/Urus held at different places given in the following table :

God or Saint in whose name festival is held	Place where festival or Urus is held	Month	Duration	Rough estimate of people assemble there
Puttur Taluk				
Madaga Janardana	Kunjaru Padnoor	January	2 day	8,000
Sahasralingeshwara	Uppinangadi	Feb-March	3 day	10,000
Mahakali	Uppinangadi	April	1 day	5,000
Mahalingeshwara	Puttur Kasaba	April	9 day	1 lakh
Durga parameshwari, Mahisamardhini	Keyyuru	March	3 day	5,000
Belthangadi				
Ullaya Ullalthe	Kutthottu, Bangady	March	4 day	4,000
Shantinatheshwara	Bangady Indabettu	January	1day	2,000
Dargah Shareef Kajooru	Mitthabagilu	April	7 day	1,00,000
Mahalingeshwara Manjunateshwara	Venoor Dharmasthala Lakshadeepostva	April March December	9 day 3 day 1week	5,000 50,000 1,00,000
Anatheshwara	Balla manja	December	2 day	5,000
Lokanatheshwara	Nidigal kanyadi	April	5 day	5,000
Kolli Durga-parameshwari	Mittha bagilu	March-April	8 day	8,000
Ullakulu ullalthe	Mittabailu sanjipa	March	5 day	25,000
Sulya Taluk				
Koti Chennaya baidaru	Yenmoor	March	3 day	10,000
Kukke Subrahmanya	Subrahmanya	November	9 day	1,00,000
Chennakeshava	Sulya Kasaba	January	10 day	20,000
Mahishamardhini	Ajjavara	April	5 day	4,500

God or Saint in whose name festival is held	Place where festival or Urus is held	Month	Duration	Rough estimate of people assemble there
Mallikarjuna	Peraje Thodikana	March - April May	20 day 10 day	15,000 10,000
Parivara Panchalingeshwara	Panja	February	7day	10,000
Mangalore Taluk				
Mangaladevi	Mangalore thota	October	9 day	25,000
Mariyamma	Marigudi Bolara	October	8 day	10,000
Somanatha	Someshwara Kotekar	March-April	5 day	6,000
Kondana Pilichamundi	Kotekar	May	3 day	20,000
Brahma baidar-kala garadi	Kankanadi	December or January	4 day	6,000
Kadri Temple	Kadri	December	1 day	25,000
Mariyamma	Boluru	February	----	40,000
Somanatha	Someshwara-Kotekar	March-April	5 day	6,000
Jumma masidi-vellyabba	Manjanadi	April		10,000
Madadi Shareef Dargah	Ullala	March	30 day	2,00,000
Anantha Padmanabha	Kudupu	August	1 day	5,000
Balavandi	Paduperar	February	3 day	5,000
Padumanthaya	Shibaruru Delantabettu	December	7	20,000
Nandaneshwara	Panamboor	March	3 day	5,000
Durgaparameshwari	Bappanadu	March	7 day	35,000
Abbaga Daraga mahalingeswara	Kavatthuru	April	5day	50,000
Durga parameshwari Kateel	Kondemula	April	8	70,000

God or Saint in whose name festival is held	Place where festival or Urus is held	Month	Duration	Rough estimate of people assemble there
Bantwala Taluk				
Karinjeshwara Parvathi Parameshwara	Kavalamooduru	Maha-Shivarathri	5	50,000
Garuda Mahakali	Arala	February	19	-
Venkatramana	Bantwala kasaba	March	-	-
Mahalingeshwara	Bantwala kasaba	April	-	-
Laxmi Narashimha	Kadeshwalya	April	-	25,000
Panolibailu kallurti	Sajipa mooda	November	-	10,000
Ullakulu	Sajipa nadu	April	-	10,000
Rajarajeshwari	Kariyangala(Polali)	April	-	1,00,000
Raktheshwari	B. Mooda	March	-	-
Thodakukkinar	Balepuni	April	-	-
Panchalingeswara	Vitla	January	14 and 21	30,000
Anantheshwara	Vitla	November		15,000

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CHAPTER 4

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Dakshina Kannada district, based on the geographical conditions can be divided in to Coastal region, Central region and Western Ghat region (Western Ghats range found to the western side of the State is in the eastern border of the district and Arabian Sea is situated towards the west). The Western Ghats, which have extended in many parts, to the central and coastal region as created valleys. In the central region there are number of hillocks and valleys. This is the prime agriculture land of the district. In this region primarily Areca, Cashew, Rubber, Coconut and Paddy cultivation is undertaken and to a smaller extent fruits and vegetables are also being cultivated. The rivers which flow from the western Ghat region create flood situation during monsoon. The plants that are on the slopes of the Ghat section will be transported from one place to the other by this flood water. The cultivation of crops on either side of the river bed is uncertain during the monsoon season due to the flood situation. However the organic matter that accumulated due to the flood increases the fertility status and helps the subsequent crops. The silt and stones deposition, due to flood, in the river bed results in the shallow depth of the river and this has worsened the flood situation on

* This chapter also includes information on Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services and Fisheries.

either side of the river bed. Deposition on silt in the plain land makes the land unsuitable for crop cultivation. During the summer season the water level in most of the rivers reduces to minimum or gets dried up. However the water found in the sub-surface level on either side of the river bed helps in providing the irrigation.

Three types of Soils are found in the Dakshina Kannada district viz 1) Coastal sand and alluvial, 2) Laterite soil and 3) Red clay soil and also coastal alkaline/ saline soil found here and there.

Coastal Sand and Alluvial: This soil can be found all along the Western Ghat region. Soil particles size varies from the bigger size sand to loam and clay. Water holding capacity of this soil is poor. Generally this type of soil is low in alkalinity and phosphorous.

Laterite Soil: This type of soils is found in the entire coastal area with the undulating topography. Alkalinity and silica are found in low level. Top soil is characterized by the presence of small gravels and big sized sand particles. Soil is acidic in nature with poor water holding capacity. The drainage capacity is more and phosphorous, potash and calcium are found in less quantity.

Red Clay Soil: These soils are found in moderately slope / undulated and in the foot hill region. Usually soil is red in colour. In some places red mixed yellow colour is also seen. Soil particle varies from sand to sand mixed with small stones in size. This soil is also acidic in nature with low level of phosphorous, potash and calcium.

Soils of Dakshina Kannada district can also be classified as 1) Clayey soil, 2) Coastal soil, 3) laterite soil and 4) forest black soil. In these soils Potash is found in low level, phosphorous is in medium and nitrogen is in high levels. The silt level is more in coastal region and continuous efforts have to be made to get successful crop. One of the main problem of the region is burning out of the organic matter present in the soil by the continuous exposure to the bright sun light in the most part of the years. The other problem of laterite soil is, acidic nature of the soil with higher levels of the iron and zinc leads to non-availability of plant nutrients due to fixation. As a result, though the recommended levels of fertilizers are used achieving the expected crop production will be a difficult task.

The common phenomena in the district is that the top fertile soils gets eroded and reaches the ocean by the over flowing rivers due to the incessant rain during the monsoon, resulting in lower fertility status of the soils. As a result Calcium gets drained away from the soil and soil

becomes acidic. These acidic soils are not suitable for overall development of plants. Hence, achieving better results in agriculture production in these soils by adopting the intensive agriculture practices is not possible. The erosion of top soil and fertile humus, necessitates the application/recuperation of these materials to do successful farming.

Though this region receives more rain, major portion of the annual rainfall is experienced in a particular season. Hence, cultivation of all the cultivable land in all the three seasons of the year is not possible. During rainy season also the distribution of the rain is not uniform and generally farmer's experience difficulty when there is no rain for 10 to 15 days continuously. In the absence of irrigation facilities through tanks, wells and other means of lifting water, agriculture is entirely dependant on nature which will be a problem for the farmers. In majority of the places water level in the tanks and wells starts decreasing by November and gets dried up in April-May. Hence, these means of irrigation are also not much useful. Generally, when there is no first rain by the April end or May month, sowing will be a problem in more than 75 per cent of the area. If the monsoon does not start by the first week of June, successful paddy cultivation will also be difficult. Though the rivers flowing in the district originates in Western Ghats and joins Arabian Sea the water level gets reduced to minimum after December. Hence, these are not helpful for irrigation. In contrast these rivers creates problem by submerging the thousands of hectares of area in flood water on either sides of the riverbed during the monsoon. The back water of sea enters into the rivers after January and this salt water creates problems in some of the areas.

All the three seasons' viz. rainy season, winter and summer season are diverse in nature due to varied weather conditions and all the crops can not be grown in all the seasons. Use of specific variety of a specific crop for a particular agro-climatic situation is necessary. The weather condition is not so congenial to take up economic cultivation of profitable crops. Hence, farmers are forced to cultivate only few selected crops. The special feature of the region is small size of agricultural holdings and the non availability of contiguous cultivable paddy land. More than 80 per cent of the farmers are victims of this problem and their agriculture activity becomes economically not viable. This problem of size of agricultural holding has become major hurdle in achieving the success in agricultural development. Though efforts are made to instil confidence about modern methods, due to the smaller holding size with low

confidence on the modern technologies, desired results could not be achieved. In this region, which is dominated by small sized holding coupled with problematic soil, adoption of mixed cropping system will be of more useful to do profitable cultivation economically.

Analysis of agriculture cropping system reveals that present system is more of market/price oriented, rather than by adopting specific and appropriate balanced cropping system. As a result, every year farmers are experiencing low price situation in case of the produce produced in excess due to market glut. Since, everyone producing the same crops in the same season, supply of the agriculture produce in excess of demand during particular months of the year leads to the extremely low price scenario. In coastal region people tend to move to other places for their livelihood. As a result, labour shortage will be there during cultivation and harvesting season. Thus timely operation could not be taken up which will affect the crop production negatively. With all these problems, presence of good transport system and educated growers in the district, there is scope for agriculture development. As it is recorded in the imperial gazetteer "In South Canara agricultural practices and related information like selection of seedlings, rotation, decision on soil quality, seed selection, fertilizer dosage, water distribution system is not dependent on any written document/literature. The experiences and traditions followed over decades are adoptable for all types of the lands".

District, naturally with low fertile soils is having many hurdles in cultivating the crops. Ground water situation is not promising. The possibilities of Implementation of major irrigation schemes are also remote. Hence, with in the limited facilities, suitable crops have to be grown and by establishing the complimentary industries full employment needs to be ensured to the people of the district.

The private land property ownership concept/system was deep rooted in the minds of the people of the district in the pre- British period itself. During Tippu's period also this private property system was not destroyed. As part of this system tenant system was also presence in the district. During 14th century the cultivators were classified as '*Basic owners*', *Basic tenants and temporary tenants*,. The correspondence that took place between Kanara District Collectors and Revenue Board of the Madras province gives details about the problems of the tenancy system existed earlier. As per the 1921 census, over the years the cultivators' numbers had reduced and the tenant's number had increased.

Prior to the implementation of the land reforms act in 1974, Brahmanas, Bunts, and Jains were the major communities who had the land ownership. Among Brahmanas, *Havyakas*, *Sarasvathas*, *Gowdasarasvathas*, *Shivalli*, *Kota* and *Chitthapavana* Brahmanas were practicing the agriculture. Majority of the *Havyakas* were interested in Areca cultivation and their families can be found in some villages of Putturu taluk and also few villages of sulya taluk, even today. They were getting their paddy field cultivated either by the tenants or from the agriculture labours. In Mangalore taluk villages, the Paddy field owner's i.e. *Sarasvathas*, *Gowdasarasvathas* used to live in towns and were not interested in agriculture and they were considered as absentee land owners. *Shivalli*, *Kota* Brahmanas used to work in temples either as administrators / priests and were influential in the villages, they used to give their land on '*temporary tenant*' basis. *Chitthapavana* Brahmanas were having small land holdings and were cultivating their land on their own, hence, the land reforms act has not affected them much. Bunts who were influential as land owners in majority villages of all the talukas of the district were reported as main land owners by Mr. Sturrock in 1894. He also reported that Jains, who were the land owners in Belthangadi taluk, are not important in terms of numbers when compared to the other communities. Socially backward classes like *Billavas*, *Devadigas*, *Mogaveeras*, *Kulalas*, *Ganigas*, Muslims were working as tenants. Scheduled caste people were working as landless agriculture labours.

The important tenancy systems that were existing in the different parts of the district are Basic/permanent tenancy, Temporary tenancy, Time limit tenancy, and debt tenancy. Out of these Basic tenancy was predominant in areca gardens. In Basic tenancy once the terms and conditions were prescribed in writing owners were not able to change the conditions. In case of paddy cultivation generally *temporary tenancy* was in practice. In reality this was like annual tenancy system. In many cases tenants were not having the tenancy agreement with them. In case of *temporary tenancy system* security for the tenants used to be a mirage. While fixing the tenancy amount fertility of the soil, demand for tenancy, social relationship between would be tenant and the land owner and the condition of the field were used to be taken into consideration. In case of fertile land the rent was amounting to 6 to 12 '*mudis*' (each *mudi* weighing about little over 50 Kg) of rice per acre or equivalent quantity of paddy. In case of less fertile land it was between one to three '*mudis*' of rice per acre. The District collector had reported in 1895 itself to the Madras provincial government about gradual increase in rent to be paid

by the tenant under temporary tenancy system, in highly populated villages of Mangalore taluk. Apart from this the tenants had to work, with out wages, in the fields of the land owners, used to till the lands free of cost and offering the vegetables free of cost on annual basis. This had to be followed with out any deviation and fail. Hence, during 19th century and first half of the 20th century the economic condition of the temporary tenants were deteriorating and they were not interested to invest and improve the land. The burden of land rent and debt made their position no better than the land less agricultural labours.

As per the study conducted by Chandrashekara Damle on effect of land reforms on agriculture system in the district, the land reforms act of 1961, which had taken momentum in the State from 1957 itself, was implemented on 2nd October 1965. Protection of tenant's right, disciplinary action against forceful eviction and sealing on individual land holding were the main things brought into force. In 1974 the act was implemented with revolutionary changes. 1974 act which had come with a slogan "*Tiller is the Owner*" was considered as revolutionary act. In that act opportunity was provided to give ownership of the land to all the tenants. Land owners were restricted not to take back the land which was given on tenancy. This was the brave step taken to eradicate existing feudal system in rural areas by fixing the land ceiling only for 10 units. This act provided an opportunity to establish a judicial board of land reforms in order to give land owner ship to the tenant by considering the cultivation practices being done on the field, even in the absence of the records like tenant receipt, etc..

As per the 1974 amendments after 01.03.1974 entire tenancy land had come under the control of government. No body was allowed, except soldiers and navigators, to practice tenancy farming. Hence, transfer of land ownership in a bigger way could be done in the district. 1974 amendments had provided the support to the tenants' wish to become the land owners of the land which they were cultivating for so many years in the district. As per the amendments, the last date 31.12.1974 prescribed for submission of applications to Tribunal of land reforms was extended up to 30.06.1979 for the benefit of the tenants. They were allowed to submit the application even without stamps. The Tribunal of land reforms was bestowed with powers to accept application by the tenants even if they did not mention the survey number, area etc. and to take action against the land owners using the force to avoid forceful eviction and to fix the compensation. The tenant who obtained the right

of ownership was denied the rights to sell the land at least for next 15 years.

Last date for submission of declaration about cultivation by the tenant expired by 30th June 1979. The details of tenants in the erstwhile, undivided, Dakshina Kannada district is provided here:

* Tenants numbers in 1957	4,90,571
* Tenants numbers in 1971 census	70,591
* Total declaration submitted	1,76,235
* Applications disposed by the end of Aug. 1987	1,36,880

Agricultural Labourers

According to the 2001 Agricultural census, there were 8,41,509 main workers and 1,04,881 marginal workers and remaining 9,51,340 non workers in the district. Main workers are more in Mangalore taluk. In main workers 49,684 are cultivators, 42,566 members are agricultural labourers. In cultivators category 35,310 are males and 14,374 are females. In Agriculture labourers 28,046 are males and 14,520 are females. Cultivators and Agricultural labourers are more in Mangalore taluk. Taluk-wise details of Cultivators and Agricultural labourers are given in Table 4.1

Table 4.1 : Taluk wise Cultivators and Agricultural labourers

Taluk	Total	Total Cultivators			Total Agricultural labourers		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Mangalore	Total	16,774	11,835	4,939	15,936	9,748	6,188
Bantval	Total	12,916	9,246	3,670	11,785	8,221	3,564
Belthangadi	Total	13,920	10,472	3,448	12,015	8,489	3,526
Puttur	Total	5,348	3,321	2,027	2,349	1,356	993
Sullia	Total	726	436	290	481	232	249
Dakshina Kannada	Total	49,684	35,310	14,374	42,566	28,046	14,520

Source: District at a Glance, Dakshina Kannada District, 2003-2004, Mangalore.

Agricultural Land Holdings

As per the Agricultural census conducted in Dakshina Kannada district, land holdings of different social categories in the district are given in Table 4.2. The average size of the holdings has come down from one census to another. In 1970-71 it was 1.55 ha and reduced to 0.99

ha in 2000-01. The average land holdings size of Scheduled Caste has reduced from 0.81 ha to 0.5 ha, like that the average land holdings size of Scheduled Tribe has reduced from 1.17 ha to 0.75 ha. In general category area has reduced from 1.55 ha to 1.03 ha.

Table 4.2 : Social Category wise Average land holding size in the District (Area in ha)

Details	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01
Total	1.55	1.50	1.17	1.05	0.99
Scheduled Caste	0.81	0.59	0.53	0.50	0.50
Scheduled Tribe	1.12	1.04	0.92	0.82	0.75
General	1.55	1.33	1.21	1.09	1.03

Source: Agriculture census reports, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

In table 4.3, Category wise Average land holding size (Area in ha) in the district in different Agriculture Census are given here. It is found that Marginal holdings average area has reduced from 0.45 ha to 0.39 ha, small holdings average area has reduced from 1.41 ha to 1.40 ha Semi-medium holdings average area has reduced from 2.74 ha to 2.79 ha and large holdings average area has reduced from 24.34 ha to 17.46 ha. There is no change in size in case of medium category holdings.

Table 4.3 : Category wise Average size of land holdings (Area in ha) in the District as per Agricultural Censuses.

Details	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01
Marginal farmers	0.45	0.40	0.37	0.37	0.39
Small farmer	1.14	1.42	1.42	1.41	1.40
Semi-Medium	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.73	2.70
Medium	5.69	5.74	5.76	5.70	5.69
Large farmer	24.34	17.33	20.26	20.39	17.46

Source: Agriculture census reports, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

Taluk-wise details of the agricultural census of 1995-96 and 2000-01 are given in table 4.4 and 4.5. When we compare the details of 1995-96 and 2000-01 censuses, the total land holdings has increased from 1,35,199 to 1,72,607. Marginal land holdings number has increased from 89,299 to 1,19,330. In small holdings category there is an increase of 5,662 numbers. Almost for last four decades the number of small and

marginal farmers is considerable. The special feature of the region is small sized holdings and the non availability of contiguous cultivable paddy land. More than 80 per cent of the farmers are victims of this problem and their agriculture activity becomes economically not viable. In the district which is having considerable numbers of small farmers, the problem is that the small pieces these holdings are located in different places. This has become an obstacle in adopting modern technologies by making necessary investments.

It is observed that the majority of the small and marginal farmers can not sustain their livelihood purely on their agricultural income. Providing full employment for all the family members of the small and marginal farmers, who are in considerable number in the district, is a problem. The objective of the Comprehensive agriculture development programme is to increase the income by encouraging the subsidiary occupation which is complementary to the agriculture. The consolidation act of 1966 is in force in the district land. The objective of this act is to avoid the fragmentation of agriculture land and to consolidate the very small and economically non viable holdings. As per the Act fixed size of the holding is prescribed for different Agricultural holdings. Provision is also there to consolidate small holdings. Though several years have passed, still progress has to be made in this direction.

Table 4.4: Talukwise Agricultural land holding details 1995-96 (Area in ha)

	Details	Bantval	Belthangadi	Mangalore	Puttur	Sulya	Total
Less than 1 ha	Nos.	23,228	13,903	22,461	18,789	10,918	89,299
	Area	8,610	6,963	7,264	8,201	4,565	35,603
1-2 ha	Nos.	6,791	6,625	4,344	5,944	3,613	27,317
	Area	9,510	9,447	6,119	8,331	5,129	38,536
2-4 ha	Nos.	3,358	3,157	2,573	2,270	1,659	13,017
	Area	9,173	8,549	7,031	6,094	4,552	35,399
4-10 ha	Nos.	1,302	1,116	1,058	716	774	4,966
	Area	7,433	6,298	5,967	4,028	4,492	28,218
More than 10 h	Nos.	150	151	128	71	100	600
	Area	2,109	8,080	1,932	1,040	1,531	14,692
Total	Nos.	34,829	24,952	30,564	27,790	17,064	1,35,199
	Area	36,835	39,337	28,313	27,694	20,269	1,52,448

Source: Agriculture Census Report, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

**Table 4.5 : Taluk wise Agriculture land holding Details 2000-01
(Area in ha)**

Sl.No.	Details	Bantval	Belthan- gadi	Manga- lore	Puttur	Sulya	Total
1.	<i>Margtnal holdings (Less than 01 ha)</i>						
	Nos.	25,151	19,038	35,849	25,366	13,926	1,19,330
	Area	9,682	8,810	11,806	10,840	6,032	47,140
2.	<i>Small holdings (01 - 02 ha)</i>						
	Nos.	6,744	7,263	7,321	7,246	4,465	33,039
	Area	9,519	10,087	10,316	10,069	6,339	46,330
3.	<i>Semi- Medium holdings (02 - 04 ha)</i>						
	Nos.	3,151	3,026	4,195	2,311	1,788	14,471
	Area	8,490	8,176	11,416	6,160	4,865	39,107
4.	<i>Medium holdings (04 - 10 ha)</i>						
	Nos.	1,130	989	1,617	689	743	5,168
	Area	6,386	5,636	9,310	3,789	4,260	29,381
5.	<i>Large holdings (More than 10 ha)</i>						
	Nos.	143	131	170	53	101	598
	Area	1,927	3,703	2,624	773	1,430	10,457
6.	<i>Total number of holdings</i>						
	Nos.	36,319	30,447	49,153	35,665	21,023	1,72,607
	Area	36,004	36,412	45,472	31,631	22,926	1,72,445

Source: Agriculture Census Report, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

Table 4.6 : Land use pattern in the District 1999-2000 to 2000- 2002

Sl. No.	Details / Pattern	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
1	Total Geographical area			
	a. As per Surveyors Inspection	4,77,149	4,77,149	4,77,149
	b. As per Village Records	4,77,149	4,77,149	4,77,149
2.	Forest	1,28,643	1,28,476	1,28,476
3.	Area not available for cultivation	1,15,643	1,16,146	1,18,889
	a. Area under non-agriculture purpose	34,933	34,006	32,791
	b. Barren/Un-culturable land	19,384	19,350	19,350

Sl. No.	Details / Pattern	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
4.	Other Culturable land (Excluding Fallow land)	87,233	86,256	84,544
	a. Culturable fallow land	34,933	34,006	32,791
	b. Permanent Pastures and Grazing land	19,384	19,350	19,350
	c. Land under misc. trees and groves	32,916	32,900	32,403
5.	Fallow Land			
	a. Current Fallow	12,795	12,587	11,542
	b. Other fallow land	7,398	7,294	6,451
6.	Net Area sown	1,33,002	1,33,684	1,33,698
7.	Gross Area sown	1,61,120	1,64,190	1,62,238
8.	Area Sown more than once	28,118	27,506	28,540

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Table 4.7 : Taluk wise Land use pattern 2002-03 (In ha)

Sl. No.	Details	Bantval	Belthan-gadi	Mangalore	Puttur	Sulya	Total
1.	Geographical area	71,758	1,37,510	85,153	99,697	83,031	4,77,149
2.	Forest	5,069	49,837	2,902	27,386	43,282	1,28,476
3.	Land not available for cultivation						
	Land put to Non-agricultural purpose	10,157	22,985	19,366	5,924	2,652	61,084
	Barren and uncultivable land	12,833	6,198	11,380	24,837	3,815	59,063
	Total	22,990	29,183	30,746	30,761	6,467	1,20,147
4.	Un-cultivated land other than current fallows.						
	Cultivable waste land	9,926	5,660	8,950	2,923	3,517	30,976
	Permanent Pastures and other grass lands.	2,072	4,653	2,020	4,973	5,602	19,320

Sl. No.	Details	Bantval	Belthan-gadi	Mangalore	Puttur	Sulya	Total
	Trees and groves not included in net area sown	2,903	9,079	8,533	9,118	2,302	31,935
	Total	14,901	19,392	19,503	17,014	11,421	82,231
5.	Fallow land						
	Current	2,220	531	3,043	1,218	3	7,015
	Others	583	519	2,643	1,285	4	5,034
	Total	2,803	1,050	5,686	2,503	7	12,049
6.	Sown area						
	Net sown area	25,995	38,048	26,316	22,033	21,854	1,34,246
	Area sown more than once	7,440	8,343	8,614	2,831	294	27,531
	Gross sown area	33,435	46,391	34,957	24,846	22,148	1,61,777

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

Soil Health Centre

The soil health centre (Soil testing laboratory) located in the district head quarter conducts soil sample analysis. The soil analysis is a systematic scientific method through which one can ascertain the soil fertility status and the available nutrients in the soils. This helps in avoiding the indiscriminate use of the fertilizer. This also plays an important role in getting the better crop yield by applying the balanced nutrients. The soil samples collected by the farmers and agriculture extension personnel are analysed and suitable recommendation on use of chemical fertilizer will be provided. The mobile soil testing units are analysing the soil samples on the spot and providing the recommendation on balanced fertilizer usage. The water samples collected by the growers are also analysed to know the suitability of water for irrigation and required information on suitable usage will be recommended. Samples of Calcium and Gypsum salts are also being analysed here. This centre is having a capacity to analyse up to 30,000 samples per year.

In this centre, the parameters that are analysed from the soil samples are pH, Organic carbon, phosphorous, potash, nitrogen and the electrical conductivity of the soil. This helps in understanding the component responsible for alkalinity. Cropping system to be followed is compared with these parameters and decision on quantity of suitable soil

amendments like Gypsum salt and lime is provided. This will also help in deciding on the quantity of chemical fertilizer required for each crops to be grown in such soils. Suitable corrective measures are suggested for the soil where alkalinity is more. According to the procedure, which is in force since 1970-71, it is prescribed to provide the soil test result only in a particular format. The objectives of this are as follows: 1) To regulate the procedures to be followed while soil testing, 2) To provide support to help the testing centre to work efficiently and 3) To give training on soil testing procedures to be followed every year.

Plant Protection

Importance of plant protection is increasing as the advancement in crop production technologies occurs. While cultivating commercially important crops like paddy, areca, cashew, coconut, vegetables and seed production, farmers are giving more importance to the plant protection measures. Agriculture department personnel are providing advisory on plant protection. In this direction, input supply agencies, co-operative institutions and other public institutions are giving required advisory. The State Agriculture department personnel, in consultation with the scientists of Agriculture University, has prepared a list of pest and diseases, that are endemic in some parts of the State. The pest and diseases of paddy are watched regularly by the department personnel and suitable advisory is rendered. The agriculture department, in collaboration with the agriculture university, organises week long programmes in endemic area and create awareness among farmers.

Plant protection measure is restricted to the field only in recent years. However this has to be taken up in other areas also. Seed treatment is one of the important practices to prevent seed borne diseases. It is also important to protect the produce from pest and diseases after harvest and during storage. It is necessary to give importance to post harvest technologies. The other important programme is to create awareness and to provide suitable suggestions in advance about the important pest and diseases that appears in many places of the State. Farmer's fields are visited and suitable advisory is rendered. In pesticides and fungicides testing labs system of issuing quality recommendation certificate, after testing the pesticides and fungicides, is in practice. The use of weedicides is another measure of plant protection which is getting importance in recent years. Generally weeds are removed by hand or by using inter cultivating implements. The modern system is the application of weedicides. To control weeds in different crops specific weedicides are available. Usage of weedicides is yet to get momentum.

Crops

In the low-lying area of the coastal region paddy is cultivated in all the three seasons of the year. In this condition paddy is cultivated under rain-fed condition during monsoon/*kharif* season and during *rabi* and summer crops are growing under irrigated/semi irrigated condition by utilizing the external water resources from rivers and tanks. In the areas where water availability is limited, one or two crops of paddy is grown and pulses, oilseed or vegetable crops are grown as third crop. In the fertile soils, sugarcane is cultivated. The important pulse crops grown in this region are green gram, black gram and cowpea. In oilseeds groundnut and sesame (*Sesamum indicum*) are important. Lady's Finger, brinjal, chillies, watermelon, cucumber, radish, etc. are the vegetables cultivated in *rabi* and summer season. In the valleys of the eastern region, paddy is cultivated during monsoon. In addition areca, banana, pepper, cocoa, and other horticulture crops are also seen. In the northern region cashew cultivation is in practice. Mango, Jackfruit, Sapota, guava, pineapple, rubber are the horticultural crops of the region.

Paddy: Paddy is the principal food crop of the region. Based on the facilities of water availability, this crop can be cultivated in all three seasons of the year. Paddy is being cultivated in about 60,000 ha area in the district.

Varieties and Season

	Season	Variety	Sowing season/time	Duration in days	Rice/grain quality
1.	<i>Kharif</i>				
	Bettu-Makki (upland)	Mahavira	May to June 1st week	110-115	Bold
	Majalu- aremakki (Terraces)	Shakthi	— do —	120-125	Bold
	Bailu-Honda (low laying land)	Phalguna	— do —	135-140	Small
		KKP - 6	— do —	135-140	Bold
	Ghazani-khar	Getu	— do —	130-140	Bold
2.	<i>Rabi</i>				
	Eda suggi (Early Rabi)	Phalguna	Aug. - Sept.	135-140	Small

	Season	Variety	Sowing season/time	Duration in days	Rice/grain quality
	Suggi (Rabi)	Jaya	October	120-145	Bold
		Jyothi	— do —	140-105	small
		Shakthi	— do —	120-125	Bold
3.	Summer				
	Early Summer	Phalguna	Nov. last week to Dec. 1 st week	135-140	small
		Shakthi	— do —	120-125	Bold
		IR - 20	— do —	120-125	Medium
	Summer	Jaya	January	120-125	Bold
		Shakthi	— do —	120-125	Bold

Important Pests: 1. Gall midge, 2. Mealy bug, 3. Green plant hopper, 4. tem borer, 5. Leaf roller, 6. Hispa, 7. Case worm, 8. Grass hopper, 9. Hairy caterpillar, 10. Brown plant hopper.

Diseases : 1. Blast, 2. Brown leaf spot, 3. Udubatta disease, 4. False smut, 5. Bacterial leaf blight

Paddy productivity during different season/under different conditions

Season	Occasion	Productivity (Quintals/ha)
Kharif	Bettu- Makki (upland)	30-37
	Majalu- aremakki (Terraces)	50-62
	Bailu-Honda (lowlying land)	45-55
Rabi	Edasuggi (Early Rabi)	45-55
	Suggi (Rabi)	37-50
Summer	Early Summer	50-62
	Summer	50-62

Crop Rotation System

The crop rotation system that can be followed in this region depends on the topographical condition and availability of water facilities. The important crop rotation systems suitable for different conditions are given here :

	Kharif	Rabi	Summer
1.	Low lying area		
	Paddy	Paddy	Paddy
	Paddy	Paddy	Pulse/ Ground nut
	Paddy	Pulse/ Ground nut	
	Paddy	Vegetable crops	
2.	Majalu-Moderately up land (Terraced)		
	Paddy	Paddy	
	Paddy	Ground nut/sesamam	
	Paddy	Vegetable crops	
3.	Upland (hilly area)		
	Paddy	Green manure crop	
	Paddy	Horsegram	

Green gram

Green gram is the main pulse crop grown in this region. This crop is grown after the harvest of the paddy crop by making use of the residual moisture. This, being a pulse crop, increases the soil fertility status. *P.S.-16* and *Pusabaisaki* varieties, which come to harvest in 65-70 days are being cultivated. From this crop five to seven and half quintals of yield per ha can be obtained.

Blackgram

Black gram is another pulse crop suited for summer cultivation after paddy harvest. This increases the soil fertility status and hence, it is good alternate for crop rotation system. The varieties, *Kargoa -3* and *T-9* which comes to harvest in 75- 90 days duration, are being grown. From this crop five to eight quintals of yield per ha can be obtained.

During the year 2001-02, out of Gross sown area of 1,62,238 ha in the district, 1,33,392 ha area is under food crops and in 28, 846 ha area non food crops are grown. Out of which, 61, 888 ha area is under cereals (Paddy), 3,395 ha area under pulses and 454 ha area is under oilseeds are grown. Paddy is cultivated in more areas of Mangalore, Bantval, and Belthangadi taluks. The details of cereals and pulses grown in the district are presented in the table 4.8 and the details of food and non food crops from 1999-2000 to 2001-02 is given in the table 4.9.

Table 4.8 : Area under Cereals and pulses in the district - 2001-2002 (area in hectares)

Details	Bantval	Belthan-gadi	Mangalore	Puttur	Sulya	Total
Paddy	15,868	15,068	21,814	6,040	761	59,551
Total Cereals and minor millets	15,868	15,068	21,814	6,040	761	59,551
Pulses crops						
Other pulses	246	707	2,132	133	16	3,234
Total pulses	246	707	2,132	133	16	3,234
Total food grains	16,114	15,775	23,946	6,173	737	62,745
Areca	5,196	7,001	1,390	5,358	8,125	27,070
Cashew	5,584	6,252	3,523	6,111	4,912	29,382
Coconut	3,010	4,957	3,180	2,335	2,126	15,608
Banana	629	856	340	852	377	3,054
Total fruit crops	7,109	10,590	4,897	7,601	5,427	35,669
Total vegetables	799	1,362	565	1,063	30	3,819
Sugarcane	58	0	139	-	-	197
Other non-food crops						
Cocoa	113	236	25	282	179	853
Rubber	217	3,710	183	735	5,131	9,976
Total Non-food crops	3,515	9,810	3,544	4,090	7,452	8,411

Table 4.9 : Food grains and non-food grains crops in the district

	Particulars	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
	Food grains			
1	Area (In ha)	1,34,040	1,33,215	1,33,392
2	Per cent to the total sown area in the District	83.2	82.64	82.22
3	Per cent to the total food grains in the State	1.5	1.48	1.58
	Non- food grain crops			
1	Area (In ha)	27,080	27,975	28,846
2	Per cent to the total sown area in the District	16.8	17.36	17.78

	Particulars	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
3	Per cent to the total Non - food grains in the State	0.8	0.85	0.81
	Total Sown Area in the District	1,61,120	1,61,190	1,62,238
	Cereals			
1	Area (In ha)	66,203	62,979	61,888
2	Production in Tons	1,36,157	1,28,193	1,34,694
3	Productivity (Kg/ha)	2,195	2,143	2,291
	Pulses			
1	Area (In ha)	4,134	3,701	3,395
2	Production in Tons	1,272	1,180	861
3	Productivity (Kg/ha)	324	336	267
	Food grains			
1	Area (In ha)	70,337	66,680	65,283
2	Production in Tons	1,37,429	1,29,373	1,35,555
3	Productivity (Kg/ha)	2,057	2,042	2,186
	Oil seed crops			
1	Area (In ha)	387	438	454
2	Production in Tons	189	180	468
3	Productivity (Kg/ha)	514	433	390

**Table. 4.10: Distribution of Chemical and Fertilizer 2003-04
(in metric tons)**

Details	Bantval	Belthan- gadi	Manga- lore	Puttur	Sulya	Total
1. Nitrogen	1,035	922	947	634	837	4,075
2. Phosphorous	623	604	586	464	417	2,694
3. Potash	927	898	896	679	610	4,010
. Total	2,585	2424	2,429	1,777	1864	10,779

Raitha Samparka Kendras (Farmer Liaison Centres): The new *Raitha Mithra Yojane* was implemented in the year 2001-02 to transfer technologies uninterruptedly with an aim to achieve development in the field of agriculture in turn to develop the farming community by encouraging them to adopt improved technologies in the field. Under this programme *Raitha Samparka Kendras* (Farmer Liaison Centres) are established in each *hobli* (Revenue blocks) head quarters. The main

objective of this centre is to constantly transfer the improved technologies in a systematic and effective way. The main activities of these centre is identification of problems faced by the farmers while adopting technologies in the field and to provide corrective measures and to convince them to adopt these corrective measures in the field. Locally, basic technical support services viz. seed, germination test, testing of physical characteristics of the chemical fertilizers and providing suggestions, etc. are also provided to the farming community. *Raitha Samparka Kendras* are working hard to fulfil following objectives viz 1) To work as a primary unit to implement the crop husbandry programmes of the department and to identify the field problems and to suggest corrective measures, 2) To fulfil the requirement of extension services in agriculture and related production activities, specially in horticulture crops production, 3) To work as a centre to identify the problems faced by the farmers, farm women and rural youth and as an information and discussion centre, 4) To fulfil the agricultural inputs requirement locally, and 5) To provide experimental training to the agriculture graduates.

IRRIGATION

The sources of irrigation can be classified into a) canals, b) Tanks, 3) Wells, 4) other sources. In Dakshina Kannada district there are no canal irrigation facilities. Tanks, wells, lift irrigation and through other means, irrigation facilities are provided. The details of irrigation means are provided in the next table.

Table 4.11 : Sources of Irrigation in the district

Particulars	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01
No. of tanks	NA	4,069	1,671	1,603	911
No. of weeks (including borewells)	NA	10,379	17,757	26,162	29,783
Other Sources	NA	NA	4	522	504

The area irrigated from the tank had decreased from 7,168 ha in 1960-61 to 1,603 ha during 1990-91. During the same period well irrigated area increased from 2,928 ha to 29,783 ha The details of area irrigated from different means during the last three years is provided in the next table.

**Table 4.12 : Details of Irrigated area from 1999 to 2001-02
in the district (Area in ha)**

Sl. No.	Particulars		1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
1	Canals	Total	—	—	—
		Net	—	—	—
2	Irrigation Tanks	Total	1,582 (2.2)	1,201 (1.6)	1,201 (1.6)
		Net	1,551 (2.3)	1,183 (1.7)	1,183 (1.6)
3	Wells	Total	26,339 (36.6)	26,468 (35.7)	27,234 (35.6)
		Net	24,904	25,142	25,772
4	Bore wells	Total	2,534 (4.9)	3,898 (5.3)	4,046 (5.5)
		Net	3,490 (5.1)	3,854 (5.4)	4,006 (5.3)
5	Lift Irrigation	Total	1,163 (1.6)	822 (1.1)	849 (1.1)
		Net	1,039 (1.5)	783 (1.1)	810 (1.1)
6	Other Sources	Total	39,394 (54.7)	41,721 (56.3)	42,892 (56.1)
		Net	37,689 (54.9)	39,887 (56.3)	40,546 (56.3)
Total from all sources		Total	72,012	74,110	76,222
		Net	68,673	70,849	72,317

Figures in the bracket indicates the percentage to the total irrigated area

During the year 2001-02 out of the net sown area of 1,33,698 ha, in the district 72,317 ha area was irrigated. 54.09% area of the net sown area is irrigated. Out of the 27 districts of the state, Dakshina Kannada stands second next only to Shimoga (57.96 %) district. Which is double the state percentage (25.57 %) area Irrigated. Out of the gross sown area 46.98% i.e 76, 222 ha area is irrigated. In this regard, Dakshina Kannada district stands in third position When compared to the other districts in the States. This is higher than the states percentage (26.47 %) . In the next table taluk wise irrigated area is provided.

Table 4.13 : Taluk wise net irrigated area (Area in Ha)

Sl. No.	Details	Bantval	Belthan-gadi	Manga-lore	Puttur	Sulya	Total
1	Canals	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Tanks	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Wells	7,643	17,674	5,175	7,518	6,494	44,504
4	Bore wells	3,673	1,172	533	2,430	1,158	8,966

Sl. No.	Details	Bantval	Belthan-gadi	Mangalore	Puttur	Sulya	Total
5	Lift Irrigation	372	51	135	930	957	2,44
6	Other Sources	4,183	1,326	8,024	972	2,658	17,163
	Total	15,871	20,223	13,867	11,850	11,267	73,078

HORTICULTURE

The status of horticulture in the ancient times can be learnt from the references of the available inscriptions, literary sources and the writings/stories of travellers. There are evidences in the inscriptions about the floral gardens especially of the gardens related to temples and towns. Fruit gardens were also maintained for which references are also available. The travellers who visited the capital of the Vijayanagar had mentioned about the fruits garden that was existed, not only in the outskirts of the capital but also on either side of the highway that was connecting the capital and the west coast. One such traveller Mr. Domingo paes, who travelled in one such highway, had mentioned that "There are tree gardens in between two or three highways in which you travel. In the outskirts of the Cities, towns and villages, there are Mango, jackfruit, tamarind and other bigger tree's gardens. They are the protective shelter for the businessman to stay along with their merchandise". In the gardens areca, coconut and beetle vines were growing. The inscriptions and the literatures will provide the details about the areca gardens. The traveller from Italy Scissor Fredrik told "There is no tree, other than coconut, that is profitable and most beneficial". Ibn Bathuta mentioned that there were sugarcane gardens all along the west coast.

Vegetables were grown in the back yard garden and paddy fields. Ibn Bathuta mentioned that each and every house of the west coast region was maintaining and cultivating the vegetables. In the coastal region important spices like cardamom and black pepper were grown in huge quantity. The Portuguese had mentioned that the Kanara coastal pepper is superior than the Malabar pepper. Horticulture crops occupied a important place in the Dakshina Kannada district. The Deputy Director of Horticulture office is functioning in the district. The Horticulture department personnel are providing the technical advise to the farmers on the horticultural crops production and plant protection measures at the taluk(block) level. The seeds and seedlings of the horticultural crops like fruits, spices, vegetables, that are suited to the different agro-climatic

conditions of the different taluks of the district, are produced and distributed to the farmers in accordance with requirement. Horticulture exhibition, field day, and seminars are organized at the district and taluk level. Seedlings, seeds, fertilizer and plant protection chemicals are distributed from the taluk level offices. The horticulture farms, nurseries and parks are maintained. The schemes implemented by the department are as follows.

State level schemes/programmes :1) Maintenance and development of horticulture farms, nurseries, 2) Coconut development board supported Integrated Pest Management, 3) Integrated vegetable crops development scheme, 4) Cocoa development scheme, 5) Integrated cashew development scheme, 6) Integrated pest and disease control scheme, 7) Training and extension and 8) Horticulture parks scheme.

Central Sponsored scheme/Programme: 1) Novel scheme on mode; vegetable development programme, 2) Model Cocoa development programme, 3) Model medicinal and dye plants development programme, 4) Model farm and nursery development programme, 5) Integrated

Zilla panchayath Scheme/Programmes: 1) Central zone drip irrigation programme, 2) Publicity and literature programme, 3) Horticulture farms maintenance, 4) Horticulture buildings and 5) Coconut seed collection and nursery management.

During the year 2004-05, out of the net sown area (1,34,246 ha) in the district 97,720 ha is covered with horticulture crops. In the horticulture crops, 15,652 ha area with coconut, 27,092 ha area with areca and 29,382 ha area with cashew crops. 85 per cent of the area under horticulture crops is covered with plantation crops and remaining 15 per cent area is with fruits, vegetables and spices crops. The details of the horticulture crops in the district are presented in the table 4.14

**Table 4.14 : Horticulture Crops Area (ha) and Production (Tons)
(1997-98 to 1999-2000)**

Particulars	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Fruit crops	17,620	2,98,469	9,656	1,60,682	7,709	1,83,167
Vegetables	10,441	1,45,681	6,976	1,00,108	5,650	77,826
Spices	6,720	22,855	4,079	19,609	3,174	14,404
Plantation crops	1,08,781	73,808	71,128	58,855	66,484	77,146
Commercial crops	683	7074	427	1591	375	1565
Total	1,44,245	5,43,887	92,266	3,40,845	83,392	3,54,108

Source : Department of Horticulture, Bangalore

**Table 4.15 : Crop wise particulars of Horticulture crops
Area in ha, Production in Tons, Productivity in Tons/ha
and amount in Lakh Rupees.**

Details	Puttur	Belthan- gadi	Manga- lore	Bantval	Sulya	Total
Mango Area	459	213	486	392	107	1,657
Prod.	918	2,530	4,860	3,084	1,070	12,462
Yield	2	11.8	10	7.9	10	7.5
value	18.36	98.8	486	154	21	778.76
Banana Area	891	900	313	642	379	3125
Prod.	17,820	9,000	9,390	15,408	7,540	59,158
Yield	20	10	30	24	19.89	18.93
value	356.4	360	939	770.8	150.8	2577
Lime Area	4	2	-	2	-	8
Prod.	75	20	-	17	-	112
Yield	18.75	10	-	8.5	-	14
value	1.5	4	-	1.7	-	7.2
Total Citrus fruits Area	4	4	-	2	-	10
Prod.	75	40	-	17	-	132
Yield	18.75	10	-	8.5	-	13.2
value	1.5	4	-	1.7	-	7.2
Guava Area	30	14	4	18	-	66
Prod.	150	186	8	168	-	512
Yield	5	13.3	2	9.3	-	7.7
value	30	3	20	8.4	-	61.48
Sapota Area	32	75	14	33	-	154
Prod.	240	645	140	229	-	1254
Yield	7.5	8.6	10	6.94	-	8.14
value	4.48	129	7	11.45	-	151.93
Pine apple Area	22	60	200	80	7	369
Prod.	660	1,500	12,200	3,206	455	18,021
Yield	30	25	61	40	65	48.84
value	13.2	75	366	111	9.1	574.3
Jack Area	128	162	304	358	69	1021

Details	Puttur	Belthan- gadi	Manga- lore	Bantval	Sulya	Total
Prod.	3,840	4,860	12,160	1,769	31	33,660
Yield	30	30	40	35.67	0.45	32.97
value	38.4	243	121.6	255	31	689
Papaya Area	23	—	5	58	—	86
Prod.	1150	—	380	1885	—	3415
Yield	50	—	76	32.5	—	39.71
value	11.5	—	3.8	56.5	—	71.8
Total Fruits Crops Area	1,616	1,428	1,326	1,583	562	6,515
Prod.	24,988	18,761	39,138	36,766	9,096	1,28,749
Yield	15.46	13.14	29.52	23.23	16.19	19.76
value	476.5	912.8	1,943.4	1,369.1	212.4	4,914.2
Vegetable Crops						
Brinjal Area	14	164	30	16	—	224
Prod.	280	2181	750	303	—	3514
Yield	20	13.3	25	18.9	—	15.69
value	5.6	109	15	15	—	144.78
Green Chillies Area	51	113	193	43	3	403
Prod.	357	904	1351	50.6	21	2,683.6
Yield	7	8	7	1.18	7	6.6
value	7.14	90.4	40.5	2.5	1.05	141.65
Tapioca Area	399	175	5	117	7	703
Prod.	3,990	1,505	50	11,069	104	6,718
Yield	10	8.6	10	9.14	14.8	9.56
value	36.9	120.4	0.5	10.98	1.04	172.5
Sweet Potato Area	235	142	116	82	2	577
Prod.	2,350	852	1,160	847.3	26	5,235.31
Yield	10	6	10	10.3	13	9.07
value	23.5	42.6	23.2	16.94	0.39	106.63
Okra (Ladies Finger) Area	30	187	—	18	—	235
Prod.	210	617	—	100	—	927

Details	Puttur	Belthan- gadi	Manga- lore	Bantval	Sulya	Total
Yield	7	3.3	—	5.56	—	3.94
value	4.2	61.7	—	5	—	70.9
Total green leafy Veg.crops						
Area	84	190	57	285	17	633
Prod.	997	1,900	328	2,026	80	5,331
Yield	11.87	10	5.75	7.11	4.71	8.42
value	10.51	190	9.12	60.6	4	274.23
Total Pumpkin and Squash						
Area	255	427	327	200	—	1,209
Prod.	3,928	3,740	6,034	2,080	—	15,782
Yield	15.4	8.76	18.45	10.4	—	13.05
value	60.86	230.5	92.65	82.26	—	466.27
Total Vegetable crops						
Area	1126	1486	734	826	29	4201
Prod.	12,522	12,168	10,033	6,843.9	231	41,797.9
Yield	11.12	8.19	13.67	8.29	7.97	9.95
value	159.13	892	199	211.56	6.48	1468.17
3. Spices						
Pepper						
Area	283	1248	51	218	173	1973
Prod.	46.6	312	12.75	61.2	43.25	475.8
Yield	0.16	0.25	0.25	0.28	0.25	0.24
value	37	187.2	7.65	36.2	31.14	299.19
Cardamom						
Area	18	153	—	—	2	173
Prod.	0.9	12.2	—	—	0.2	13.3
Yield	0.05	0.08	—	—	0.1	0.08
value	37	73.2	—	—	0.2	110.4
Tamarind						
Area	18	63	115	118	8	322
Prod.	—	504	575	499	40	1,618
Yield	—	8	5	4.2	5	-
value	—	151	115	149	6	421
Ginger						
Area	15	146	64	6	70	301
Prod.	120	1,168	640	50	700	2,678

Details	Puttur	Belthan- gadi	Manga- lore	Bantval	Sulya	Total
Yield	8	8	10	8.3	10	8.9
value	12	292	192	10	140	646
Turmeric Area	22	34	4	3	8	71
Prod.	88	292.4	20	16.4	80	496.8
Yield	4	8.6	5	5.47	10	7
value	8.8	80.8	12	1.65	9.6	112.85
Cloves Area	2	26	—	22	—	50
Prod.	2	9.8	—	12	—	28.8
Yield	1	0.38	—	0.55	—	0.48
value	1.2	29.4	—	7.0	—	37.6
Nutmeg (Nos. in lakh) Area	2	23	3	13	—	41
Prod.	2	8.74	3	4.1	—	17.84
Yield	1	0.38	1	0.3	—	0.44
value	0.5	61.1	6	4	—	71.6
Cinnamon Area	1	4	—	1	—	6
Prod.	0.1	0.56	—	0.04	—	0.7
Yield	0.1	0.14	—	0.04	—	0.12
value	—	0.62	—	0.04	—	0.66
Vanilla Area	127	50	20	44	18	259
Prod.	10	10	4	11.75	3.6	39.35
Yield	0.08	0.2	0.2	0.27	0.2	0.15
value	15	300	8	11.75	7.2	341.95
Total Spices Area	505	1747	257	425	279	3213
Prod.	268.6	2308.96	1251.75	650.39	867.05	5346.75
Yield	0.53	1.32	4.87	1.53	3.11	1.66
value	112.86	1175.52	340.65	219.64	194.14	2042.81
Plantation crops						
Coconut (nos. in Lakh nuts) Area	2,346	4,960	3,182	3,038	2,126	15,652
Prod.	215	595	350	340	234	1734
Yield	0.09	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
value	215.20	2,976	2,800	2,722	1,871	10,584.2

Details	Puttur	Belthan- gadi	Manga- lore	Bantval	Sulya	Total
Areca Area	5,372	7,005	1,392	5,218	8,105	27,092
Prod.	6,256	10,227	2,088	6,904	12,157	37,632
Yield	1.16	1.46	1.5	1.32	1.5	1.39
value	2,052	5,625	1,148	3,452	6,078	18,355
Beetle Leaves (Leaf nos. in Lakhs) Area	61	160	22	68	7	318
Prod.	915	1600	550	1065	140	4270
Yield	15	10	25	15	20	13
Mango Area	459	213	486	392	107	1657
value	9.15	80	55	5.3	6.0	155.45
Cocoa Area	284	225	20	122	471	822
Prod.	1,410	4,500	12	740	103	6,765
Yield	4.96	20	0.6	6.07	0.6	8.23
value	282	1260	3	148	20.5	1713.5
Cashew Area	6,111	9,252	3,523	5,584	4,912	29,382
Prod.	5,789	6,568	2,818	4,746	3,929.6	23,850.6
Yield	0.95	0.71	0.8	0.85	0.8	0.8
value	1,157.8	1,642	845.5	1,423.9	1,178.8	6,248
Total Planta- tion crops Area	14,935	25,508	8,319	14,251	20,454	83,467
Prod.	13,820	21,295	4,918	12,390	16,189	68,612
Yield	0.93	0.83	0.59	0.87	0.79	0.82
value	3,716	11,583	4,852	7,751	9,154	37,056
Total Comm- ercial flowers Area	26.5	-	3	33	-	62.5
Prod.	50.25	-	3	52	-	105.25
Yield	1.9	-	1	1.58	-	1.68
value	11.13	-	25	37	-	73.13
Total Medici- nal Plants Area	3	64	-	-	-	67
Prod.	0.75	28.35	-	-	-	29.1
Yield	0.25	0.44	-	-	-	0.43
value	0.22	9.62	-	-	-	9.84

Details	Puttur	Belthan-gadi	Manga-lore	Bantval	Sulya	Total
Total Horticulture Crops						
Area	18,242.5	30,397	10,639	17,118	21,324	97,720.5
Prod.	51915	54584	55344	56702	26383	244928
Yield	2.85	1.8	5.2	3.31	1.24	2.51
value	4,485	1,45,778	7,369	9,588	9,567	45,578

Source : Department of Horticulture, Mangalore

FISHERIES

Fisheries in Karnataka is being practiced since ancient times. This is evident from the copper inscriptions obtained during archaeological survey done in Brahmagiri. It is well known that Sri Galada Kannappa, a poet contemporary of Sri. Basaveshwara was living in the district. 'Gala' in kannada means fishing hook. *Besthas*, *Mogaveeras*, *Kharvis*, and other communities are the fisherman community found in the State. These communities are practicing fishing activities since, the time immemorial. It is mentioned in the '*Manasollasa*' a literature available, fishing event was also one of the sports event conducted by then royal families. The king who authored this book mentioned that the fibre thread of '*Murva*' plant which was in use to tie the ends of a bow, was being used to weave the fishing nets. Various types of fishing hooks were also explained. It was also reported that Bamboo and '*mada*' trees were in use to prepare rod of the fishing hook. Kuppuswamy, by studying the Raghavanka's '*Harishchandrakavya*' listed various types of fishing nets that were in use. They are *Thadike vale* (*Vale/Bale* in Kannada means net), *Thattivale* (Basket net), *Hasuvale*, *Beesuvale*, *Ballivale*, *Thodakuvale*, *Kannivale* and other types of nets like *Kodathivale*, *Koduvale*, *Thallivale*, *Ballivale*, *Marivale*, *Jaruvale*, *Thoruvale*, *Thottivale*, *Kaluvale*, *Sidivale*, and *gotuvale*. Raghavanka described two types of Bestha (fisher-man) community they are '*meenugara bestha*' and '*jalagara bestha*'.

Both Raghavanka and Someshwara explained various types of fishes that are available in various water bodies like ocean, sea, river, tank, lakes etc.. They also provided the description about the fishes of river and sea. Raghavanka explained various types of fishes in his book. In Someshwara's '*Manasollasa*' various recipes of fishes are mentioned. Use of '*alle*' fish both as source of food and plant manures is also mentioned.

Out of 27 districts of the state, Dakshina Kannada, Uttara Kannada and Udupi districts are having sea coast. Out of the 300 km of the coast line in the state 42 km is in the Dakshina Kannada and 98 Km is in Udupi and remaining 160 Km is in Uttara Kannada district. In the vast area of Arabian sea, State is having 27,000 sq km continental shelf and 87,000 sq km area of exclusive economic zone. This area is available for fishing and ocean related economic activities.

Generally during the southwest monsoon season, neither the traditional boats nor mechanized boats do not venture in to the sea for fishing activities. These three months are not suitable for marine fishing. The rivers will bring in plenty of fresh water to the sea and reduces the temperature and salt concentration during monsoon season. This type of relatively cold water is having the high levels of nutrients where as they are deficient in oxygen availability. The high speed winds of the monsoon coupled with the higher tidal pressure, helps in proper mixing of cold and normal water. This helps in accumulation of food nutrients which in turn helps in development of fishes. This region attracts fishes in groups for food during almost all the seasons.

Mackerel and oil sardine that are considered as the backbone of coastal/marine fishing are available in plenty in the district. The production of Mackerel fish is very high and state's coast line is being referred as '*Mackerel coast*'. These are available in plenty, starting from the *Rathnagiri* coast of Maharashtra to *Quillon* in Kerala. Having 62 per cent of meat portion, this fish is being preferred by the most of the coastal population. Considering its importance in fishing, Government of India declared the Mackerel fish as '*National fish*'. In the coastal region of the state about 50 varieties of fishes are recognized as economically important. Apart from the Mackerel and Oil sardine the other important fish resources are prawn, other oilsardine fishes, *Anchoviella*, *Sciaenids*, *Seerfish*, *Cuttle* fish, etc..

Prawn resource, which is considered as gold mine of sea, is available in plenty in the coastal area of the State. This resource is in great and special demand in the international market. To increase the prawn production intensive prawn cultivation is in practice all along the coastal line. The unscientific method of cultivation causing the environmental pollution, deterioration of quality of water bodies and other social related problems forced the supreme court of India to pass an order to ban/to destroy all the prawn cultivation ponds with in the vicinity i.e. 500 m from the coast. In response to the appeal in this

regard the court has agreed to review its order and it may suggest adopting some environmental friendly measures. In Dakshina Kannada district prawn cultivation is done only in a few places.

**Table 4.16 : Marine fish production in the District
(Quantity in Metric Tons and Value in Lakh Rupees)**

Fish Variety	2000-01		2001-02		2002-03	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Sharks	1,255	716.96	792	720.30	978	752.5
Rays & Skates	743	302.10	437	174.92	675	290.85
Oil Sardines	3,658	405.11	3,507	444.28	4,841	508.10
White Sardines	455	142.8	91	22.75	167	39.05
Other Sardines	980	93.10	1,219	121.90	1,266	136.6
Other Clupeids	66	3.3	0	0	22	2.32
Mackerel	2,441	414.85	2,073	479.19	2,535	622.45
Seer fishes	720	453.30	501	342.45	1,706	1430.60
Tuna	2,191	258.26	689	72.76	1,003	172.05
Lactarius	714	81.10	498	49.30	525	128.00
Lady Fish	35	15.10	33	14.9	75	36.00
Mulletts	32	1050	26	11.6	44	20.32
Carangids	1,069	106.9	934	93.4	2,572	257.2
Promfrets	1,719	141	6.00	765	579.49	1468.15
Silver Bellies	902	54.67	1,037	95.65	910	85.66
Gerrus	21	7.40	19	8.3	30	13.86
Sciaenids	847	92.35	1,135	113.50	860	86.00
Ribbon Fishes	6,202	284.72	3,084	300.92	6,924	661.38
Flat Fish	74	7.40	0	0	1.00	0.10
Anchoviella	3,959	387.80	1,833	218.80	4,903	602.51
Cat fish	194	77.60	47	18.80	108	53.70
Eels	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soles	3,060	239.09	1,403	132.14	1,444	197.05
Jew Fish	1.00	0.05	0	0	14	2.00
Prawns	2,469	1907.3	2,677	1736.05	10,021	6,678.00
Crabs	839	149.03	573	55.75	785	169.06
Shell Fish	19	1.90	0	0	530	324.35

Fish Variety	2000-01		2001-02		2002-03	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Squids	4,604	1443.31	2,239	813.10	2,353	1,407.10
Squilla	15,386	338.60	9,390	265.69	13,208	270.54
Miscellaneous	25,643	1609.84	12,920	923.00	22,106	1,788.19
Total	80,298	11020.44	47,922	7812.00	82,074	17,851.44

Table 4.17 : Details of Main Fishing centers in the District

	Particulars	Ullala	Mangalore	Kulayi
I . Fish Production (Qty. - Metric Tons, Value - In Lakh Rupees)				
1. 1990-2000	Quantity	744	6,4519	1871
	Value	208.04	9,951.8	293.47
2. 2000-2001	Quantity	288	79,433	577
	Value	132.4	10,715.48	172.56
3. 2001-2002	Quantity	149	47,203	560
	Value	49.2	7,499.24	259.5
4. 2002-2003	Quantity	0	81,690	384
	Value	0	17,672.24	179.2
II . Motorised Boats (2002- 2003)				
1. Purse Seine	9	67	15	91
2. Trawlers	297	523	58	876
3. Gill Netter	97	195	259	551
III. Non- Motorised Boats (2002-03)				
1. Trawlers	33	78	50	161
2. Others	155	302	175	632
3. Total	188	380	225	793
IV. Gear Statistics				
1. Dragnets	199	367	87	473
2. Gill nets	138	345	120	603
3. Trawl nets	297	523	40	860
4. Castnets	400	1200	145	1745
5. Shoreseines	15	36	13	647
6. Purseseines	9	67	8	84
7. Others	400	850	200	1450
8. Disco Nets	20	50	20	90
9. Total	1398	3338	633	5369

Source: Department of Fisheries, Mangalore

Marine fishing in the State is complete in all respects since so many decades. The important one in this is use of big fishing net called 'Rampani' in the fishing activity of the district. This net is having a capacity to catch bigger fishes and can also catch various other fishes in its vicinity. More importantly Mackerel, oil sardine and other shoal fishes are caught in this net. Once, these types of nets were in use a plenty and supporting thousands of fishermen of coastal region. In each net about 100 fishermen were catching fishes on co-operative basis. On introduction of purse seines boats the importance of Rampani nets has reduced. The smaller version of rampani net is called as 'hand rampani' or 'payodha'. This can be used with small boats. This can be used by very few people. Hand rampani is used occasionally during monsoon months and in places where bigger rampani can not be used.

Though the fishing using mechanized boats are banned in the state coast, traditional boats are allowed to do fishing. The traditional fishermen can do fishing activities using outboard engine during monsoon. Hence, in recent days the number of such boats is on rise and this will have a negative impact on the resource. In view of this there is a need to conduct a scientific study on impact of fishing during monsoon using hand rampani nets. This is important in view of the social and economic development of poor/down trodden fishermen. The wooden boats that are four to eleven metres in length are the commonly used traditional boats. Generally, these boats are carved out from a single piece of the wood and are called as dugout boats. These boats are run using oar or barge.

The programme of mechanization of traditional boats was started during 1980s resulting in extension of marine fishing activities. During 1976 purse seines boats were introduced for the first time in the district and have earned the name and accepted by the fishermen for their capacity to catch mackerel and oil sardine fishes. Presently each purse seines boat with advanced technology costs about 20 lakhs rupees. The number of these boats has gradually increased and because of this fishermen also earned good money. As the number of these boats increased the fishes available to each such boats have started decreasing. The length of the nets of each purse seines boat is about 500 to 800 m and the depth from which it can catch is in the range of 50 to 70 m. Naturally the fishing capacity is more. Each purse seines boat is having capacity to catch about three to seven tons of fishes everyday.

Fishing using Trawls, purse seines boats and motorized Gillnets boats and other motorized boats are prohibited during rainy season (June 1st to August 31st). Fishermen are strictly following this. This season is a breeding season for most of the fish varieties; this practice helps the fishes to complete their breeding activities and to increase their respective generations/population.

Initially all trawl boats were working as one day trawl fishing boats. This practice means, the same day all the boats used to go for fishing and to bring all the prawns caught, into the same station/ harbour. As the availability of prawns had reduced, it was difficult to cope up, even with the diesel expenditure. In order to continue the fishing with out incurring the losses, many days trawl fishing has been brought into practice. According to this, trawls used to stay in the sea itself for three - four days and sufficient quantity of ice cubes are also carried along. Due to this practice boats can go deep into the sea for fishing. Uneconomical purse seines boats are converted/changed into trawl boats and used for fishing

In recent years, importance is being given to inland fisheries also in the district. District is having 108 small tanks with facilities to take up fisheries with a total area of 34.74 ha. Fisheries department is procuring and distributing the artificially produced *Katla*, *Rohu*, *Mrughal*, and other fingerlings in order to increase the economically important fish resources in these tanks.

Details of District inland fish production is as follows :

Year	Fish Production in Metric Tons
1999-00	1155.18
2000-01	1112.28
2001-02	1145.28
2002-03	1086.27
2003-04	1013.00

In the district 63 ice cube factories with 862 Metric Tons capacity, 11 cold storages with 365 Metric Tons capacity, five refrigerating units with 25 Metric Tons capacity and three cold storage houses with 240 Metric Tons capacity are working satisfactorily. There are 10 fish meal producing units with a capacity of 71 metric tons.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES

Providing medical treatment to livestock population, providing vaccination as a precautionary measure against spread of infectious diseases, development of high yielding crossbred livestock through artificial insemination using semen from superior/high yielding breeds, in place of local and dwarf breed of hill tract, to improve milk production and availability through increasing the milking capacity of each milch animal, Providing the encouragement and technical know-how to farmers to grow green fodder required for the livestock, cross bred piggery, supply of *Giriraja* poultry birds, increase the egg laying capacity of each bird, to provide encouragement through technical guidance and subsidy to the beneficiaries under various programmes, etc., are the main objectives of the department. Development of cattle is integral part of Agriculture. Integration of Animal Husbandry with Agriculture will help in proper utilization of by products of crop production activity, maintenance of soil fertility by which income of the rural people can be increased.

Livestock Census: In the District Livestock census is conducted in every five year. The details are as follows.

Census Year	Cattle	Buffaloes	Goats	Pigs	Total
1951	4,72,872	2,37,295	19,479	16,112	7,49,848
1956	5,12,611	2,30,840	18,831	12,826	7,75,475
1961	5,50,869	2,24,022	18,581	15,251	8,08,810
1966	5,70,884	2,05,092	22,537	17,377	8,16,326
1972	6,19,558	2,02,786	23,227	14,372	8,60,172
1977	6,12,979	2,07,206	22,850	15,324	8,59,359
1983	6,55,874	2,09,203	29,628	15,997	10,35,120
1990	6,66,056	1,83,238	18,625	20,027	11,44,908

Total poultry animals in the Dakshina Kannada district are as follows (Livestock Census year is given in bracket): 7,58,201 (1951); 8,99,072(1956); 10,27,067 (1961); 9,55,706 (1966); 11,72,222 (1972); 10,81,680 (1977); 13,56,298 (1983); 17,00,833 (1990)

As per the 1997 livestock census out of 6.25 lakh livestock in the district, 63,882 crossbred livestock were there 2.92 Lakh local cattle,

57,209 buffaloes, 278 sheep, 22,584 goats, 18,430 pigs, 1,70,537 dogs, 376 horses, 223 other animals, 724 rabbits, 10.76 lakhs hens, 1,708 turkey and swans were there. As per the 2003 livestock census out of 5.99 lakh livestock in the district, 1,09,047 crossbred livestock are there. In that 2.31 Lakh indigenous cattle, 26,062 buffaloes, 420 sheep, 16,671 goats, 4,378 pigs, 2,07,251 dogs, three horses, 7,908 other animals, 576 rabbits, 8.69 lakhs hens and 1,708 turkey and swans were there.

Table 4.18 : Taluk-wise Veterinary animals (as per 2003 Census)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Bantval	Belthan-gadi	Manga-lore	Puttur	Sulya	Total
1.	Cattle						
	Indigenous	43,749	63,121	44,857	45,975	32,743	2,30,445
	Exotic	13	11	14	18	0	146
	Cross breed	21,886	21,837	19,985	30,923	14,416	1,09,047
	Total	65,648	85,069	64,846	76,916	47,159	3,39,638
2	Buffaloes	6,050	9,102	7,355	2,348	1,2072	6,062
3.	Sheep						
	Indigenous	75	13	326	0	0	414
	Exotic	0	0	3	0	0	3
	Cross breed	0	0	3	0	0	3
	Total	75	13	329	0	0	420
4.	Goats	3,026	2,580	3,410	5,864	1,391	16,671
5.	Pigs						
	Indigenous	707	517	1,076	1,357	2729	6,386
	Exotic	14	40	52	134	62	46
	Cross breed	367	46	869	342	122	1746
	Total	1,088	603	1,997	1,833	2,857	8,378
6.	Rabbits	197	138	169	51	21	576
7.	Dogs	38,411	41,869	58,098	41,144	27,729	20,7251
8.	Others	0	1	2	0	0	3
9.	Total Veterinary animals	1,14,495	1,39,375	1,36,609	1,28,156	80,364	5,98,999
10.	Total Poultry	1,92,399	1,76,040	1,98,339	1,85,178	1,16,484	8,68,440

Table. 4.19 : Taluk-wise Veterinary Institutes details (2003-04)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Bantval	Belthan-gadi	Manga-lore	Puttur	Sulya	Total
1.	Cattle						
1.	Veterinary Hospitals	2	2	3	1	2	10
2.	Dispensaries	7	2	11	5	3	28
3.	Primary Vet. centres	11	12	13	10	7	53
4.	Mobile units	1	1	1	1	1	5
5.	Artificial Insemination Centres	0	0	1	0	0	1
6.	Total	21	17	29	17	13	97
2.	Fish production in Metric tons	0	0	95,227	0	0	95,227
3.	Ice cubes Factories						
	i. Nos.	-	-	51	-	-	51
	ii. Capacity	-	-	683	-	-	683
4	Freezers						
	i. Nos.	-	-	11	-	-	11
	ii. Capacity	-	-	365	-	-	365

In Dakshina Kannada District during the year 2003-04, 10 Veterinary hospitals, 28 veterinary dispensaries, 53 Primary veterinary centres, One Main Centre for Major Rural Programme, Six sub-centre of Principal Rural Programme, One artificial insemination centre, five artificial insemination sub-centres, five mobile veterinary units, One District Poultry production and training centre, One Rinder pest eradication centre. In all 111 veterinary service institutions were working. Apart from this, fodder demonstration centres exist in the campuses of the veterinary dispensaries of Belthangadi, Kalanja, Uppinangadi.

Some of the important statistics related to agriculture development in the district for selected years is given in table 4.20

Table. 4.20: Statistics related to Agriculture in the district

Particulars	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01
1. Per cent to the total geographical area					
a. Forest	29.00	27.62	27.15	27.23	26.93
b. Non- Agricultural use	8.74	9.98	10.27	10.97	11.96
c. Waste land and un- culturable land.	8.17	8.71	8.65	8.53	12.38
d. Permanent Pastures and grazing land.	4.02	3.97	3.81	3.77	4.05
e. Land with Misc. tree crops and groves.	11.61	11.15	10.85	10.66	6.90
f. Culturable waste land	9.5	9.81	8.46	8.96	7.13
g. Other fallow land	2.34	3.02	2.53	1.93	1.11
h. Fallow land (current)	4.20	2.67	2.00	1.64	1.53
i. Net Sown area (NSA)	22.33	23.05	26.27	26.31	28.02
2. Crop Intensity	144.51	136.62	136.45	133.60	120.58
3. Per cent of area sown more than once out of NSA	44.51	36.62	36.45	33.60	20.58
4. Per cent of net area irrigated out of NSA	36.50	37.00	43.10	43.02	53.00
5. Per cent of gross area irrigated out of Gross Sown Area	31.60	33.65	34.55	34.94	45.98
6. Per cent to the Net Irrigated area					
a. Canals	0	0	0	0	0
b. Tanks	13.00	8.37	3.76	3.85	1.67
c. Wells	22.00	26.00	33.00	38.98	40.93
d. Other Sources	60.00	66.00	63.00	57.17	57.40
7. Out of Gross Sown Area					
a. Paddy	67.00	55.84	50.99	49.27	39.07
b. Ragi	0.20	0.11	0	0	0
c. Jowar	0	0	0	0	0
d. Total Cereals	67.22	55.94	51.00	49.27	39.07
e. Total Pulses	4.06	4.68	6.57	6.38	2.30

Particulars	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01
f. sugar cane	0.59	0.45	1.18	0.85	0.21
g. Oil seeds	0.38	4.36	1.29	1.64	0.27
8. Average Productivity (Kg/ha)					
a. Paddy	1,424	1,820	1,923	1,982	2,143
b. Jowar	0	0	0	0	0
c. Ragi	0	0	0	0	0
d. Red gram	0	0	0	0	0
e. Sugar cane (Tons/ha)	89	106	86	97	108
f. Ground nut	54	1028	1336	1710	0
9. District share (per cent) in States food production	4.29	4.15	4.54	3.22	1.18
10. Per capita cultivable area available (ha)	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.09

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Agriculture Research Centre, Kankanadi, Mangalore

Agriculture Research Station located in Kankanady of Mangalore was established in 1945 by the Department of Agriculture of the erstwhile Madras presidency in the name of Paddy Research Station. This station was run by the Department of Agriculture of Mysore State after reorganization of States during 1956. This station was handed over to University Of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore to undertake more research works. Initially more research work was done primarily on development of Paddy varieties. Later on research was also concentrated on other problems/aspects like agronomic practices, Pest and diseases. On initiation of the National Agricultural Research Unit, Regional Research Station in Brahmavara was established in 1981. Through this opportunity was provided to undertake research on various crops based on the problems faced by the farmers of the region. Subsequently this Agriculture Research Station, Kankanadi was recognized as the experimentation centre for paddy crop in cereals, Black gram, green gram and cowpea in pulses and groundnut and sesame in case of oilseed crops. Out of 16.83 ha of total area owned by the station, paddy research is being taken up in 5.70 ha.

Location of the Research Centre: This Research centre is located at a distance of five km from Mangalore central and Mangalore Railway station eight km from the KSRTC bus station. Sharing its eastern side

with Fisheries College and NH 17 and towards its west super *pete* (Market) exists. Even today this station is being recognized locally as Super *pete* farm. Station elevation is 30 metres above mean sea level and located at 13° N latitude and 75° E longitude.

Weather: This station is located in coastal region and experiences the high rainfall as a result Relative Humidity (RH) is high. This region receives major portion of its annual rainfall between June and September. The average annual rainfall amounts to 3,500 mm and much variation will not be seen in the temperature. The minimum and maximum temperature is 19°C and 26°C recorded in January and May months of the year respectively. The RH is minimum (53 per cent) in December month and maximum (95 per cent) during August months of the year. Like that the evapotranspiration recorded in the station is minimum of 1.6mm and maximum of 15.3mm recorded in June and April months of the year respectively. *Kharif* crops are being cultivated under rain fed condition and remaining seasons are good for pulses and oilseeds crops cultivation.

Soil : Three types of soils are found in this coastal region. Where as in this research station mainly two types of soils are found. They are Coastal alluvial soil and laterite soil. Due to the high rainfall, Calcium and magnesium in the soil get drained away and soil becomes acidic. Iron toxicity is also affecting the crop production activities. The pH value of these soils is between 4.5 and 5.9. Available organic carbon and Phosphorous is medium to high, where as the soil is deficient in available potash. The available Zinc, a micronutrient, is found in low to medium level.

Main objectives and activities of the station are 1) Development of suitable high yielding varieties for this region, 2) Development of suitable pest and disease resistance varieties for this region, especially for gall midge and Blast, 3) Development of varieties in pulse crops like Black gram, Green gram, cowpea and in oil seed crops like Groundnut and Sesame, 4) Identification of rhizome resistance Ginger variety suitable for cultivation in rice fallow and development of suitable agronomic practices, 5) Identification of bacterial disease resistant variety and development of suitable agronomic practices in Tomato, 6) Detail study of coastal soils to advice suitable improvement practices, 7) Management of micronutrients in paddy and identification of suitable agronomic practices, 8) Development of paddy based cropping system, 9) Identification of suitable nutrients requirement and agronomic practices

for ground nut cultivation, 10) Production and supply of quality breeders' seed to agriculture institutions and progressive growers, 11) Providing the technical advisory/ information to Agriculture department personnel and to the farmers by participating in the various extension programmes, 12) Transfer of new/modern technologies to Agriculture department personnel and to the farmers by imparting training.

Facilities available in the Station: This research station is having all the required facilities to under take field experiments on different aspects. Seed production of suitable high yielding varieties of Paddy and groundnut is also being carried out in the station. This station is having facilities to take up dairy, poultry and to take up cultivation of horticulture crops. It also processes small library facility to provide technical information and equipment's to record weather parameters viz. temperature and rainfall, etc..

Highlights of research results: In this station initially importance was given to varietal improvement research in paddy. Gradually, research work was also done on agronomy, soil science, and entomology and pathology aspects also.

Varietal Improvement: Since inception efforts are being made to develop suitable high yielding varieties of paddy for coastal region. Prior to 1950 pure line selection from the predominant indigenous varieties were done. As a result seven good varieties were identified, developed and released for cultivation. The characteristics of those varieties are presented here.

No.	Variety Name	Culture No.	Local name	Year of release	Colour of the grain/ kernel	Suitable season
1.	MGL - 1	-	Goddu balleri	1950	White	Kahrif (Enilu)
2.	MGL - 2	1367	Kajekayame	1952	Red	Kahrif
3.	MGL - 3	1828	Hulluga	1954	Red	Kahrif
4.	MGL - 4	1958	Kanva	1954	White	Kahrif
5.	MGL - 5	3159	Maskathi	1954	White	Kahrif
6.	MGL - 6	2482	Athikraya	1955	Red	Rabi (Suggi)
7.	MGL - 7	selec- tion		1955	White	Rabi

Source: Annual Research report 1945-50, Agriculture Research Station, Kankanadi

After 1960, varieties developed in different parts of the country are brought and conducted research to select suitable varieties for the region. Through these efforts various varieties found better than MGL series and these were selected and released for this region. Important among them are MTU-3 and MTU-20 from Martheru, A.P., PTB 9 (*thevalakanna*) and PTI-10 from Pattambi of Kerala for *kharif* (*Enilu*) season and PTB -20 and form Coimbatore CO-14 and CO-25 for Rabi season and CO- 29 for summer seasons are identified as suitable and released.

One decade after (1970), newly developed high yielding varieties were concentrated and IR -8 and Jaya varieties were identified as suitable for October - January and for January - April season respectively. These varieties have the capacity to yield more in response to the higher fertilizer usage. More research work was done after implementation of the All India Coordinated Rice Improvement project during 70's and 80's and more varieties were identified and released. The details of them are presented here.

Sl. No.	Variety Name	Strains used/ pedigree	Year of Release	Grain/Kernel colour	Season
1.	Red Annapurna	PTI-10/TN-1	1977	Red	Rabi
2.	GMR- 17	IR-8/ WU-1263	1976	White	Kharif
3.	Shakthi	CR -55-13/IR-8	1978	White	All three season
4.	Phalguna	IR-8/CO-29	1979	White	Kharif
5.	Jyothi	PTB-10/IR-8	1979	Red	Rabi

* Above varieties are resistant to Gall midge and blast. Phalguna can with stand flood situation for 6-7 days.

After 1980, importance was given to develop red kernel variety resistant to most prevailing pest and disease *i.e.* Gall midge and blast. As a result of research in this direction many varieties suitable for various seasons and agronomic and climatic conditions of the region were developed and released. The details of them are given below.

Sl. No.	Variety Name	Strains used	Year of Release	Grain/Kernel colour	Season
1.	Mahaveer	IET-2886/Red annapurna	1985	Red	Kharif
2.	Nethravathi	IET-2886/Red annapurna	1990	White	Khariff

Sl. No.	Variety Name	Strains used	Year of Release	Grain/Kernel colour	Season
3.	Latha	Vikram/PTB-20	1994	White	Kharif
4.	MO-4	IR-8/PTB-20	1995	White	Kharif
5.	Mukthi	Sirindhamera/IR-2153-159-1-4	1993	Red	Rabi/ Summer

Note : Above varieties are resistant to gall midge and blast. Nethravati can withstand flood situation for six to seven days.

Apart from this, hybridization programme was undertaken to develop high yielding varieties with red kernel resistant to gall midge pest and blast disease suitable for various seasons and agronomic and climatic conditions. Efforts are underway to identify and to develop good varieties from them. Efforts are also made in the station to develop varieties in other crops like cotton, groundnut, sweet potato, tapioca and tomato. As a result C-43 variety in sweet potato is released. In recent years S-1010 variety is found suitable for cultivation in rice fallow by providing one or two irrigation and it is also found tolerant to borer pest. This will be released to the farmer's field after experimentation. In groundnut TMV-2, Spanish improved, DH-3-30 and DH-40 varieties, through research, found suitable to this region. In tomato efforts are being made to develop bacterial wilt disease resistant, high yielding variety. As a result of this *Shakthi*, BWR-5 and Shepard are the few varieties identified.

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kankanadi, Mangalore: Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi has initiated establishment of *Krishi Vigyan Kendras* (KVKs) with an aim to take the modern agricultural technologies to the rural areas and to increase the self employment opportunities to the rural masses. *Krishi Vigyan Kendras* have played pivotal role in increasing the nation's agricultural production and to improve the social and economic status of the farmers. During the year 2004, as an hope to the Dakshina Kannada farmers, this *Krishi Vigyan Kendra* in Kankanady was established under the aegis of University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore. Five talukas of Dakshina Kannada, viz. Mangalore, Bantval, Belthangadi, Sulya and puttur are coming under the jurisdiction of this KVK.

The *Krishi Vigyan Kendra*, kankanady in Dakshina Kannada district is in western coast of Karnataka. It is located at 13° N latitude and 75° E longitude in Dakshina Kannada district coming in coastal region is a

small strip of land between Western Ghats and Arabian Sea. This represents the Agriculture zone number Ten towards the western sides having places with elevations less than 300 metres from the sea level . As per the statistics of the district for the year 2003-04, area under cultivation is 16.22 lakh ha, out of which 7.23 lakh ha is having irrigation facilities. River, tank and wells are the main sources of irrigation. 12.84 lakh ha area is found under forest cover in this region.

Weather: The average annual rainfall of the region amounts to 3,700 mm and major portion of the rainfall occurs between June and September months of the year. In the entire year there will not be much variation in the temperature. Minimum temperature is in the range of 21° C to 26° C and the maximum temperature is in range of 28° C to 33° C. Relative humidity to the least is between 84.5 per cent to 96.5 per cent.

Soil : Three types of soils found in this region are Coastal sandy and alluvial soil, laterite soil and red clay soils, apart from this coastal saline/alkaline soils are found here and there.

Principal crops of Dakshina Kannada district : According to the annual report on seasons and Crops of Dakshina Kannada (2003-04) farmers are cultivating the following crops.

1.	Cereals and pulses	Paddy, Greengram, Blackgram, Horsegram Sesamam
2.	Horticulture crops	
	a. Plantation crops	Coconut, Areca, Cashew, Rubber, Pepper, Turmeric, Nutmeg, Clove, All spice, Vanilla
	b. Vegetable crops	Brinjal, Chillie, Raddish, Okra, Watermelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Littlegourd, Tapioca, etc.
	c. Fruit crops	Banana, Sapota, Pineapple, Mango, Guava, Papaya, Butter fruit, etc..
	d. Floriculture crops	Udupi Mallige (Jasmine), Orchids, Anthorium.
	e. Medicinal and aromatic plants	Citronella grass, Lemon grass, alloyi, etc.

Agriculture related/based occupations: Fisheries, Dairy, piggery, Sericulture, etc.. Main problems of Dakshina Kannada district are: 1. Acidic soils, 2. Shortage of agriculture labourers, 3. Crop related/specific problems.

Mandates of Krishi Vigyan Kendra: 1) to employ the principle of 'Learning by doing' as the main method of training and education to impart and to provide work experience, 2) to substantially increase the agriculture production by speedy transfer of modern agriculture technologies, 3) to influence the production system to achieve social justice by giving first priority to the weaker section of the society/rural area.

Objectives of Krishi Vigyan Kendra: 1) Organizing the on-campus and off-campus, both on short term and long term basis, skill development and production oriented training programmes on field problems for farmers, farm women and extension field functionaries, 2) To organize long term training programmes for rural youths, especially for uneducated, to equip them to adopt modern technologies in field and to take up self employment, 3) To effectively use the informal educational programmes like fair, field days, field visits, *krishi melas*, radio talks, group discussion, news papers, agriculture programmes in television to transfer the technologies to the farmers, 4) to organize agriculture science groups of youth in rural areas, to create interest and inclination towards agriculture and related fields. Utilization of facilities created in the KVK to provide work experience to the students of rural area and to impart job oriented training for youths in post matriculation level, 5) To train the rural women in profitable agriculture based and or cottage industries in order to help them in best utilization of their free time . To create awareness and to provide information about importance of balanced nutrients, health, rural sanitation, fruits and vegetable processing, grain storage, dairy and poultry, 6) Gradual development of facilities to provide work on experience training on cottage industries and traditional family profession for overall development of the rural area, 7) Development of region specific technologies by visiting and inspecting the farmers field in collaboration with the subject matter specialists, scientists from the Regional Research Station and state agriculture department personnel and 8) Organization of On farm testing trails in the farmers field to remove/over come the obstacles/difficulties in adoption of recommended technologies.

Training Subjects: Need based training on various aspects are imparted to the trainees. Important among them are 1. Plant propagation methods in horticulture crops 2. Integrated management practices of plantation crops, 3. Agronomic practices in fruits crops like Mango, papaya, sapota, pineapple 4. Agronomic practices of vegetable crops, 5.

Management of Udupi mallige (Jasmine), 6. Profitable cultivation of orchids and anthurium, 7. Soil and water conservation, 8. cultivation practices of medicinal plants, 9. cultivation practices of aromatic plants, 10. flower arrangement and designing, 11. Kitchen gardening and its management, 12. Management of problematic soils, 13. Grain storage methods, 14. cultivation of green leafy vegetables, 15. Integrated nutrient management, 16. dairy, 17. piggery and poultry, 18. fodder crops, 19. fruits and vegetable processing, 20. mushroom cultivation, 21. organic farming, 22. improved methods of compost preparation, 23. *vermi* composting, 24. Importance of Bio-fertilizer, 25. Agro-forestry, 26. Economical cashew processing, 27. Candle making, 28. Agarbhathi making.

CHAPTER 5

INDUSTRIES

Dakshina Kannada district is developing and progressing in agriculture and industries. Though there is no industrial area in A category, all industrial areas of the district come under B category. During 1931, in transport sector or in some other production activity 1,40,152 persons were involved in the district. This figure rose to 16% in 1951 and to 35% in 1961. The number of persons employed were 2,08,303. In 1971, 2,19,945 cultivators, 1,85,591 agricultural labourers, and apart from these others were involved in animal husbandry, forestry, logging, fisheries, hunting, horticulture, orchard and related activities, mining and stone quarrying, manufacturing, construction, trade and commerce activities, transport, storage and communication, and in other services there were 3,43,208 persons involved (45.84%). According to 2001 census, in secondary sector like manufacturing(Registered and unregistered) and tertiary sector such as Railways, transport, communication, storage, trade, hotel and restaurants, banking and insurance, real estate ownership of Dwellings and Business services, public administration and other services there were 5,90,817 employees working.

There is good encouragement and natural resources for development of Industries in the district. Dakshina Kannada is a district, which is

between coastal and western ghat regions. Good rain and hills covered with forests are there. The areca nut grown in low level lands provide required raw materials for industries. It is one of the rich districts in the State, with a coastal stretch of 61 kms. Deep-sea fishing has provided employment to many people. This has led to establishment of fish curing, fishmeal and fish oil and other related industries. As good quality soil is available, it is used for construction of houses, flooring tiles, mosaic tiles, roofing tiles are being manufactured in Mangalore, from earlier times it is famous for traditional 'Mangalore tiles'. The tiles manufactured here are sold locally and in other parts of country as well as these are being exported to Sri Lanka and East Africa. M.R.P.L., Mangalore fertilizers and chemicals, Campco, Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bharat petroleum LPG bottling plant, B.A.S.F.(Ltd), Kudremukh Iron ore Co.(Ltd.), Kudremukh Iron and Steel Co. (Ltd), Lamina Suspension products Ltd., Elf Gas India Ltd., Ultratech cement (Ltd), Canara wood and plywood industries, The Canara works, Canara printing and publishing house(Ltd), Mangalore trading shop association, Ruchi soya industries and other modern industries have contributed to good communication net work through out the district. 'The west coast highway' Hassan-Mangalore rail route, Konkan railway and all weather port at Panambur are contributing for all round development of industries in the district. During 2004-05 there were six polytechnics, six engineering colleges, six medical colleges and six colleges of Indian system of medicine, five dental colleges, two pharmacy colleges, 13 physiotherapy colleges, four medical lab technicians training colleges, one radiography college, 21 nursing colleges, one university and another deemed university (Suratkal Engineering), also many industrial training institutes have imparted technical and professional education which has helped in development of industries.

Karnataka Industrial area development board has established industrial area at Baikampady in 941.77 acres in the district. Other industrial areas are at Karnad and Puttur in 85.02 acres and 13.28 acres respectively. Recently new industrial area is being developed at Ganjimat of Mangalore taluk in an area of 201 acres. Industrial estates established by Karnataka state small industries Development Corporation limited at Yeyyadi, Mudabidri, Iyala, Baikampady and Karnad has also contributed to development of industries. Banking facilities is best and there are 287 commercial banks, and are capable of disbursing small and medium term loans. State industries department, Dakshina Kannada district co-operative bank (Ltd), Karnataka state financial corporation and

National small industries corporation etc are functioning in the district to lend loans. There are a number of banks ready to extend loan facility to entrepreneurs who aspire to establish industry.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY

In the beginning electricity was being produced by thermal energy, and private producer managed this. In 1956 the district got power supply from Mahatma Gandhi hydroelectric station (Jog). Dakshina Kannada district was under Madras Presidency, before Re-organization of States. During that time chief engineer had envisaged a project by which power was purchased from Mysore Government. Approximate cost was Rs 70 lakhs. Due to unforeseen circumstances the cost rose to Rs 90 lakhs, and then Madras government made an agreement with Mysore government. According to agreement the power produced at Jog was stored at Shimoga sub station. Mysore government then laid high power transmission line from Shimoga to Balebare in Dakshina Kannada district. Madras government agreed to this route in 1954 and accorded administrative approval, and work was started. Madras government then took this 110 KW power line from Balebare through Hosangadi, Siddapura, Shankaranarayana and Halady. Later this was extended to Hiriyaadka, Karkala, Udupi, Kundapura and Mangalore. From Kulashekara near Maroli, 110 KW was reduced to 33 KW and 11 KW by transformers and power was supplied to Mangalore and surrounding areas. In July, 1966 about 120 kms 'transmission link' line from Jog to Mangalore was completed.

Diesel Power House: In the beginning diesel powerhouse was at Udupi. 33 kv line from Udupi to Karkala started functioning from 2 April 1955. From this centre excess power was supplied to Kundapura. At this time Madras government was requested to improve power transmission line and to increase power supply from Jog to Mangalore. Due to this, a 75-mile line from Jog to Hulikal was drawn and power was supplied on 7 July 1956. Like this due to firm commitment by Madras and Mysore governments power supply from Jog to Mangalore was possible. Thus power shortage in Mangalore and its surroundings was overcome.

It was proposed to supply 2800 kilowatts power supply from Jog to Dakshina Kannada. Later this was increased to 3500 kilowatt. After 6 years this rose to 6000 Kilowatts. But, higher power was retained at Jog. In 1972 Dakshina Kannada had obtained maximum power of 1960 kilowatts. At the same time Mysore Power Corporation limited took power

supply under its control and Mangalore, Karkala, Kundapura and Udupi towns received power supply. Therefore a programme to extend power supply to other cities was proposed. The date of receiving power in the cities is given below.

Sl.No	Name of Town	Date of Electrification
1	Kundapura	14-08-1954
2	Bantvala	22-09-1956
3	Beltangadi	01-04-1963
4	Puttur	18-10-1957
5	Sulya	08-04-1965

Note: Power supply to Kundapur was through Udupi power House.

During 1972, 220 KW power transmission line and 200MVA capacity sub station at Maradka village (near Mangalore) was established and power was supplied to large and medium scale industries and also other power consumers in the district. The district had two 110/33/12 KW sub stations, six 33/11 KW sub stations and their details are as below.

Sl.No	Place of Sub-station	Capacity
	110/33/12 Kv Sub-station	
1	Kulashekara	1 of 36 MVA
2	Hiriyadka	1 of 16.5 MVA
	33/11 Kv Sub-station	
		1 of 10 MVA
4	Kundapura	1 of 05 MVA
5	Karkala	1 of 5 MVA
6	Puttur	1 of 5 MVA
7	Beltangadi	1 of 500 KVA
8	Sulya	1 of 2000 KVA

Rural Electrification: After the establishment of hydroelectric power stations in the district in 1956, rural electrification and irrigation pump sets were supplied with power. After 1961 electrification to villages and irrigation pump sets progressed fast. List of electrified villages and number of irrigation pump set's taluk wise is given in table 5.1

Table 5.1 Details of electrified villages and number of irrigation pumpsets

Taluks	Total No. of villages	No. of Electrical villages	Villages to be electrified	Number of Irrigation pumpsets
Bantvala	85	64	21	1559
Beltangadi	83	52	31	509
Mangalore	114	114	-	3189
Puttur	65	45	20	802
Sulya	40	31	15	603
Kundapura	101	71	30	2093
Karkala	79	56	23	1397
Udupi	115	109	6	4665
Total	688	542	146	14817

Though there are no big irrigation projects in the district agriculture is done by farmers through lift irrigation. The first crop is obtained through rain fed irrigation and later the second and third crops are obtained by lift irrigation. Therefore more importance is to be given to rural electrification. There were many un-authorised irrigation pump set connections in Sulya taluk and was declared as black region. Now, these un-authorised connections are regularized. There is a change in cropping pattern, in third and fourth five-year planning period to achieve more production and income from cereals and pulses, sugarcane, vegetables and other crops are grown. Power consumers during 1972 under various categories are as follows, 54,367 lighting, 2,701 AEH, 2,606 Industries, 40 high-tension power, 14,817 Irrigation pump sets and 14,563 street lights. The consumption of electric power in 1962 was 36.5 million units and this rose to 68.2 million units in 1972. The power consumption by consumers from 1962 to 1972 is given below.

Year	Electricity used by Consumers (Million units)
1962	36.5
1963	28.3
1964	46.5
1965	35.62
1966	32.50
1967	41.50
1968	33.15

Year	Electricity used by Consumers (Million units)
1969	41.80
1970	38.77
1971	45.22
1972	68.20

According to March 1983 census out of 662 inhabited villages, 596 villages have power supply (99.16%). At the same time 26,764 irrigation pump sets were electrified. In the district during 1995-96 there were 2,31,965 domestic connections, 10,30,389 AEH, 6,68,230 commercial consumers, 13,672 LT power, 182 HT power, 70,033 Irrigation pump sets and 24,441 streetlights had power supply. In 1997-98 Dakshina Kannada district was bifurcated into Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts for administrative convenience. After bifurcation of the district, year wise available power consumption is given in table 5.2.

Table 5.2 Categorywise consumers serviced from 1995-96 to 2004-05

Year	Domes- tic	AEH	Comm- ercial	LT Power	HT Power	IP Sets	Street lights	Bhagya jyothi/ Kutira jyothi	Water works	Total except street lights)
1995-96	1,39,517	55,226	36,992	4,117	129	38,048	586	10,545	1,076	2,85,650
2000-01	1,65,682	78,595	26,489	4,774	236	43,362	1,209	12,392	1,678	3,33,208
2001-02	1,83,010	86,932	43,149	4,677	285	48,060	1,294	16,014	2,058	3,84,185
2002-03	1,90,095	93,423	43,940	4,753	318	48,962	1,104	15,458	2,251	3,99,200
2003-04	2,00,208	99,836	45,201	4,752	331	49,841	1,711	12,685	2,530	4,15,384
2004-05	2,09,223	1,05,773	46,962	4,847	344	49,929	2,860	12,298	2,636	4,32,012

Note: 1995-96 data is concerned with divided Dakshina Kannada district.

GMR Energy (Pvt) Limited

The company has established one of the biggest in the world and India's first floating barge power plant to produce electric energy with a capital investment of Rs 900 crore in the year 1998. Daily 52,80,000 units are produced, 220 MW capacity is there. Naphta based electricity producing unit has started commercial production in November 2001. This plant measures 106M X 55.2M X 6 M and weighs nearly 13000 tonnes. The company has made a power purchase agreement with Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation limited for 7 years. The company has produced 994 MW in 2001-02 and 1179 MW, 870MW and

633 MW units in 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05 respectively. The unit is spread out in 32 acres has employed 50 people. The company has obtained ISO certification 14001 for environment protection, Occupational health and safety assessment series (OHSAS) 18001, quality certification ISO 9001.

LARGE AND MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES

Mangalore Refinery and Petro Chemicals Limited (MRPL)

This industry was established in 1989 at Mangalore. The company has started production in two stages on 25-03-1996 and 10-04-2001. There is a capital investment of Rs 67,401.91 millions. The company refines petroleum and produces petroleum products like motor spirit, diesel, LPG, ATF, Kerosene, Naptha and Bitumen which are sold through out India. This industry has provided employment to 970 people. Its annual turnover was Rs. 2,06,925.50 millions during the year 2004-05. The company has been providing pay scales, concession facility through canteen, LTA and other legalized benefits. The present production capacity is 11.7 million ton and MRPL intends to increase this to 150 million tons. About Rs 16,000 crore is being invested to increase production, after this its production capacity will increase to 30 million tons. The company has obtained ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 14001 certification. The company is presently functioning as a subsidiary unit of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGCL)

Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers (MCF)

This industry was started as Malabar chemicals and fertilizers (ltd) in 1966. Later its name was changed as Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers (MCF). This has a capital investment of Rs 316 crores. Ammonia, Urea, Di-ammonium phosphate, complex fertilizer 16:20:0 and 20:20:0, granulated fertilizer, NPK 17:17:17 and ammonium bi-carbonate are produced.

The products of MCF are sold in Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh states. The products are sold by a brand name "Mangala". Regional offices are at eight places. These offices are responsible for sales and they also look after marketing. Apart from this about more than 1600 retailers are involved in selling 'Mangala' products. "Mangala" is also available through co-operative society and agro centers. The annual turnover is Rs 878 crores. In this industry there are 811 permanent labourers and 91 labourers on contract basis and 78 labourers on daily wages. The total number of employees is 980.

MCF has created many facilities for their employees. Canteen, uniform, individual accident insurance, Employees benevolent fund, Employees group insurance, Group insurance, medical allowance to employees suffering from dreaded diseases, residential units, staff club, school busses to children are being provided. Company's net profit after payment of taxes for the year 2003-04 was Rs 2231.14 lakhs. Financial status of the company is good.

Kudremukh Iron Ore Co Limited (KIOCL)

This company was started on 2nd April 1976 with a capital investment of 634.51 crores. This is 100 % export oriented unit and loan less unit. The company has made a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Government of India for 12 years. This company manufactures iron concentrates and small iron ore pellets. This company during 2003-04, exported iron ore to Japan (5,05,806 metric tonnes), Iran (2,52,421 metric tonnes), and China (7,63,464 metric tonnes) totaling to 15,21,691 metric tonnes. Also iron pellets to China (23,26,653 metric tonnes) Taiwan (6,11,983 metric tonnes) and to ispat industries (5,09,316 metric tonnes), ispat metallic Indian (ltd) (30,353 metric tonnes) Vikram ispat (51,968 metric tonnes) KISCO (4,992 metric tonnes) and pellet fins to China (74,072 metric tonnes) and to Japan (18,212 metric tonnes) like this total of 36,27,549 metric tones were exported. At the year-end of March 2005 there were 1,297 labourers, 458 executive officers and 187 supervisors totaling to 1,932 employees. The company has built a township for its employees with hospital, school, and entertainment facilities. House loans, scholarships to children etc., are the facilities extended. The company has obtained ISO 9001:2000 certifications for its products. The company has made net profit of Rs 30,070 lakhs in the year 2003-04 after tax deductions. Export details for four years from 1999-2000 is given in table 5.3

Table: 5.3 Details of exports of KIOCL Products for last five years

Year	Iron ore concentrate		Iron ore Pellets		Totals		Percentage increase compared to last year	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1999-2000	2,819	20,731	3,235	41,348	6,054	62,079	20.45	13.33
2000-2001	2,136	17,323	2,686	40,980	4,822	58,303	-	-
2001-2002	2,306	21,571	3,211	50,598	5,517	72,169	14.41	23.78
2002-2003	2,302	21,135	3,540	51,579	5,842	72,714	5.89	0.76
2003-2004	1,522	20,209	3,628	82,729	5,150	1,02,938	-	41.57

Including Iron ore Pellets and Pellet fins

Kudremukh Iron and Steel Co (Ltd) (KISCO)

This unit with a capital investment of Rs. 306 crore was started in July 1995. This has a capacity to produce 2,40,000 metric tones of cast iron, for which blast furnace technology is being used. Blast furnace with a capacity of about 350 cubic meters is being used. The iron produced is used in preparation of spare parts of machines. In the company there are 231 permanent employees and 269 employees on contract and daily wages basis. 10 days casual leave, 25 days earned leave, 20 days half pay leave, 10 days CH, 90 days maternity leave, canteen, medical facility in recognized four hospitals at Mangalore, leave travel concession once in two years, city allowance, transport allowance, house loan, advances to purchase bicycle and two wheelers, uniform, Employees provident fund, gratuity facilities are given to employees.

The company has started commercial production from the year 2001-02, there was a loss of Rs 2638.21, but during 2002-03, 2003-04 profit was Rs 711.23 and Rs 255.89 lakhs respectively. Again there was a loss of Rs 1854.24 lakhs in the year 2004-05, and this indicates that the company's financial position is not that good.

B.A.S.F. India (Ltd)

This industry is in Suratkal-Bajpe road and was established in March, 1996. The capital investment is approximately Rs 150 crores and there is an employment for 200 people. This is a chemical industry involved in production of dyes and dispersions and its product is sold in Karnataka and other states of India. This is a unit of The BIL Mangalore. Along with salary, beneficiary programmes like provident fund, gratuity, canteen facility, medical facility, housing loan etc., are extended to the employees.

Bharat Petroleum LPG Bottling Plant

This unit established under Bharat Petroleum Corporation (Ltd.) established in 1986, with a capital investment of Rs 14.10 crores. The unit fills commercial and domestic gas cylinders and supplies them to districts of Mysore and Chamarajanagar in Karnataka state and to Kannur and Kasargod in Kerala state. 53 people are employed. Apart from salary, city compensatory allowance, leave travel concession, incharge allowance, shift allowance, education allowance, dearness allowance, computer loan, festival advance, reimbursement of medical expenses, housing loan, vehicle loan and canteen facility at concession rates are given to the employees of the company.

The Central Arecanut and Coco Marketing Processing Co-Operative Limited

This unit under co-operative sector was established with a capital of Rs 22 crores, during the year 1972. Raw materials are purchased by the unit from Karnataka and Kerala states. Nestle and Amul chocolates are produced and sold in branches opened at Mangalore, Bangalore, Hubli, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Cuttack, Chandigarh, Cochin, Jammu, Dehradun, Patna and Indore which are through out India. This unit has employed 730 people. Canteen facility, uniforms, shoes, vehicle allowance, medical allowance, H.T.C., washing allowance, shift allowance etc along with ESI, PF, gratuity, leave, earned leave facilities are extended to the employees.

The Mangalore Trading Association (Pvt) Limited

This industry was started in 1900. The initial capital was Rs 50-60 thousand only. The founder member was Shree Vaderabettu Srinivas Kamat. He had opened a small shop to sell English and Ayurvedic medicines, where there is a press now. In addition to this for labeling the drugs parcel a small printing press was opened. He started a weekly to spread news of his future projects also. This project was appreciated by all and the weekly was named as "Swadeshabhimani". Its popularity grew from day to day. In order to print this weekly in a colorful manner a small printing press was started. This gained popularity as Sharada press. The capital invested for development of this press was from Rs.Three to five lakhs.

During 1930 to 1950 printing machineries from Germany, England and America were imported at a cost of nearly Rs 20-25 Lakhs. The press flourished from then onwards. The press, which was started like this, celebrated its centenary in the year 2000. In the beginning there were 25-40 workers, the number rose to 100-140 in the year 1950-60 when there were many machines operated by human force. Now with the induction automatic machinery in September 2005 there are 50-60 workers of late, the production of School books, Stationery required for traders, Stationery and books required for banks are in good demand. The financial position in the year 2000 was good.

Ruchi Soya Industries Limited

This industry was started in December 2001 with a capital of 92 crores. Edible oil and Vanaspathi Ghee is produced and distributed in

Karnataka and Goa states and few parts of Maharashtra also. There are 90 workers, for whom ESI, PF, canteen, rest house and other necessary facilities are extended. The factory is in good position.

Strides Research and Speciality Chemicals Limited

The unit was established in March 1995, with a capital investment of Rs. 30.36 crores. This unit is engaged in large-scale production of Pharmaceuticals and specialty chemicals. The unit caters to Indian industry needs and also the products are exported to foreign countries. The accumulated annual turn over for the year ending on December 2004 was Rs 42.62 crores. There are 200 permanent and 35 temporary employees. Facilities like canteen, transport, work service centre, medical diagnosis and rest house, Individual and community accident insurance are provided to the employees. The financial position of this unit is good and there is an accumulated net profit of Rs 2.66 crores.

Lamina Suspension Products (Ltd)

This unit with a capital of Rs 2.20 crores was established in 1976. The unit produces automobile leaf springs and spring leaves and sells them. Apart from fulfilling domestic demand the product is exported to countries like U.K, Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, U.A.E and Singapore. The company has stores at Hubli, Calcutta, Madurai, Vijayawada, Solapur, Ahmedabad, Cuttack, Rayapur and Goa. Distributors and buyers are met domestic demand through these stores. For the year ending on March there was a profit of Rs 41 crores and approximately the net profit was Rs 20 Lakhs. In this unit, 409 permanent employees and 167 daily wagers (Total 576 labourers) are working. For the benefit of Labourers Employees provident fund (EPF), Employees state insurance Hospital (ESI), bonus, gratuity, food and beverages at concession rates, education facilities and medical care is given to children of labourers.

Hindustan Lever Limited

The unit came into existence in 1987, with a capital of Rs 16.28 crores. This unit produces detergent bars and a powder. The products of this unit are sold all over south India. In this unit 180 people are employed and for them canteen, rest house, medical facility, first aid boxes, entertainment facilities are given. The financial position of Hindustan Lever Limited is stable as said by its annual report.

Prakash Offset Printers

Prakash offset printers was established in 1983. In the year 2004-05 the capital investment was Rs 2.38 crores. This unit is engaged in printing text books and commercial stationeries. The company made annual business of Rs 2,60,27,026 in 2002-03, Rs 3,18,32,739 in 2003-04, Rs 4,27,45,898 in 2004-05. During 2004-05 there were 40 labourers, for whom Employees state Insurance hospital facility (ESI), and other facilities are extended. The financial position is said to be satisfactory.

The Canara Printing and Publishing House (Pvt) Limited

This unit was established with a capital investment of Rs one lakh in 1938. This is engaged in printing works. The profit from printing was Rs 81.63 lakhs. There were 20 employees for whom Employees State Insurance hospital facility (ESI), Employees provident fund (EPF) and private insurance facilities are extended. The financial position is good.

Elf Gas India (Ltd)

Elf Gas India (Ltd) company was started in year 1999, with a capital investment of Rs. 61 crores. Here cooking gas (LPG) is produced. The cooking gas produced here is sold in towns and cities through distributors and retailers. The profit in 1999-2000 was Rs. 14 crores. During the years 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 it was Rs.38 Crores, Rs. 61 crores, Rs. 96 crores, Rs. 119 crores and Rs. 159 crores respectively. Increase in profit every year shows that the company is in good position. There were 14 labourers, 14 staff and 4 labourers on contract basis. In a year the company gives 27 days leave, 13 days leave with salary, medical insurance to the families, uniform and shoes for protection are given.

Ultra Tech Cement (Ltd)

This industry was started in 1998. The capital investment was Rs 1,750 lakhs. This company is under Aditya Birla group. The cement produced is sold in Udupi, and Mangalore districts and in adjoining northern parts of Kerala state. In this industry there are 11 permanent and 29 employees on contract basis, totaling to 40 in number. For the employee's food, rest house, toilets and PPE's facilities are given.

Canara Wood and Plywood Industries (Ltd)

The industry established in 1972, and as on 2005 it had a capital investment of Rs 4.70 crores. Its products are Veneers, Plywood, black

boards, Flush doors, Panel doors and Fire retard doors. The products are sold through depots opened at Bangalore, Mumbai, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Goa. The profit through sales of products is Rs 11.51 crores. The total number of staff and workers are 148. Rest house, first aid, provident fund and employees state insurance (ESI) facilities are extended to the employees. In the year 2004-05 the net profit after tax deduction was Rs 34.99 lakhs.

The Canara Workshops (Ltd)

This is one of the oldest companies in the district. Its production started in 1943, with a capital investment of Rupees five crores. The company produces leaf springs. The products are sold through depots opened at Bangalore, Hubli, Calicut, Coimbatore, Vijayawada, Hyderabad, Chennai, Sholapur and Mangalore. There was a transaction of Rs 2,227.97 lakhs in the year 2004-05. This workshop has given employment to 316 people. For more details see table 5.4.

Table: 5.4 Details of Large and Medium Scale Industries of the District (as on 30-4-2005)

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Product	Capital in Crores	Employment	Year of establishment
1	M/s Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers, Panambur, Mangalore	Urea dry ammonia Phosphate, Ammonia Bicarbonate	316	693	June, 1966
2	M/s Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. (Ltd), Panambur, Mangalore	Iron Pellets manufacturing	634.15	1932	April, 1976
3	M/s BASF India, Katipalya, Mangalore	Dyes and Disperse	150	200	1996
4	M/s. MRPL Katipalya Mangalore	Crude oil processing	67401.91	970	1989
5	M/s. Canara Workshop Ltd, Maroli, Mangalore	Auto springs, breakdrums	5 lakh	316	Jan, 1943
6	M/s. Canara Printing and Publishing House Limited, Mangalore	Offset printing	1 Lakh	20	1938
7	M/s. Mangalore Trading Association, Car Street, Mangalore	Printing	0.60 Lakh	117	-

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Product	Capital in Crores	Employment	Year of establishment
8	M/s Canara Wood and Plywood Industries, Jappu, Mangalore	Plywood and Black Boards	4.70	148	1972
9	M/s Prakash Offset Printers, Baikampady, Mangalore	Offset Printing	238	40	1983
10	M/s Bharat Petroleum, LPG Bottling Plant, Baikampady, Mangalore	LPG Filling	14	53	1986
11	M/s Campco Chocolate Industries, Puttur	Coco Malt	22	250	Sep, 1986
12	Kudremukh Iron and Steel Co. (Ltd)., Panambur, Mangalore	Steel	306	231	-
13	M/s Ruchi Soya Industries, Industrial Area, Baikampady, Mangalore	Vananspati and Refined Oil	92	90	Dec, 2001
14	M/s Rajashree Packers, Industrial Area, Baikampady, Mangalore	Refined Oil and Vanaspathi	34.50	61	-
15	M/s ELF gas, 62, Tokur, Jokatte Mangalore	Gas Refilling	159	32	1999
16	M/s Strides Research and Specality Chemicals (Ltd.) Industrial Area, Baikampady, Mangalore	Drugs and Specialities Chemicals	30.36	235	1995
17	M/s Ultra Tech Co. Ltd. Panambur, Mangalore	Cement Packing	17.50	40	1998
18	M/s Lamina Suspension Products, Industrial Area, Baikampady, Mangalore	Automobile Leaf Sprigs	2.20	576	1976
19	M/s Hindustan Livers Sultan Batteri Road Boluru, Mangalore	Detergent Bar and Powder	16.28	180	1987

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Karnataka Government introduced information technology policy in 1997. This policy has played a great role in development of information technology industry. As there is progress in information and technology in Mangalore also, capital investment and employment opportunities have also increased. From the export of technology and hardware to foreign countries the income has increased, and this has resulted in increased standard living of people. Infosys technologies (Ltd) Bangalore-I, Infosys technologies (Ltd) Mangalore -II, Manipal software (Pvt) limited, Maharani Inshow technet (Pvt) Limited, Med theme Medical transcription services (Pvt) limited, Kshitija technologies, Divya systems, USA support, Shree Guru Infotech (LCC) Flexi Resources, Msource India (Pvt) limited, Glotouch technologies etc information technology companies are there and they have helped in all-round development of the district. The establishment of software technology park of India (STPI) unit in Mangalore has helped the growth of information technology.

The government is interested in the development of information technology skill in college students. This is also taught in engineering colleges, medical colleges, polytechnics, and ITI colleges. Through out the state about 1000 schools are covered under this programme. The government is also encouraging private establishments in undertaking research and opening training centers, and upgrading laboratories.

Karnataka has basic skill and training knowledge in revolutionising bio-technology. For this biotechnology companies and groups with research centers, new researches, are opening up opportunities for enthusiastic entrepreneurs.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Dakshina Kannada is an industrial developing district. According to Karnataka government industrial policy 2001-06, tiny industry is a unit whose cost of investment on plant and machinery is less than Rs 25 lakhs. These units have no restriction on its location.

An industry with a capital investment of less than Rs 100 lakhs on plant and machinery solely by the owner on his own or on contract basis or on hire purchase scheme is categorized as Small industry. As on 30-06-2005, there were 14,214 registered small industries. In these there was an investment of Rs 48,026.21 lakhs and 1,09,821 people were employed in them. More details see table 5.5 and 5.6 (Page No. 326).

Table 5.5 : Talukwise Small Scale Industries Registered in the District for 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05

Taluk	2002-03			2003-04			2004-05		
	Unit	Capital Rs. in lakhs	Employment	Unit	Capital Rs. in lakhs	Employment	Unit	Capital Rs. in lakhs	Employment
Mangalore	274	736.75	867	339	754.89	1082	351	1325.29	1256
Bantvala	123	144.89	332	140	206.61	370	113	82.90	311
Puttur	119	167.27	377	147	99.19	327	126	135.07	390
Sulya	54	33.16	124	51	50.17	162	49	39.04	130
Beltangady	50	172.20	195	51	87.53	174	54	263.49	196
Total	620	1254.27	1895	728	1198.39	2115	693	1845.79	2283

The number of units, their investment and number of workers in Dakshina Kannada district for the years 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, and to end of June 2005 are shown in table 5.6 (Page 326) and 5.7

Sl.No	Industrial Units	Unit	Capital (Rs.in lakhs)	Employment
1	Food and beverages	2736	13603.62	47345
2	Textile and Readymade garments	1246	664.24	5498
3	Wood furniture	1443	1456.09	7525
4	Printing and Stationery materials	536	2271.85	3358
5	Leather products	246	35.84	624
6	Rubber and Plastic	583	4504.36	3486
7	Chemicals	284	1673.61	1774
8	Glass and ceramics	319	1378.40	1948
9	Metal productions	429	1050.20	2020
10	General Engineering	1164	4604.75	6832
11	Electrical and Electronics	669	1244.89	2240
12	Automobiles	413	1209.65	3017
13	Transport products and Spare parts	-	-	-
14	Ferrous and non-ferrous products	217	377.88	1342
15	Beedi works	1835	2313.83	5425
16	Other services	827	8038.87	8930
17	Other products	1267	3598.13	8759
	TOTAL	14214	48026.21	1098.25

In Dakshina Kannada small and tiny industries are mainly involved in production of Food and beverages, Textiles, Wood products, Printing, Leather production, Rubber and Plastic, Chemical, metal production, General Engineering, electrical and electronics, Automobile, Ferrous and non-ferrous, Beedi works etc. During 2004-05, total of 693 small scale industries were registered in the district. The total investment was Rs. 1,845.79 lakhs and 2,283 people were employed.

Apart from this, it is estimated that there are about 10 % small and tiny industries which functioning without registration.

1) Food and Beverages: Agriculture based (Food and beverages) industry mainly covers flour mills, production of cattle and poultry feeds, edible oils, ice creams, sugar cane juice production, Jaggery production, rice mills etc., are included in this category. In the district up to end of June 2005, there were 2,736 food and cold drinks units. Their capital investment is Rs 13,603.62 and they have provided employment for 47,345 people.

2) Textile Industry: Mainly this industry includes production of towels, napkins and readymade garments. Up to end of June 2005, there were 1,246 textile units, with a capital investment of Rs. 664.24 lakhs, which employed 5,498 people.

3) Wood Products: Wood cutting and sawing, furniture, doors and windows, carts, toys and photo frames production and wood inlay works are some of the house hold wood items and furniture's come under this category. In the district upto end of June 2005, there were 1,443 units, with a capital investment of Rs.1,459.09 lakhs and employed 7,525 people.

4) Printing and Stationery Industry: Under printing and stationery such as hand bags, paper covers, wax coated papers, cardboard, gum, paper tape, computer stationery items, press etc are included. At the end of 2004-05 there were 536 industrial units under printing and stationery. In this there was an investment of Rs. 2,271.85 lakhs and this employed 3,358 people.

5) Leather Production Units: This category includes industries which produce foot wear, playing items, fancy items and leather processing units. There were 246 registered leather production units in the district up to end of June 2005. The capital investment was Rs. 35.84 lakhs, which gave employment to 624 people.

6) Rubber and Plastic Industries: This category includes units producing polythene bags, plastic items, nylon bags, tyre re-treading, PVC pipes, hawai slippers, ball pens, ball pen refills, plastic garments, plastic bottles, fiber glass. There were 583 units related to this production upto end of June 2005. In this there was an investment of Rs. 4,504.36 lakhs, which employed 3,486 people.

7) Chemical Production Units: This category includes units producing paints and varnishes, cement, distemper, scented sticks, printing inks, liquid soaps, Phenyl, laundry soap, detergent cake and powder, writing inks, match sticks, scented powders and bleaching powder and several others. There were 284 units at end of June 2005. Capital investment of Rs. 1,673.61 lakhs, provided employment to 1,774 people.

8) General Engineering: This category includes units producing spare parts, agricultural implements, rolling shutters, grills and gates, steel furniture, oil engines, welding and turning, hardware for builders, bolts and nuts, Aluminium, Bronze and brass utensils. This category had 1,164 units at the end of June 2005. Capital investment of Rs. 4,604.75 lakhs provided employment to 6,832 people.

9) Glass and ceramics Industries: This category includes lime making, table moulded brick making, manufacturing cement pipe, cutting stones and products from soft stones. This category included 319 units at end of June 2005. Capital investment of Rs. 1,378.40 lakhs provided employment to 1,648 people.

10) Ferrous and non ferrous Industries: In the district there were 46 ferrous and non-ferrous units during 1970 producing steel wire, industrial staples, structural, non ferrous castings, machine fabrications, leaf springs, break drums, central hub of wheels, Cylinder liners, spring steels, machine spare parts, moulding rings, agricultural implements, non ferrous fittings and steel products, suitcases, boxes, household utensils such as containers etc. In this there was Capital investment of more than Rs. 90 lakhs, which provided employment to 800 people. Up to end of 30-06-2005 there were 217 ferrous and non-ferrous units registered with a capital investment of 377.88 lakhs, which provided employment to 1,342 people. For more details see tables 5.7 and 5.8

Export Oriented Industrial Units (EOU)

There are 100% exported oriented units (EOU), which have earned foreign exchange and there by have contributed for overall development

of district. M/S Primcy Industries (Pvt) Ltd company has exported to Charlsetin country 25,600 kgs(net) designer wax candles, aromatic candles. M/S Sonar Impex has been exporting granite to China. Kudremukh Iron Ore Co (Ltd) has been exporting iron ore concentrate and small iron pellets to China, Taiwan and Japan. Chimammith Precision India, Shawingal Precision India and Gill Tech International (Pvt) Limited has been exporting watch spare parts. Yanapoya Mineral and Granites (Ltd) has exported granite to foreign countries and have earned foreign exchange.

Wood Products

There were about 67 wood based production units in the district during 1972. The units produced wooden furniture, plywood, mechanical fishing boats, agricultural implements, building materials, packing cases, vehicle bodybuilding, etc. The capital investment in them is Rs 83 Lakhs and employment generated is about 1,100. The annual turnover was around Rs 40.00 Lakhs.

The earlier Dakshina Kannada district was divided into Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts in 1997-98. Now Dakshina Kannada district has an area of 4771.49 Sq Kms, which is geographically and biologically important area in Karnataka. Three rivers take birth in the Western Ghats and flow into the Arabian Sea. The Mysore Commercial union (Ltd) was established in 1965 with a capital investment of Rs 18 Lakhs. This has employed '130 labourers and is the only veneers producing unit in the district. Earlier known as Mysore Plywood Corporation in Bangalore, during 1943 it was using teak, Indian rose wood and walnut, Padauk, White deodar trees for production of decorative plywood's. Their products were exported to Sri Lanka, Canada and East Asian countries. At the end of 30-06-2005, there were 1443 wood production units, with a capital investment of Rs.1,456.09 and this gave employment to 7525 people.

Mat Production

Grass mats: This mat has rough surface which is due to local grass variety known as Dore. This is grown on banks of river and water channels. Apart from this, mats are weaved from toddy leaves. This is locally called as "ichalu chape". Women are major work force in this industry. Women from Scheduled caste, Mapi, Banta, Goldsmiths and carpenters are working in this. The main raw materials were gathered

from forests. The mat measured five feet in length and 21/2 feet in width. They are sold in large quantities at Mangalore.

Datte mats: These mats were weaved by women and children. The raw material was obtained from forests. The mat was weaved out of Datte trees, which are grown abundantly in the district. The leaves are about three inches wide. The dry leaves are available till end of summer season. This mat is available in retail shops and also on days when sandy is held. This is also used for packing jaggery and tobacco products.

Carpentry

The district being rich in forest cover, so the carpentry profession was known as main traditional profession. Rural needs of agricultural implements, doors, windows, furniture etc., were prepared by carpenters from rural areas. There is great demand for urban carpenters also. Even today jackfruit trees, Nandi, Mango tree, teak, Matti, Teerva and Maruva are some of the trees used for window, doors and furniture articles. The wood was obtained from timber depots or from private forestland owners. Since Mangalore has many educational institutions different types of furniture's are required. Now a day's carpenters are gradually migrating from rural areas to urban areas.

Basket weaving

Basket was used as household and agricultural item in all parts of the district. Baskets were prepared by Bamboo, Cane, Kukke, Gatike and Toddy tree stems and also with the help of wild creepers. People from Billava, Koraga, Gauda and Kudubi community were generally working in this traditional profession. Many have taken this as a sole job and few are part time jobbers along with agriculture. About 2000 families in Belthangadi, Sulya, Kundapura and Karkala taluk are dependant on basket weaving. Bamboo is split into stripes and then used for basket weaving.

Cane was abundantly available in western ghat slopes of Puttur, Karkala and Kundapur taluks. Locally available bamboo and wild creepers were used for weaving baskets in Mangalore and Udupi. The persons engaged in this basket weaving were exploited by forest contractors and local traders for their own benefits. They were lending money for buying raw materials and then brought the baskets at low prices and sold them at higher profits. To come out of this, co-operative

societies established at Naravi and Arasinamakki (Belthangadi taluk) and Mandekolu (Sulya taluk).

Api-Culture

Up to 1938, bee keeping was not considered as a major industry. Tribal people from malnad region collected honey during summer and sold it at very low price. The tribal people used to rear bees in big earthen pottery and they did not know the technology of Api culture. During 1938 Dakshina Kannada co-operative bee keeping, honey production and sales society (Ltd) was established. The main aim of the society was to popularize bee keeping as household industry and to spread technical knowledge about bee keeping. In 1945 All India Level Beekeeper's Seminar was organized at Mangalore. In 1945 the Commissioner, Khadi and Village Industries identified various societies and entrusted the responsibility of bee keeping to them. This unit monitored various programmes and development activities related to bee keeping. There were 35 sub centres, One Model Apiary and 10 beekeepers clubs, 18 schools of bee keeping industry and 10 commercial bee apiaries.

Khadi and village industries commission has opened two Zonal offices, one at Puttur and the other at Udupi. Four sub centres at Belmannu (Karkala taluk), Mudipura (Bantwal taluk), Garadadi (Belthangadi taluk) and Karmar (Puttur taluk) have started to facilitate the beekeepers. The Commission has conducted entrepreneurs' camps to encourage and spread awareness and also distributed prizes. By producing good quality honey the department has tried to get good price also.

Cashewnut Industry

Cashew is one of the major industries in the district. In India this industry started first during 2nd decade of 20th century at Mangalore. Therefore Mangalore is called as motherland of cashew. Later this industry spread too many parts of the country. During 1972, 80% of the cashew industry was from Kollam and other areas in Kerala, about 12% was concentrated in Dakshina Kannada. During 1971-72 cashew was cultivated in 1,00,294 acres, the produce was much less than the demand. Therefore raw cashew nuts were imported from Africa and small quantity was brought from Uttara Kannada and Kerala state.

In cashew industry three types of raw cashews are used, 1) Good quality uniform sized and suitable for oil production obtained from

Puttur, Vittala and other places. 2) There is great demand for small broken cashews from Africa, the oil content is about 10-14 pounds forming 168 pounds. 3) The cashew brought from Uttara kannada was not of good quality. During 2004-05 about 50-60 cashew nut industries were functioning in the district.

Other Industries

There were 28 other industries in the district during 1972. They were producing Polythene bags, sheets, Nylon buttons, Plastic bangles, Polythene tubing, cane chairs and other cane products. Gold articles, Coir, Plastic and celluloid umbrellas, Hume pipe, septic tanks, RCC poles etc were included in this category. There was a capital investment of Rs. 18 Lakhs, which employed more than 400 people. Annual income was Rs. 21 lakhs. At the end of 30-06-2005, there were 1,267 other industrial units in this category and the capital investment in these was Rs. 3,598.13 lakhs, which provided employment to 8,759 people.

Soap Making

Soap making was a major industry in the district. During 1972, there were 16 soap-producing industries. In them 12 were in Mangalore and 4 were in other parts of the district. The raw materials required for this industry are Caustic soda and Coconut oil. Oil was brought from Bombay in the beginning. Later local oil mills came up. Oil was also brought from Malabar and Cochin. Few soaps of Mangalore were popular in market. Since there was much demand for bathing soap of Mangalore, most of its production was consumed within the district. There was demand for bathing soap from other districts also. The table 5.8 below gives the details of number of employees and productions.

Table 5.8 Soap Industries in the District

Sl.No.	Name of Industry	No. of Labourers	Production (in tones)	
			1968-69	1969-70
1	Shree Ramakrishna Oil Mills, Mangalore	129	1728.725	1659.483
2	West India Soap Industry, Mangalore	20	641	636
3	C.G. Kamat and Co, Mangalore	07	157.560	224.780
4	Malya Soap Works, Mangalore	17	490	565
5	Hycko Soap Industry, Mangalore	05	130	140
6	Nityananda Soap Industry, Mangalore	07	100	96

Textiles

In the district during 1972, there were 65 textile units. Handloom saree, Lungis, Readymade garments, hosiery, knitting, handloom fabrics were produced and dyeing was also done. The capital investment was Rs. 12 Lakhs. Nearly 2000 persons were employed. Annual turnover was Rs 40 lakhs. At the end of 30-06-2005, there were 1,246 textile units with a capital investment of Rs. 664.24 Lakhs and generated employment for 5,498 people.

Printing

Printing industry is producing account books, Bill books, note books, wedding invitations, hand bills and labels, novels, books on literature, dairies, calendar, newspapers etc. Many industries are taking up binding work also. Paper and ink is purchased locally from wholesale dealers. Earlier ink was imported from Madras. There were about 536 printing and stationery units by the end of 30-06-2005. This had a capital investment of Rs. 2,271.85 Lakhs and 3358 people were employed.

Major newspapers in the district are Udayavani, Vijaya Karnataka, Munjane, The Hindu, Prajavani and Deccan herald. Manipal Media Networks (Ltd) Company was established in 1970. This company has been printing and publishing Udayavani newspaper. Apart from this 20,000 *Taranga* (Weekly), 5000 *Tushara* (Monthly), 15,000 *Rupatara* (Monthly) a film magazine, 1,00,000 *Tunturu* (bi-monthly) children's magazines are published and education, Science, environment, sports, entertainment information are being given to readers. The printing unit is equipped with modern machinery having a capacity of producing 16 colour page prints in 50,000 copies per hour. The daily printing and sales of Prajavani is 3755, Deccan herald 3876, Mayura 1471 and Sudha 3455. The Prajavani Company is using news line 45 printing machine, which has a capacity to produce 45,000 copies per hour.

Tiles Industry

The tiles produced in Mangalore are known as "**Mangalore tiles**" even now. Bassel mission started the first Mangalore tile factory in 1865. Mr. Fleebat is credited with establishing the first tile industry. This company that started with 12 employees produced 560 tiles every day.

In the divided district there were 69 tile factories, among them there were 43 factories in Mangalore town only. Clayey soil required for tile is abundantly available in the district and also firewood from the Western

Ghats is available at cheap price. Most of the industries are located on northern bank of Netravati River, backwaters and coastal areas. The tiles produced here are exported to Sri Lanka, Burma, East Africa, Australia and other foreign countries. According to a survey in 1991 in Karnataka there were 161 tile factories, and in them there were 75 units in the undivided Dakshina Kannada district. The number of tile factory is gradually decreasing and now about 18-20 units are functioning. In India's total of production of Rs 60 crores, Dakshina Kannada shares about Rs. 20 crores. In Mangalore the industrial investment is more than Rs. 10 crores. The tiles are sold at Rs. 3750-4000 per thousand. The industry also produces Roofing tiles, Glass tiles, Goglets, flowerpots, flooring bricks, pots, jugs, pipes, ridge and ceiling tiles.

Beedi Industries

The condition of beedi workers in this district is different than in other districts. Beedi leaf rolling has attained reasonable progress as house industry. The labourers employed in beedi rolling used to get beedi leaves and tobacco from contractors. The labour rate for rolling thousand beedi is Rs 2.50 to 4.30. There was no written agreement between contractors and beedi workers; business was transacted only through words of mouth. The raw materials were supplied by the contractor to the houses directly and by trust rolled beedi was collected. Like this there was good relationship between them. But, this relationship did not last long. Beedi rollers agitated against the contractors. In this regard Madras government appointed an officer to conduct enquiry. After the enquiry the relationship further aggravated.

In the district this industry turnover was around Rs Six crores, everyday about 4.5 crore beedi's were manufactured. The list of major beedi factories during 1972 is shown in table 5.9, at the end of June 2005 1,853 units were functioning with a capital investment of Rs 2,313.83 Lakhs. This industry employs 5,425 people.

Table 5.9

Sl. No.	Name of Industry/Address	Year of Establishment	Capital (in Rs.)	Employment	Production value (in Rs.)
1	Mahalakshmi Beedi Works Pane, Mangalore	1914	20,000	305	2,88,200
2	P.V.S Beedi's , Mangalore	1918	4,00,000	75	90,00,000
3	Bharat Beedi Works , Karkala	1930	-	19	2,12,00,000
4	Ganesh Beedi Works , Bantvala	1930	50,000	72	55,00,000
5	Shenoy Beedi Works , Karkala	1932	3,800	83	1,74,000
6	Katleri Beedi Works , Puttur	1940	20,000	80	1,80,000
7	Mangalore Ganesh Beedi Works , Mangalore	1940	7,00,000	60	65,00,000
8	Prakash Beedi's , Mangalore	1940	48,000	64	85,00,000
9	General Beedi Works , Puttur	1940	35,000	09	2,500
10	Shri Ganesh Beedi Works , Puttur	1947	1,30,000	50	42,00,000
11	Ganesh Beedi Works , Mangalore	1948	80,000	30	52,00,000
12	Shri Ganesh Beedi Works Uppinangadi, Puttur	1958	10,000	12	2,00,000
13	Udaya Beedi Works , Puttur	1958	10,000	04	5,000
14	Sadhu Beedi Works , Mangalore	1963	2,00,000	65	70,00,000
15	Udaya Beedi Works , Sulya	1963	1,120	02	2,000
16	Chaitra Beedi's , Belthangadi	-	1,800	06	15,000
17	Manmohan Beedi's , Belthangadi	-	-	03	8,000

FISHERIES

Fishery in Dakshina Kannada is main source of income and is famous as 'Fish revolution' or 'Blue revolution'. Fishery is one of the main food sources, because vitamin 'A' and 'B' is available in large quantity. In the district *Bungde*, *Butai*, *anjali*, *kedar*, *manji*, *skate etti balliyar*, *tate*, *kate*, *ademinu*, *gooriminu*, prawn, etc., varieties of fishes are available in plenty and this has played an important role in economic development of district.

As *Bungde* fish is available in large quantity, it is called as national fish. Prawn is called as gold mine of sea. Prawns of Dakshina Kannada are exported to Japan and other countries from Malpe situated in Udupi district. Though fishing started about two centuries ago, modern

mechanised system was started at the decade end in 1950. There were only country boats in Dakshina Kannada at that time. Even in them rowing boats, rampa boats and boats of planks were there.

Up to second five-year plan Dakshina Kannada district fisheries had not progressed in modern way, because the district was under Madras presidency during first five-year plan. Only fishery co-operative societies were encouraged by Madras presidency and the second five-year plan is considered as the first five-year plan of the district. In 1958 fishery-training centre was started in Mangalore. During second five-year plan total of 95 people were trained in mechanized boat driving and maintenance. With the object of conducting research in Fish oil, Fish processing and maintaining fish properties a 'Fishing technological research institute' was started in 1960 at Mangalore.

With modern technology fish by products like fish sausage, havel, canning of fishes is taught at diploma course started in 1963 by India-Japan collaboration at Mangalore a Coastal fish processing training centre was started. For the first time in India in 1969 Bangalore University of agricultural sciences has started fisheries sciences education by opening a degree and Post-graduation college at Mangalore. For the first time in 1970 a chain link called 'cold chain' is started through fisheries Development Corporation. Fishes caught in ocean are brought to Mangalore and transported to 20 different parts of Karnataka through cold chain links. With this fresh and quality fishes are available at Bangalore, Mysore, Kodagu, Hubli cities. As per U.N.O. coastal rules Government of Karnataka has declared ocean area as 'Special Economic Zone' (SEZ) in 1977.

Fisheries College, Mangalore

The fisheries college at Ekkur, Mangalore is a technical college, and this is first of its kind in India. India with Japanese collaboration started Marine products processing training centre (MPPT, Mangalore) in 1963, was converted into Fisheries College during 1969. The objectives were to produce graduates in fishery science, to spread benefits of research conducted by scientists and to assist development of fishermen. Earlier this college was under Agricultural University, Bangalore and from 2004-05, it is under the University of Animal husbandry, Veterinary and Fisheries sciences at Bidar. Graduate, Post Graduate, Doctoral Degree (P.h.D) students are studying here.

Fishery has contributed for the development of industries in the district. Fishmeal and fish oil industries have come up. Bava fishmeal

and oil co, H.K. Bava and sons, Mukka oil and sea food Industries, Pathada fishmeal and oil co and Asian fishmeal and oil companies produce fish meal, poultry food and fish oil. Hundreds of people are employed in this industry. Its products are exported to Jordan, Saudi and Durban countries. Industries like Baby Marine International (BMI), Baikampady industrial area, Bhu watersea foods, Baikampady, Sterling foods, Mukka, Indo-fisheries, Barakka overseas traders, Ullala are engaged in fish packing and canning and exporting them to Japan, China, United states of America, Arabian countries. This has earned foreign exchange and contributed to progress of district.

There are 22 fishery co-operative societies, one among them is a federation, 17 are co-operative societies, and 4 Fisherwomen co-operative societies. In these there are 35-scheduled caste, 27-scheduled tribe and 20,191 other community members (Total 20,569 members). For more details see table 5.10.

Table 5.10 Fishermen Co-operative Societies in District upto 31-3-2005

Sl No.	Fishermen Co-operative Society Name and Address Reg. No. and Date	Members			
		Schedu- led Caste	Schedu- led Tribe	Others	Total
1	Baikampady Fishermen Co-operative Society Minakalai, Kulai, Mangalore No. 716, dt:06-11-1951	-	-	412	412
2	Bolar Fisher Women Co-operative Society, Bolar, Mangalore No.8551, dt:21-04-1982	-	-	431	431
3	Hosabettu Fishermen Co-operative Society Post Kulai, Hosabettu, Mangalore No.719, dt:27-11-1959	09	-	720	729
4	Idya Fisher Co-operative Society, Guddekoppulu, Post Surtkal, Mangalore No.2709, dt:23-03-1918	-	-	351	351
5	Jivana Deepa Fishermen Multi-Purpose Co-operative Society, Mina Kalai, Mangalore No.25498, dt: 04-12-2002	-	-	531	531
6	Kulai Fishermen Co-operative Society Post Kulai-574 196, Mangalore No. 718, dt:21-11-1951	16	-	1184	1200
7	Mangalore Bengre Fishermen Co-operative Society, Post Bengre, Mangalore -575 001 No.707, dt:23-11-1955	-	-	721	721

Sl No.	Fishermen Co-operative Society Name and Address Reg. No. & Date	Members			
		Schedu- led Caste	Schedu- led Tribe	Others	Total
8	Mangalore Bengre Fisher Women Co-op. Society , Sands Street, Bengre, M'lore-575001 No. 23571/97, dt:08-09-1997	-		502	502
9	Mangalore Trawl Boat Fishermen Primary Co-operative Society , South Warf Port Mangalore-575 001 No. RSR/19172 dt:11-10-1993	-	-	522	522
10	Mangalore Mechanized Fishermen Primary Co-operative Society , South Warf Port, Mangalore-575 001 No. 6740, dt:14-03-1980	-	-	468	468
11	Mangalore Mogavira Fishermen Co-operative Society , Bolur United Sports Club, Bolur, Mangalore-575 003 No.455, dt:24-07-1942	258	-	1005	1263
12	Mangalore Karavali Minority Fishermen Primary Co-operative Society Mangalore-575 001 No.25923, dt:27-02-2002	-	-	126	126
13	Mangalore Dry Fish Sellers Co-operative Society , Mangalore No.25472, dt:01-04-2000	-	-	250	250
14	Mangalore Minority Mechanized Fishermen Consumers Co-operative Society , Mangalore No.25473, dt:10-08-2000	-	-	705	705
15	Mangalore Karavali Fishermen Selling and Processing Co-operative Society , Mangalore No.25496, dt:27-09-2002	-	-	760	760
16	Mudabidri Fishermen Co-operative Society Mudabidri, Mangalore. No.20370/94, dt:23-11-1998	-	-	40	40
17	Mulki Fisherwomen Co-operative Society , Odiyarbettu, Mulki, Mangalore. No.24632/98 dt: 12-08-1994	4	-	136	140
18	Sasihitlu Fishermen Co-operative Society , Post Sasihitlu, Mangalore Taluk. No.733 dt: 04-06-1932	4	-	963	967
19	The Dakshina Kannada and Udupi District Co-operative Fish Marketing Federation Ltd. P.B. No 144, Mulihitlu, Mangalore No.752, dt:28-02-1954	60	27	8381	8468

Sl No.	Fishermen Co-operative Society Name and Address Reg. No. & Date	Members			
		Schedu- led Caste	Schedu- led Tribe	Others	Total
20	Uchhila Bovis Fishermen Co-op. Society Post Someshvara, Uchhil- 575 023, Mangalore No. 8222, dt:02-03-1923	-	-	324	324
21	Ullala Fishermen Multi-Purpose Primary Co-op. Society , Mogavira Pattana, Ullala Mangalore. No.456, dt: 08-07-1942	-	-	918	918
22	Ullala Fisherwomen Co-operative Society Mogavira Pattana, Ullala -574 159 Mangalore No.189, dt:21-04-1982	-	-	741	741

Source : Fisheries Department, Mangalore

There were 24 boat-building yards in 1972. In them one was under public sector, two under co-operative sector and 21 under private sector. In this period there were 777 Mechanised fishing boats. There were 36 ice plants in the district. In them 9 was under public sector, 25 under private sector and two under co-operative sector. There were 16 cold storage plants. In them 8 were public sector, six under private ownership and two under co-operative sector. Apart from this there were 15 freezing plants, 12 frozen fishing storages, six canning plants and fish oil producing units.

(For more details see chapter 04) For number of fishermen and other details during 2000-01 to 2004-05 see table 5.11

Table 5.11 Number of Fishermen, Cold Storages and other details

Sl.No.	Fishery		2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	Fishermen		21,831	22,268	22,936	23,626	24,337
2.	Boat Building Yards	Private	8	8	9	9	9
		Public	-	-	-	-	-
		Co-operative	-	-	-	-	-
		Total	8	8	9	9	9
3.	Mechanised Finishing Boats	Private	1,518	1,556	1,552	1,683	1,794
		Public	-	-	-	-	-
		Co-operative	-	-	-	-	-
		Total	1,518	1,556	1,552	1,683	1,794

Sl.No.	Fishery		2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
3.	Ice Plants	Private	62	62	61	61	59
		Public	2	-	-	-	-
		Co-operative	1	1	2	1	1
		Total	65	63	63	62	60
4.	Cold-storage	Private	2	-	-	-	-
		Public	17	15	10	10	10
		Co-operative	-	1	1	1	1
		Total	19	16	11	11	11
6	Freezing plants		8	5	5	4	4
7	Frozen fishing storage		6	3	3	3	3
8	Canning plants		-	-	-	-	-

SERICULTURE

Sericulture is playing an important role in improvement of rural farmer's life. Tippu Sultan who was industrious started silk industry in Mysore. This industry helps in rearing silk worms, silk thread reeling from cocoons, and silk cloth weaving. Though the industry has come to Dakshina Kannada district since 20 years not much progress is achieved. Heavy rainfall from June to September, high temperature during March to May have hindered the production and about 3-4 times crops per year are only possible. The main reasons for low progress of industry is shortages of farm labourers, agricultural land, cocoon's local non-marketing facility, etc and also there are more attractive offers from areca nut industry, agricultural and commercial crops and also by beedi rolling each women earns nearly Rs 50 have contributed to this.

In the district during January 2005, total of 78.68 hectares was used cultivation of mulberry crops. Sericulture farmers are producing bivoltine and cross breed cocoons. There are 249 Sericulturists engaged in this industry, of which 32 are scheduled caste, 67 scheduled tribe, 17 minorities and 133 of other communities. Among the total Seri culturists there are 39 women engaged in Sericulture Industry. Sulya taluk has been considered as grainage centre (bittane koti), here fine bi-voltine cocoons are produced. Bantvala, Belthangadi, Mangalore and Puttur taluks are considered as non grainage areas. Here bi-voltine and cross breed cocoons are produced.

In the district there are three Assistant directors office, One technical service centre, three tribal sericulture extension centres, four extension centers, two government sericulture extension farms, and Bantvala there is one cocoon market yard. Also for the benefit of farmers four quality societies have been started. Each society has been provided with Rs 10,000 as initial (rotation) capital by the department. Dakshina Kannada district sericulture growers society is located at Bantvala, is working towards welfare of sericulturists. At the end of January, 2005 in the district there was 3.020 metric tonne of cocoon produced. More details see table 5.12.

Table 5.12 Details of Cocoon production

Sl.No.	Taluk	Breed	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1.	Bantvala	Cross breed	3.603	1.511	0.899	0.180
		Bivoltanie	5.406	2.803	0.699	0.383
		Total	9.009	4.314	1.588	0.563
2.	Belthangadi	Cross breed	2.433	1.233	1.023	0.382
		Bivoltanie	4.190	3.336	1.640	0.975
		Total	6.623	4.569	2.663	1.357
3.	Mangalore	Cross breed	1.244	1.028	0.079	0.008
		Bivoltanie	0.875	0.429	0.388	0.279
		Total	2.119	1.457	0.467	0.287
4.	Puttur	Cross breed	2.230	1.389	0.377	0.442
		Bivoltanie	2.130	1.389	1.377	0.442
		Total	4.385	3.377	1.047	0.534
5.	Sulya	Cross breed	-	0.504	0.015	0.044
		Bivoltanie	4.656	11.206	0.538	0.235
		Total	4.656	2.210	0.553	0.279
6.	Total	Cross breed	9.508	6.264	2.676	0.706
		Bivoltanie	17.257	9.663	3.642	2.314
		Total	26.765	15.927	6.318	3.020

Source : Department of Sericulture, Mangalore

In the district 2003-04 Silk Farm, Advisory Services, Audio-visual and Publicity, Women Demonstration Forum, Training Programme, Disease Control Programme, Western Ghat Development Plan etc are different programmes were adopted by the department. See table 5.13.

Table:5.13 Details of Programmes for Sericulture Development

Sl. No.	Name of Programme	Annual Target			Released amount	Achievement upto 31.3.04		
		Financial	Physical			Financial	Physical	
		(in Rs.)	A	B		(in Rs.)	A	B
Programme of Zilla Panchayat								
1	Silk farms	2.35	2.50 lakh cocoons	0.50 lakh Nursery	1.433	1.565	1,41,360	50,000
2	Advisory services, Audio-visual and publicity	0.66	12 Farmers	-	0.403	0.359	09	-
3	Training programme	0.39	25 Women	25 Men	0.238	0.22	26	-
4	Programme of disease control	0.98	250 Beneficiaries	-	0.598	0.604	250	-
5	Women Demonstration forum	0.39	25 Women	-	0.238	0.199	25	-
6	Western ghat development plan	1.20	06 Beneficiaries	-	0.72	0.72	04	-
Programme of Taluk Panchayat								
1	Subsidy for Bivoltaine cocoons	0.23	2300 kg cocoons	-	0.14	0.089	886.160	
2	Subsidy for construction of silkworm rearing house/ reeling shed	1.17	09 Beneficiaries	-	0.72	0.696	06	

FLORICULTURE

In addition to agriculture profit yielding flowers are being grown. Puttur, Bantvala, Mangalore taluks mainly Jasmine (Mallige), (Kanakambara), Chrysanthemum (Sevantige), Rose, Orchids are being cultivated. In the district floriculture is there in 62.50 hectares of land. 105.25 tonnes of flower have been grown. Yield per hectare is 1.68 tonne. During 2004-05, the total value of flowers grown is Rs 73.13 lakhs.

Dakshina Kannada Co-operative Milk Producers Union, Mangalore

This milk union is one of the youngest among 13 unions of Karnataka, which came into existence in 1986. Earlier to this, the existence of the Canara milk union of Manipal merged into this union

and extended their area in eight taluks of Udupi and Dakshina Kannada districts. At present five taluks of Dakshina Kannada district jurisdiction of this union. The milk is pausterised and the fat content is brought to defined level and then packed sold in polythene bags. By products of milk like butter, ghee, peda, Mysore pak, lassi, butter milk, curds, khova, scented milk, badam powder, jamoon mix, and milk which does not require cold storage, have a shelf life of 45 days and is sold under brand name "good life". All other products are sold under brand name 'Nandini'.

The administrative and production units are located at Kulashekara. The union has been established under co-operative basis, and all villages are included in this union. Milk production and selling, good breed cattle, eradication of cattle diseases, supply of enriched cattle feed, milk unions are conducting research and development.

During 2003-04 there were 433 co-operative milk unions. The total amount of capital was Rs.1,90,37,300, out of which Rs. 1,78,67,300 is from co-operative milk unions and the government share was Rs 11.70 Lakhs.

Out of 433 registered milk unions, 432 societies have been functioning and there are 72 women societies in this. There are 74,221 members in these societies and a progress of 7% has been achieved. The total number of women in these societies are 18,067 and, 15% progress is achieved. 26,789 members are now supplying milk, and this number is to be increased. During 2003-04 the milk collected is 4,57,98,531 kgs. The daily collections in one society have increased from 275 to 291 liters. The year 2003-04 has been declared as pure milk production year and different programmes have been arranged in all societies.

Milk union has given great importance to improvement of cattle health and care. 292 Artificial insemination centers are functioning in rural area. During 2002-03, 124 lakh cattle have been artificially inseminated, 65,329 calves were born. In 268 first aid centers 32,810 cattle have been treated. In emergency treatment units 5925 cattle have been treated. 31,124 cattle have been treated on mobile dispensaries. 45,100 cattle have been treated for foot and mouth diseases. 256 milk societies have been supplied with 'defall' and 'dipcut' kits to control swelling of udder.

The milk union has sold 31,948.37 tonnes of cattle feed during the year 2002-03. In 431 societies 60 metric tonnes of salt mixtures are sold. During 2003-04 year 5.5 metric tonne fodder seed and 49 lakhs fodder sapling sticks have been distributed. During the year 2003-04, per day

the milk union has sold 1,45,242 litres of milk, 26,16,697 kgs of curds, 2,79,831 litres of lassi, 271.6 litres of butter milk(daily), 617 tonnes of ghee, 1,46,748.3 kgs of milk cream, 9,841 kgs butter etc. There are 54 routes through which quality milk is supplied to the consumers. 44 routes among these have been upgraded with temperature control facility. There are 58 societies and 540 distributors in processing distributing milk. Nandini ghee is supplied to temples in Kollur, Udupi, Subramanya, Dharmastala, Gokarnatheshwara, Kateel. Emphasis has been laid on supplying good quality milk and milk products. Consequent to this International quality assurance certification ISO 9001-2000 and for producing food products HACCP and environment protection certification's ISO 14001 is obtained. Total quality management has been effectively implemented. Modern unit with cream separation, packing unit and pasteurization unit has been started at Manipal on 09-01-2004 with a capital investment of five crores.

The economic condition of milk union is good. It has earned a profit of Rs 70 lakhs during 2004-05. For more details see table 5.14 and 5.15.

Table 5.14 Product wise progress and achievements

Sl.No.	Details	Annual Sales		
		2002-03	2003-04	Achievement (percentage)
1	Milk (Daily Ltrs)	126090.0	140856.0	11.70
2	Curds (Daily Ltrs)	5589.0	7699.8	37.76
3	Lassi (Daily Ltrs)	485.6	766.0	57.74
4	Butter milk (Daily Ltrs)	139.4	271.6	94.80
5	Ghee (Tonnes)	515.0	617.0	19.80
6	Milk cream (Kgs)	115484.1	146748.3	27.00
7	Peda (Tonnes)	13.3	14.5	9.00
8	Mysore pak (Tonnes)	14.7	13.2	10.00
9	Khova (Kgs)	2208.0	2177.0	1.40
10	Butter (Kgs)	8487.0	9841.0	15.95
11	Scented milk (Ltrs)	14996.8	18154.6	21.00
12	Badam powder (Kgs)	2590.8	3433.6	32.50
13	Jamoon mix	75.7	98.5	30.10
14	Good life slim (Ltrs)	-	18806.0	-
15	Good life (Ltrs)	-	7188.0	-

Progress of Milk Union Processing Plants

Sl.No.	Details	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	Achievement (percentage)
1	Milk (Kgs)	5,24,25,378	5,51,42,210.0	65,70,743.0	19.00
2	Curds (Kgs)	13,89,300	20,43,995.0	28,25,258.0	38.20
3	Masala butter milk (Ltrs)	36,100	53,000	1,04,017.0	96.25
4	Sweet Lassi (Ltrs)	1,07,400	1,81,458.0	2,91,241.0	60.50
5	Milk cream (Kgs)	13,10,300	14,26,085.0	17,09,325.0	20.00
6	Peda (Kgs)	10,100	15,679.0	15,084	-1.00
7	Mysore pak (Kgs)	10,200	15,534.0	13,815.0	-11.00
8	Ghee (Kgs)	4,93,100	5,23,803.0	6,27,191.0	19.70

Table 5.15 Progress of Dakshina Kannada Co-operative Union Milk Producers Limited, Mangalore

Products	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
No of Societies	424	445	477
Members	69,389	74,221	77,401
Daily Milk collection (Kgs)	1,19,782.0	1,25,475.0	1,42,943.0
Daily Sale of Milk (Ltrs)	1,29,775.0	1,45,242.0	1,51,275.0
Profit (Lakhs)	54.29	73.62	70.0
Product sales			
Butter (Kgs)	8,487	9,841.0	4,805.0
Ghee (Kgs)	5,15,567.0	6,16,856.0	6,39,770.0
Peda (Kgs)	13,253.0	14,501.0	20,040.0
Mysore pak (Kgs)	14,902.0	13,166.0	14,628.0
Butter milk (Ltrs)	50,484.0	1,00,269.0	1,16,906.0
Lassi (Ltrs)	1,77,163.0	2,79,831.0	3,43,902.0
Curds (Ltrs)	20,38,555.0	26,16,697.0	38,26,374.0
Cream (Kgs)	1,15,484.0	1,46,893.0	1,82,286.0

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Khadi and village industries department has played a major role in improvement of financial status of certain category of people. According to economists if agriculture is improved, rural industries based on agriculture get re-birth. According to 2001 census among the total workers those engaged in agriculture were 55.89%. During 1991 and

2001 census the percentage of agriculture labourers were 35.79% (This includes the % of Udupi district also) and 9.67 % respectively. Since agriculture does not give employment throughout the year, subsidiary industries are gaining prominence. In absence of subsidiary industries there would be migration to industrial areas. Then there would be imbalance in rural economy. Therefore Government of Karnataka has been promoting and encouraging rural industries. Therefore the Khadi and village industries board has opened its office in this district in 1958.

The industries established under the Khadi and village industries are Rural oil production units, cereals and pulses processing units, Pottery, Leather industries, Carpentry, Black smithy, Lime making, Pappad and Spices preparation units, cashew nut oil units, tailoring, Khandasari, medicinal plants, fruit processing units, bee keeping, Gobar gas plants have spread out in the district. The units are technically advised and guided by the Khadi and village industries board through financial assistance to co-operative societies and individual beneficiaries.

Money Lending Process Project: The board during 1985 to 2004 has extended this project to 12 co-operative societies, 66 group societies, and 204 individual units Rs. 150.19 Lakhs. In this project an amount of Rs.124.06 Lakhs including interest has been collected. 114 units have repaid all loan and interest completely. Still 168 units have to repay Rs. 81.22 Lakhs as loan and interest.

Mass Banking Project: Khadi and village industries board up to September 2004, has given assistance of Rs.124.25 lakhs to 15 village industries units. In the above Rs 98.43 lakhs is loan and Rs. 25.82 Lakhs is margin money. In this project loan is given to mineral based industry, coconut oil production, Aluminum, cane, fruit processing, rural engineering units etc are there. About Rs 38.42 Lakhs including loan and interest has been repaid. Two units have completely repaid their loan. Still 13 units have to repay their loan. The loan details of industry wise allocation by Khadi and village industries board are given in tables 5.16 and 5.17.

Table: 5.16 Details of Taluk-wise, Industry-wise units were sanctioned under Mass Banking Plan

Type of Industry	Number of Units					
	Mangalore	Bantvala	Belthangadi	Puttur	Sulya	Total
Mineral based	2	0	0	1	0	3
Fruit processing	0	2	0	0	0	2
Rural Oil	1	0	0	0	1	2
Rural engineering	4	0	1	0	0	5
Bamboo and Cane	0	0	0	1	0	1
Fiber & Aluminum	0	0	1	0	1	2
Total	7	2	2	2	2	15

Table: 5.17 Loan sanctioned and released under Mass Banking Plan

Type of Industry	No. of Units	Loan	Margin Money
Mineral based	3	19.49	7.14
Fruit processing	2	7.79	2.35
Rural engineering	5	26.54	5.83
Rural Oil	2	22.22	4.95
Bamboo and Cane	1	2.41	0.92
Fibre	1	17.4	3.70
Aluminum	1	2.77	0.93
Total	15	98.43	25.82

Margin Money (REGP) Plan

The board during financial year 2001-02 up to 31-12-2004 had disbursed Rs. 88.60 lakhs as margin money to 88 industrial units. The project cost of these units is Rs. 402.19 Lakhs and the sanctioned bank loan Rs. 313.36 Lakhs. In this project during 2004-05 there is a target of 42.00 Lakhs disbursement for 42 units, Rs.7.84 Lakhs margin money was sanctioned for 11 units. For more details see table 5.18

Table 5.18 Details of Industries Sanctioned under Margin Money Plan

Industry	No. of Units	Project Cost	Bank Loan	Margin Money
2001-2002				
Agriculture based and Food industry	1	10.00	9.36	3.00
Mineral based Industry	2	20.00	18.00	5.00
Forest based Industry	1	1.89	1.42	0.47
Service Industry	1	2.80	1.27	0.49
Total	5	33.69	30.05	8.96
2002-2003				
Mineral based Industry	3	12.55	11.10	3.07
Forest based Industry	5	14.80	9.78	3.99
Agriculture based and Food industry	19	103.11	74.03	25.86
Polymer and Chemical based Industry	1	10.00	9.50	3.00
Engineering and Non-conventional Energy industries	10	52.53	36.85	15.17
Textiles	2	1.66	1.45	0.52
Service Industry	14	26.11	19.27	8.17
Marketing	1	2.00	1.00	0.30
Total	55	222.76	162.98	60.38
2003-2004				
Agriculture based and Food industry	8	66.03	49.20	11.56
Engineering and Non-conventional Energy industries	1	2.00	1.85	0.44
Service Industry	8	47.21	43.83	9.42
Total	17	115.24	94.88	21.42
2004-2005 (Upto 31-12-2004)				
Service Industry	1	1.00	0.80	0.75
Agriculture based and Food industry	1	1.60	0.50	0.16
Forest based Industry	5	15.60	13.26	4.15
Textiles	2	2.30	1.60	0.51
Engineering industries	2	6.00	9.25	2.98
Total	11	30.50	25.41	7.84

Handlooms

In India the part played by handloom sector is valuable. This industry has given full time job to many weavers' families. In India weavers are engaged in traditional techniques of weaving. Indian handloom products have great demand in other countries.

During 1844 in Dakshina Kannada Bassel mission's Rev.Metz looked at handloom weaving in commercial angle. At Saliyn and Jedar villages in Mangalore taluk people used to weave through "*pit looms*". But, Christian, Muslim, Billava and Bant caste people engaged in looming activities used '*frame looms*' developed by Bassel mission. Through *pit looms*, lungis for men and sarees for women were prepared. '*Frame looms*' produced coloured sarees, shirting for men; bed sheets were weaved in frame looms. At Basrur, Jeppu, Padil, Kankanady, Kula-shekara, Konebadi, Suratkal, Panambur, Mulki, Kinnigoli, Mijar, Siddakatte, Haleangadi, Padu-Panambur, Bantwal, Pane-Mangalore and other places are the important handloom-weaving centres in the district. In the undivided district a census of handloom during 1995-96 was conducted and in this activity there were 1,058 in Schedules 2,855 people were engaged in handloom industry. In the district totally there were 1,442 handlooms, out of them 1,356 looms were working and 86 looms were closed. In eight schedules there were 10 electrical looms, out of them 8 electrical looms were working and 2 had closed. In electrical looms 15 people were working, among them there were seven men and eight women.

Handicrafts

Handicrafts have been at peak since times immemorial, patronized by public who has got some taste and also by the ruling dynasties. In Dakshina Kannada district different categories of skilled people existed, they are carpenters, Blacksmiths, Potters, Handloom weavers, basket weavers, mat weavers, Cobblers; Oil extractors, metal casters, Gold smiths, Lime makers, thread and rope makers. In 1983 a survey was conducted and taluk wise breakup of skilled labourers and the number of families is given in table 5.19.

INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

For development of any industrial area basic infrastructure should be adequate. In this transport is one important facility. As the district has high quality 174.20 Kms. long National Highway and 342.57 Kms. long State high transportation of goods is fast and good.

Railway lines from Mangalore to Mumbai by Konkan railway line, Mangalore-Cochin and Mangalore-Chennai routes have been of much help in movement of goods. Goods have also been exported to foreign through ports.

In the district there are six engineering colleges, five Medical colleges, six colleges of Indian Medicine, five dental colleges, six polytechnics, and industrial training institutes. In the employment bureau during 2004-05 7346 Graduates, 1,611 diploma holders, 3,135 industrial training institute certificate holders were registered. There is no dearth of trained technical staff in the district.

The banking facility in the district is excellent. There are 287 commercial banks, 11 Regional Grameena banks, and 34 other banks to provide medium and long-term loans to industrial units of Rs.1,24,784 lakhs. 45 Urban co-operative banks, 28 other co-operative banks, district co-operative banks have been functioning. Karnataka State Financial Corporation has catered long-term loan. Therefore all facilities for industrial loan exist in the district.

To give impetus for Industrial development in the district Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board has established industrial estates in Baikampady, Karnad and Puttur.

1) Puttur Industrial Estate

Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board has acquired 21.78 acres of land in Kemminje of Puttur taluk. 13.28 acres has been given to KSRTC bus depot. In the remaining area 33 plots have been formed and allotted to the members. Already few industries have started production here. At present the land value is Rs. 52,200 per acre.

2) Baikampady Industrail Estate

This industrial in an area of 941.77 acres was established and developed in 1969-70. Out of 941.77 acres, 200 acres have been allotted

to Mangalore chemicals and fertilizers, 157.16 and 38.59 acres have been allotted to KIOCL and KSSIDC respectively. In the remaining area 470 plots have been formed. Industries have been functioning in 463 plots. Basic infrastructure like water supply, underground drainage and streetlights has been provided. Apart from this MESCOM has established one sub station and facilities like Police station, Busses have been provided. Karnataka Urban water and Drainage board has been looking after water supply. Water consumption is 0.50MGD. Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board has constructed 80 quarters for their staff. In this about 90% has been allotted.

3) Karnad Industrial Estate

In this Industrial estate 85.02 acres has been acquired and 71 plots have been formed. In one-acre infrastructure facilities like Post office, Bank, Fire station, and hotel have been established. Already 40 units have started functioning. Electricity and transport facilities have been provided. For more details table 5.20 can be seen.

Land acquisition process for establishment of an Export Promotional Industrial Park in 203 acres near Ganjimat in Mangalore taluk is completed; payment of compensation is in process. About 500 acres of land at Pajir and Kairam villages of Bantvala taluk has been identified for the establishment of Information Technology park.

**Table 5.20 Industrial estates developed by
Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board**

Sl. No.	Details	Balkampady	Karnad	Puttur
1	Extent of Land acquired and possession taken	941.77	85.02	13.28
2	Extent of developed for creation of plots	546.02	85.02	13.28
3	Extent of sites already allotted	463.00	44.87	11.70
4	No of vacant sites	18	3	1
	Extent of vacant sites	18.05 Acres	20 Acres	0.25 Acres
5	Cost per Acre (Rs in Lakhs)	12.00	4.00	0.52

Table 5.21 Industrial estates developed by Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation.

Taluk	Village	Total Number of sheds constructed						Allotted	Vacant upto Nov. 2004
		B	C	D	M	SM	Total		
Mangalore	Yeyyadi	3	33	6	8	8	58	58	1
Mangalore	Baikampady	38	67	34	20	28	182	178	4
Mulki	Karnad	2	4	-	-	10	16	4	12
Mudabidri	Mudabidri	-	4	4	-	-	8	8	-
Belthangadi	Laila	-	3	-	-	7	10	5	5
		43	107	44	28	49	274	253	22

Table 5.22 Details of the Industrial Sheds Developed by KSSIDC

Type of Sheds	Extent of land sqft.	Cost of Shed (Rs. in Lakhs)	Monthly instalment(Rs.)
B	2,480	10.00	22,000
C	1,500	7.00	17,000
D	750	5.50	8,000
M	240	2.00	3,000
SM	480	3.50	6,000

Details of New Industrial Area identified by KIADB

Taluk	Village	Proposed extent of land in acres	Remarks
Mangalore	Ganji matt	203	The land identified by KIADB for EPIP is under process of acquisition and payment of compensation

HOTEL INDUSTRY

One of the prestigious industries in the district has contributed to financial progress of Dakshina Kannada. Industries like Mangalore Refineries and Petro Chemicals(MRPL), Mangalore Chemical and Fertilizer industry, Campco chocolate, Kudremukh Iron ore Limited, Kudremukh Iron and steel company, Religious places like Dharmasthala, Kukke Subramanya, Katilu, Suratkal, Ullala, Panambur, Medical and

Engineering colleges, Nursing homes, the district has attracted tourists, Religious people, Job seekers and Students as a magnet. Hotel Industry has been catering to the needs by providing breakfast, food and Lodging. Being famous nationally as well as internationally Mangalore has many star hotels. Five stars hotel Manjuran is in old fort road at Mangalore. Apart from this there are three star hotels at Moti Mahal at Mangalore and Puttur, Hotel Aditya Restaurant, Hotel Aditya Lodging at Uppinangadi, Hotel Southern Residency and Hotel Sannidhi at Sulya. Bantvala and Belthangadi do not have five star and three hotels at present. In the year 2004-05, there were 655 hotels in Mangalore taluk and 73 hotels, the lowest in Belthangadi taluk. For more details also see Table 5.23.

Table 5.23 Talukwise Hotel and labourers details

Sl.No.	Name of Taluk	2003-04		2004-05	
		No.of Hotels	No. of Labourers	No. of Hotels	No. of Labourers
1	Mangalore	603	4,327	655	4,434
2	Bantvala	106	318	122	327
3	Belthangadi	80	270	73	263
4	Puttur	115	479	117	485
5	Sulya	75	241	76	244

Table 5.6 Registered Industrial Units in the District for the years 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05

Sl. No.	Type of Industry	2002-03			2003-04			2004-05		
		Unit	Capital in lakhs	Employment	Unit	Capital in lakhs	Employment	Unit	Capital in lakhs	Employment
1	Food and Cold drinks	97	295.47	396	137	349.37	454	77	455.21	379
2	Textiles	46	22.76	140	91	37.07	207	253	48.31	500
3	Wood products	46	135.12	175	79	151.43	237	117	94.79	273
4	Printing and Writing materials	12	28.48	42	14	24.50	44	9	196.17	54
5	Leather products	3	4.52	8	22	0.80	4	9	1.56	20
6	Rubber and Plastic	10	65.05	53	4	42.35	16	11	106.52	71
7	Chemicals	12	159.74	62	14	85.67	101	12	58.19	79
8	Glass and ceramics	6	27.37	43	12	42.86	46	1	5.00	4
9	Basic metal production	38	81.54	130	28	14.38	69	7	1.12	16
10	General Engineering	17	13.71	70	29	126.19	118	28	245.63	144
11	Electrical and Electronics	13	23.47	36	15	75.60	63	3	2.05	9
12	Automobiles	3	26.01	13	2	1.55	5	1	6.26	4
13	Transport products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Ferrous and non ferrous	3	1.49	16	5	4.75	10	-	-	-
15	Beedi works	196	157.71	390	185	85.03	320	40	19.34	109
16	Other services	76	94.20	147	51	55.14	106	36	268.38	117
17	Other products	42	117.35	172	60	99.70	224	89	337.26	507
	Total	620	1253.96	1895	728	1196.39	2215	693	1845.79	2286

Source : District Industrial Centre, Mangalore

CHAPTER 6

BANKING, FINANCE, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Before the commencement of modern banking in the beginning of the 20th Century, in Dakshina Kannada district the money lending transactions were very much limited. The traders used to get loans from the private money lenders on higher rate of interest. There were no financial institutions or agencies to initiate small savings or deposits from the general public and to render financial assistance for trading and commercial activities. In course of time, due to the expansion of commercial and trading activities and an increased money supply has made the way for private money lending activities on large scale. The historical evidences reveal that the part of interest derived on the loans extended without offering any security was to be endowed to temples. The loans granted without any security was known as '*Mai-sala*'.

There was a practice of receiving interest even in kind, on cash loans also. This practice is even now in existence but rarely and most of the money lenders of the district do money lending in rural areas. It is found that the system of money lending known as '*holi*' wherein the lending is done in kinds only specially in grains on exorbitant rate of interest (ranging from 25% to 50%) in the interior rural segments of the district. Under this practice of lending in kinds, the borrower (tenant) of the rice has to return to the lender, 14 seer of extra rice on every 42

seer of rice borrowed as per the agreement from him after the harvest is over i.e 33% in excess of the grain he borrowed on loan.

Mutual help Nidhis and Kuri Funds

Before the commencement of modern Banking, the local financial institutions known as *Nidhis* and their practice of money lending was very popular in South India. In those days of mutual help, the *Nidhis* founded by influential people, were helpful in catering the financial requirements of business and trade to meet the domestic financial needs and unexpected contingent financial requirements and most of these *Nidhis* were founded by the people of the Nagartha Community and were governed by the rules and regulations formulated by the members, who managed these financial institutions. It is observed that even now, these *Nidhis* are being operated at several places in South India.

The Banking enquiry committee of 1929 has earlier observed about the existence of operation of "*Kuri*" funds in some parts of Dakshina Kannada. These 'Funds' were engaged in the organization of people who used to mobilize certain amount (funds) from the associates. Likewise, different groups were also organized based on the strength of the members and the volume of investment in funds. The total money mobilized in each group used to be auctioned, and the highest bidder used to get the amount mobilized (fund) and the bid amount so realised by auction, used to be distributed among the member of the group equally.

Money Lenders

Since long ago, it was a common practice that small land holders and agricultural labourers found in large number in rural areas depending mostly on professional village money lenders or *Sahukars* for the loans required by them. If the earlier mentioned practice of lending known as "*holti*" had enhanced the wealth of the professional money lenders on the one hand, the continuous groaning situations of the poor borrower due to the heavy burden of the loan had made him to suffer the worst on the other hand. Generally, the money lenders used to lend money on higher rate of interest on the security of promissory notes, or on the basis of personal or joint security provided by the borrowers. Loans were also granted on the security of lands or other immovable assets, and loans were granted for a period of one or two years, and compound interest was chargeable in case if the

borrower fails to pay the simple interest. As such it was not possible for the small farmers to secure back his mortgaged land or property from the money lenders. Even after the commencement of banking and other financial institutions, it was not so easy to the farmers to get loans from these institutions due to various reasons like lengthy and cumbersome procedures, delay in the distribution etc., which made the farmers to have an easy excess to money lenders, who used to finance easily by adopting simple procedures at the convenience of the borrower.

Indebtedness

In the absence of comprehensive and systematic survey of rural indebtedness it is not possible to assess precisely the economic conditions of the district and the management of the rural credits etc. It is generally said that an ordinary farmer used to find it great difficulty to lead a life out of the income derived from the farming or agriculture after paying the land lease amount to the land lords. Generally after the completion of the agricultural operations by the end of June, possibilities of getting permanent employment being very much limited to the small and marginal agricultural farmers and labourers except petty job, and in such a situations they were compelled to approach the village money lender or landlords for the cash loan or the grain loans. As said earlier the practice of "holi" system of lending in grains was helpful in adding wealth and making the lender richer. However, during the Second World War the practice of "holi" system, received a setback to small extent, since the Government started the procurement of rice. But, the system continued after the close of the war. At the same time, the government initiated the programme of social welfare under which the scheme of distribution of short term loans to farmers was initiated. Since the loans availed by the farmers under the scheme was used for the non productive purposes like domestic expenses, as such the farmers were made to suffer continuously under the debt obligation.

In order to know the economic conditions of the Farmers in the State, the then Government of Madras appointed Sir Fredrick Nicholson a British Officer in 1895. In 1930, a provincial Banking Enquiry Committee was appointed for the purpose. Further in 1934, Dr. P.J. Thomas of the Madras University was appointed to this work. But none of these reports reveal any required information pertaining to Dakshina Kannada district.

In 1957-58, an economic survey was conducted by the Gokhale Institute of Political Science and Economic Affairs, Pune headed by A..R. Rajpurohit pertaining to a small village Padu Tonse of Udupi taluk. According to the model survey, among the total households in the village, 84.3% of the households were in debt and average loan of the individual in the village was Rs.111.30 as per the report. In 1961, as a part of Census survey Naravi Village of Belthangadi taluk was selected. According to the survey, the families in the income group of Rs.25 and less per month, had an average loan of Rs.241 per family, where as the families with a higher income group i.e., Rs.26 to 50 per month had an average loan of Rs.176 as revealed by the survey. Regarding the purposes of the loan, it is found that nearly 66% of the families had borrowed for meeting the domestic expenses, and only four percent of the families had borrowed for religious purposes and the number of families who had borrowed for paying land rent was accounted to four percent as revealed by the survey.

Debt Relief Measures (Prior to 1956)

During the rule of Warran Hastings, attempts were made by the government to extend relief to the debtor farmers from village Sahukars (money lenders) by constituting Debt Conciliation Boards. A little earlier to 1885, according to the provisions of the rules of the Madras government the rate of interest on loans was fixed at 12 percent. The amendment was made to the Indian Contract Act in 1889. Accordingly, money lending transactions indulging undue influences and pressure were declared as void and illegal contracts. But an ordinary farmer had not enough courage to prosecute the money lender under the provisions of the above said Act. Hence, the government of Madras prevailed upon the government of India to enact a suitable legislation to regulate and control usurious money lending practices in 1906. Though, the government of India enacted Usurious Loan Act in 1918, but it was not implemented uniformly all over the Madras State, instead it was very rarely made use of. The World economic depression of 1929-30, which again pushed the poor rural farmers, indebt, and ignited the agony and groaning conditions etc., compelled the government to adopt suitable legislative and other measures to regulate and control money lending business. Accordingly, for the first time in 1935. Madras Debtors Protection Act was implemented, and according to the provisions of this Act, a small debtor covering a loan less than Rs.500/- was given protection.

According to Section IV of Madras Act of 1936, the rate of interest fixed on loans with security and without security were 9 and 15 percent per annum respectively. An amendment was introduced to Madras Agricultural Loan Act, 1935, Section XVI and accordingly, an arrangement was made to repay the loan amount of debtor farmers borrowed from the private money lenders. The Madras Debt Conciliation Act was implemented and efforts were made for the amicable settlement of farmer's loans. In order to extend further relief to the farmers, another important legislation known as Madras Agriculturist Relief Act 1938 was implemented and accordingly, steps were taken not only to reduce the outstanding loan amount but also to reduce the rate of interest prevailing at the time.

After the reorganization of the State, a more comprehensive and uniform legislation known as Karnataka Money Lenders Act 1961, and Rules 1966 and Karnataka Pawn Brokers Act 1961 and Rules 1966 were implemented all over the State. As per the provisions of the Act, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the State will act as ex-officio Registrar General of Money Lending in the State.

At the district level, the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies will act as an ex-officio Registrar of money lending. He regulates and control the money lending activities in his jurisdiction. According to the present Act, those who would like to undertake money lending as business, should obtain the required licence otherwise it becomes an offence as per law. The Government Act of 1965, has prescribed 15% interest per annum for loans covered with security and 18% for those without security. The Department of Co-operative was reorganized in 1966, and accordingly the former Assistant Registrar of the district was redesignated as Deputy Registrar of co-operations and the head for sub division was designated as Assistant Registrar of co-operations. Since then, these officers administered Karnataka Money Lending and Pawn Brokers Act 1961 and Karnataka Chit Fund Act 1982 and Rules there under 1982.

In 1992 the rate of interest on loans chargeable by the money lenders was revised. Accordingly, on secured advances 21 percent, while on the unsecured 23 percent interest per annum were chargeable. In view of the prevailing continuous drought conditions in the state, beginning with the new century, the interest rates were further reduced. According to the government notification of 2003, now, the prevailing

interest rates are 14 and 16 percent for secured and unsecured advances respectively. It is mandatory that for every five years money lender's license was to be renewed. In Dakshina Kannada district during 1966-67, there were 24 licenced money lenders. It later increased to 30 by 1971-72 and of them 27 were in Mangalore City only. The table given under indicates, the number of Money Lenders and Pawn Brokers serving in the district for some years from 1985-86 to 2003-04.

Table: 6.1 : Number of Money Lenders and Pawn Brokers of the District

Particulars	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
No. of Money Lenders	108	107	394	258	269	278
No. of Pawn Brokers	132	196	849	342	354	354

The table given below indicates the volume of monetary transactions effected by the money lenders and Pawn Brokers in recent years in the district.

Table 6.2: Volume of Transactions by the Money Lenders and Pawn Brokers in the District

Year	Total Money Loaned by the Money Lenders	Total Money financed by Pawn Broker	Deposits mobilized by the Pawn Broker
2000-01	501.68	963.67	224.16
2001-02	508.45	582.81	356.73
2002-03	499.16	89.65	15.07
2003-04	401.93	446.87	68.35
2004-05	378.08	91.04	10.20

Source : District Co-operation Department, Mangalore.

This table indicating the amount of Licence fees and security deposits collected by the Money Lenders and others during the last five years in the district.

Table 6.3: Licence Fees and Security Deposits collected by the Money Lenders in the District (Amount in Lakhs)

Year	Licence Fees	Security Deposits
2000-01	2.46	4.20
2001-02	2.92	4.05
2002-03	7.34	5.40
2003-04	2.62	3.07
2004-05	12.17	3.30

Source : District Co-operation Department, Mangalore.

Finance Corporations

In the prevailing conditions of an unorganized money market, in addition to private Money lenders and Pawn brokers, the other non Banking Financial Institutions like Nidhis,, Chit Funds and Finance Corporations too participate. These Corporate bodies do under take many non banking business by establishing their offices in the district head quarters or in the important commercial centres of the district. The number of Corporations founded from outside the State and the district have also opened their branches in the district. These non banking financial Corporations extend the loans and advances for the promotion of local industries, trade and commerce; for purchase of machinery, hypothecation loans for hire purchase etc. They also attract deposits from the general public from the middle class by means of various incentives and tempting offers etc. Most of the customers of these Finance Corporations will be small traders employees of organized sectors and those engaged in motor vehicle business etc.

Though these financial institutions are capable of mobilizing deposits by cultivating the habit of thrift in the general public, many a times, their unregulated and unrestricted business activities leads to bankruptcy, or liquidation, and cheating of general public. Generally, these Corporations are registered and managed under the provisions of Indian Partnership Act 1932 or the Indian Corporations Act 1956.

At the district level, the Deputy Registrar Co-operative Societies exercises the control over these Finance Corporations under the provisions of Karnataka Money Lenders Act 1961.

The number of Finance Corporations for some recent years, in Dakshina Kannada district were as follows : 1985-86 = 477, 1990-91 = 639, 1995-96 = 918, 2001-02 = 986, 2002-03 = 958, 2003-04 = 907. The volume of deposits mobilized and the amount of loans and advances made by these organizations respectively during the last five years were as follows :

2000-01	=	Rs.346.16 Lakhs and Rs.557 Lakhs
2001-02	=	Rs.507.24 Lakhs and Rs.832.37 Lakhs
2002-03	=	Rs.43.16 Lakhs and Rs.606.68 Lakhs
2003-04	=	Rs.57.20 Lakhs and Rs.572.05 Lakhs
2004-05	=	Rs.17.01 Lakhs and Rs.199.76 Lakhs

The number of Chit Funds registered in the district under the Chit Funds Act 1982 were as follows : 2000-01 (13), 2001-02 (13),

2002-03(6), 2003-04 (4), and 2004-05(8). The total amount of Chits transacted during the above years respectively were accounted to Rs.62.70 lakhs, Rs.64.20 lakhs, Rs.13.20 lakhs, Rs.18.60 lakhs and Rs.31.60 lakhs.

Commercial Banking

As per the records, there are no evidences available regarding the existence of any organised Financial Institutions in the district before the commencement of the 20th Century. The contemporary valuable publications like Sturrock and Stuarts manuals meant for South Canara are silent about this. But, the 1895 Fredrick Nicholson's report makes a mention about the existence of Nidhis or Mutual help funds founded by the middle class in some parts of the Madras province which were well established. Even this report is also silent about the existence of such native financial institutions. Hence, it can be said that the district had no authentic traces of the existence of any organized institutions of finance.

Before the establishment of local native banks in the district, there were two banking institutions functioning here. A branch of the Madras Presidency Bank established under the leadership of East Indian Company government (1843) (later was changed as Imperial Bank of India (1921) and as State Bank of India in 1956) had its branch at Mangalore in 1868 and its services were limited to selected rich customers only. Later on, a British Trading Company known as Arbuthnot Company was also doing financial business in Mangalore. These financial institutions away from the reach of the common men were doing a profitable business. Arbuthnot Banking Company was declared bankrupt in 1906. It was closed down because of speculative financial activities, since it had invested a huge amount in speculative business ventures like American Railways, Gold Mining in Africa etc., which suffered a heavy loss and hence closed down its business in Dakshina Kannada district. The winding up of the Arbuthnot Banking Company and the inspiring spirit of the Swadeshi movement in 1906 and its influence in the district on general public etc., made way for the establishment of native joint stock companies.

Since there were no restrictions regarding the minimum capital to be mobilized to launch a Banking Company the educated enterprising people mostly drawn from different professions like merchants, lawyers, doctors and others came forward to launch their own community banks.

Those were the days that the community spirit and feelings helped for the sponsorship of the Banking Companies and also served as a cushion in times of difficulties and need. The restrictions found in the constitution of some of the banks in the beginning were so rigid and restrictive that the membership was opened only to a particular caste or community, and were the only shareholders of the respective banks.

The first bank to be registered in the undivided Dakshina Kannada district was Canara Banking Corporation Ltd., established at Udupi on 28th May 1906 (in 1939 it was renamed as Canara Banking Corporation, (Ltd.) in 1958, and the administrative office of the bank was shifted to Mangalore, in 1972, was again renamed as Corporation Bank and it was nationalized in 1980. A little later, on 1st July 1906 Canara Hindu Permanent Fund was registered at Mangalore (in 1910 it was renamed as Canara Bank Ltd., in 1954 its administrative office was shifted to Bangalore and was nationalized in 1969). The Karnataka Bank Ltd., being one of the leading private sector banks in the State was registered in Mangalore on 28th Feb. 1924. The present Syndicate Bank was registered in Udupi on 20th October 1925 as Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Ltd., and its name was changed as Syndicate Bank Ltd., in 1961. The Central Office of the Bank was shifted to Manipal Near Udupi (three km. from Udupi) in 1964, and it was nationalized in 1969. The Vijaya Bank founded at Mangalore on 5th May 1931 was nationalized in 1980. Table No.6.3(a) indicates the details of banks founded in Dakshina Kannada district in addition to the above mentioned five leading banks.

Table 6.3(a): Particulars of Banks founded in the undivided Dakshina Kannada District

Sl. No.	Name of the Banking Co.	Place of Birth	Date of Registration	Particulars
1.	Canara Banking Corporation Udupi Ltd.	Udupi	28-05-1906	Name changed as Corporation Bank in 1972, Nationalised in April 1980.
2.	Canara Hindu Permanent Fund Ltd.	Mangalore	01-07-1906	Name changed as Canara Bank in 1910 Nationalised in July 1969.

Sl. No.	Name of the Banking Co.	Place of Birth	Date of Registration	Particulars
3.	Kanara Enterprises Ltd.	Putturu	13-03-1920	1945 Name changed as Canara Commercial Bank Ltd., Liquidated in 1950.
4.	Pangal Nayak Bank Ltd.	Udupi	15-04-1920	Merged with Canara Bank in 1968.
5.	Jayalakshmi Bank Ltd.	Mangalore	11-10-1923	Merged with Vijaya Bank in 1967.
6.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	Mangalore	28-02-1924	Continued as Private Bank
7.	Udupi Bank Ltd.	Udupi	05-05-1925	Liquidated in 1956
8.	Catholic Bank Ltd.	Mangalore	05-06-1925	Merged with Syndicate Bank in 1961
9.	Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Ltd.	Udupi	20-10-1923	Name changed as Syndicate Bank in 1961 and Nationalised in 1969.
10.	Moolki Bank Ltd.	Mulky	15-07-1929	Merged with Syndicate in 1961.
11.	Vijaya Bank Ltd.	Mangalore	02-05-1931	Nationalised in April 1980.
12.	Bank of Mangalore Ltd.	Mangalore	04-05-1931	Merged with Syndicate Bank in 1959
13.	Kundapur Bank Ltd.	Kundapur	13-08-1932	Liquidated in 1940
14.	Tulunadu Bank of supply Agencies Ltd.	Udupi	02-10-1933	Liquidated in 1940
15.	Jayakarnataka Banking and Trading Co. Ltd.	Kalyanapura	26-11-1933	Defunct from 1949 and Registration cancelled in 1959.
16.	Nagarkar's Bank Ltd.	Mangalore	25-09-1934	Merged with Syndicate Bank in 1959
17.	Agricultural and Industrial Bank Ltd.	Kundapura	07-11-1934	Liquidated in 1953
18.	Ple Money Bank (Private) Ltd.	Mangalore	21-12-1934	Merged with Syndicate Bank in 1961

Sl. No.	Name of the Banking Co.	Place of Birth	Date of Registration	Particulars
19.	Attur and Jawahar Bank Ltd.	Mangalore	29-06-1939	Liquidated in 1951
20.	Southern India Apex Bank Ltd.	Udupi	25-06-1942	Merged with Syndicate Bank in 1953
21.	Maharashtra Apex Bank Ltd.	Udupi	26-04-1943	Merged with Syndicate Bank in 1953
22.	Prabhakar Bank Ltd.	Mudubidri	28-03-1945	Liquidated in 1953

Source : Karnataka State Gazetteer Part II 1985.

Dr. N.K. Thingalaya. The Banking Saga, History of South Canara Banks,

Growth of Banks and Expansion of Branches

Prior to the adoption of Banking Companies Regulations Act 1949, there were no restrictions in the opening of branches by the Banking Companies. By 1920, some of the banks of the district adopted the policy of business expansion by starting branches, which was also considered as a prestige of the bank. Accordingly, several banks of the district opened branches in both native district and also outside the district, at centres noted for trade and commerce. Some of the banks from outside the district also opened their first branches in the port town Mangalore. The Nedungadi Bank Ltd., of Malabar district originated from Calicut in 1913 was the first such native bank to open its branch at Mangalore in 1920 from outside.

It appears that this branch was working for some years during the decade of 1950's, was closed for some years, and after a long gap, this closed branch was re-opened in 1982. Finally this bank was merged with the Punjab National Bank in 2003. The Canara Banking Corporation of Udupi opened its first branch at taluk Head quarters of Kundapur also in 1923. In those days, in the absence of direct road links much of the merchandise from the district moved to other places through the Kundapur seaport. The second branch of Corporation Bank was opened in Mangalore in August 1926. The Canara Bank of Mangalore launched its branch expansion programme in 1926. By this time, Mangalore city had four branches of native banks in addition to a branch of Imperial Bank of India and a branch of Nedungadi Bank, which opened its first branch at Karkala on 1st April 1926 (Later branches were opened outside the district i.e., Kasargod and Cochin). By this time, Karkal was

developed as an important trade centre and it used to export rice and other food grains to Mangalore.

Prior to 1920, in banking transactions, Savings Bank Accounts (S/B) were not in vogue, and only fixed deposit facilities were in practice. The credit of first introduction of Savings Bank Accounts goes to Canara Banking Corporation in 1920. Earlier, there used to be certain restrictions for the amount of money to be deposited and withdrawn, with regard to Savings Bank Accounts. Loans were granted on availing full security – Business loans and Bills of Discount (Hundi's) were the common methods of loans adopted and most of the bank customers were traders and merchants. Loans on the security of gold and jewellery was the common lending policy adopted by most of the bankers. This lending practice of banking was useful for all types of customers as and when they required. The progress of local banks of the district during 1915-16 and 1926 is appended in the table No.6.4.

Table 6.4: Progress of Local Banks in the district

Sl. No.	Name of the Banks	Paid up Share Capital		Deposits		Advances		Net profit	
		31.3.1916	1926	31.3.1916	1926	31.3.1916	1926	31.3.1916	1926
1.	Canara Banking Corporation Udupi Ltd.,	0.26	1.98	0.04	6.44	0.35	8.15	0.02	0.25
2.	Canara Bank Ltd.,	1.94*	3.50	4.33*	25.09	6.17*	9.96	0.31*	0.74
3.	Pangal Naik Bank Ltd.,	-	1.50	-	6.04	-	9.06	-	0.30

* as on 31-12-1915 (Note : Information is not available for Canara Enterprises).

Source : The Banking Saga: History of South Canara Banks by Dr. N.K. Tingalaya, 1999.

By 1926, the first two of the above listed three banks have completed the banking services in the district for two decades and another seven banks were also doing banking business in the district. By 1926, Canara Banking Corporation had three branches all located within the district. Canara Bank had total four branches by 1926, and of them two were located outside the district. By this time the Pangal Nayak Bank had not yet opened any branches (except the head office). It's first branch was opened at Mangalore in 1928. Mangalore based Jayalakshmi Bank opened its first branch at Puttur in 1927. Canara Bank made an attempt to open its branch at Bombay (Mumbai) in order

to expand its commercial business in a far away place in 1928 and by this time, the district head quarters Mangalore had already established commercial contacts with commercial hub of Bombay. Since 1867, the steamer services were made available for the movement of goods and passengers between Mangalore and Bombay. Most of the merchants of Dakshina Kannada district had opened their agency houses known as 'Pedi' in Bombay. Canara Bank had opened its branch at Bombay in 1928 in order to mainly facilitate the Dakshina Kannada based business agency houses. Mangalore had trade links with Madras (Chennai). Karnataka Bank was the first Dakshina Kannada based bank to open its branch in Madras in 1930 followed by a branch of Canara Banking Corporation in 1932.

In order to inculcate the habit of thrift and to encourage small savings in general public Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate (Udupi) Ltd., made the beginning of a Pigmy Deposit Scheme in 1928. Under this plan, the Bank used collect a small deposit of two *annas* (12 *pie* or *kasu per anna*) per day at the door steps of the customers and used to repay a huge sum after seven years. This popular small savings deposit scheme was later adopted by other banks with different names by adopting suitable or minor changes in its *modus operandi* etc., Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate (Udupi) opened its first branch in a small village Brahmavar of Udupi Taluk in 1928 followed by its second branch in 1929 at Kumta a trading centre of Uttara Kannada district. By the end of 1936, this bank had opened in all 27 branches, which included branches at Kundapur (1934), Karkala (1936). Its first branch in Bangalore (Gandhinagar) was opened in 1933. By 1937, it had opened its branch at Bombay (port branch). By this time, Canara Bank had five branches working in Bombay. Canara Bank had opened its branch at Bangalore in 1933. Agriculture and Industrial Bank of Kundapur had opened its two branches in Bainduru (small port town) in 1935, and later in Koteshwara in 1937.

Vijaya Bank started its expansion programme by opening its first branch in 1936 at Kapu (Udupi taluk) and second branch at Kundapur in 1937. The Catholic Bank had opened its branches in Christian dominated places like Udupi in 1936 and other places like Kalyanapur and Shirva of Udupi taluk and Kinnigoli of Mangalore Taluk by 1937. The Radha Bank Ltd., from Calicut (Kallikote), outside the Dakshina Kannada district, had opened its Mangalore branch in 1934. However, it was closed in 1945. By 1936, the district had in all 43 bank branches which included Canara Bank (11), Canara Industrial and Banking

Syndicate (7), Canara Banking Corporation (4), Vijaya Bank (2), Karnataka Bank (2), and rest of the banks together had 17 branches.

By 1930's Mangalore City had attained the importance as one of the prominent growth centres of banking industry in India. The Clearing House facilities were provided here in 1936, managed by the Imperial Bank of India, and during that time such facilities were available only at 13 centres in India and Mangalore was one such centre. The Bank of Mangalore had opened its first branch at Padubidre and Pane Mangalore in 1937 followed by a branch at Mudbidre in 1938. Kundapur Bank before its liquidation on August 4th 1940, had opened branches at Brahmavara (1936) and Shankaranarayana (1937). Nagarkar's Bank of Mangalore had opened its first branch at Buntwal in 1940 and three years thereafter Mangalore Port branch. The Jayakarnataka Banking and Trading Co., of Kalyanapur of Udupi Taluk had opened its Mangalore branch in 1940 and had shifted its head office to Mangalore after closing at Kalyanapur. In 1941 the merger of Radha Bank of Calicut (Kallikote) with Jayalakshmi Bank of Mangalore took place, thereby Kundoti and Mallapuram branches of erstwhile Radha Bank of Kerala came under the control of Jayalakshmi Bank.

In 1946, the Jayalakshmi Bank had in all 10 branches and of them only two (Mangalore Head Office and Puttur branch) were in Dakshina Kannada district. The Vijaya Bank opened its first branch at Bombay (Mumbai) in 1944 and by 1946, it had opened in all 13 branches including eight working within the district. The Udupi Bank, originated from Udupi town had opened its first branch at Kalyanapur in 1943 followed by Padubidre (1944), Kundapura and Mundakuru (1945) and Mangalore branch in 1946. The Kanara Enterprise of Putturu had opened its first branch at Vitla of Buntwal Taluk in 1945. The activities of Attur and Jawahar Bank was limited to Mangalore town and had opened its lonely branch at Kankanadi, a market place of Mangalore in 1941. The Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate sponsored two branches in Udupi during 1942 and 1943. Since it had no branches in Kerala, Tamilnadu, and Bombay province, it sponsored Southern India Apex Bank to cover areas of the Maharashtra Apex Bank to cover the Bombay province. In 1946, the Southern India Apex Bank including its Head Office at Udupi had in all seven branches located at Calicut, Coimbatore, Madras, Payyanuru, Taliparamb and Tellicheri and the Maharashtra Apex Bank had opened branches at Sangli, Kholapur, Karad and Rabakavi. Both of these banks merged with the sponsored institution in 1953. The branch expansion particulars of undivided Dakshina Kannada district as in 1939, 1946 and 1953 is appended in the table here.

Table 6.5: Branch Expansion particulars of undivided Dakshina Kannada district

Sl. No.	Banking Companies	1939		1946		1953	
		Total No. of Branches	No. of Branches in Dakshina Kannada Dist.	Total No. of Branches	No. of Branches in Dakshina Kannada Dist.	Total No. of Branches	No. of Branches in Dakshina Kannada Dist.
A. MAJOR BANKS							
1.	Canara Bank Ltd.	37	11	47	9	43	9
2.	Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Ltd.	35	8	83	31	92	28
3.	Canara Banking Corpn. Ltd.	18	6	31	6	38	6
B. MEDIUM SIZE BANKS							
1.	Jayalakshmi Bank Ltd.	6	2	10	2	10	2
2.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	4	3	7	5	8	5
C. SMALL SIZE BANKS							
1.	Vijaya Bank Ltd.	5	5	13	9	13	9
2.	Agriculture and Industrial Bank Ltd.	10	3	17	2	8	1
3.	Catholic Bank Ltd.	5	5	6	6	9	9
4.	Bank of Mangalore Ltd.	4	4	7	6	6	5
5.	Nagarkar's Bank Ltd.	1	1	3	3	3	3
6.	Udupi Bank Ltd.	1	1	6	6	3	3
7.	Kanara Enterprises Ltd.	1	1	2	2	-	-
8.	Atturu and Jawahar Bank Ltd.	1	1	2	2	-	-

Source: Dr.N.Tingalaya : The Banking Saga: History of South Canara Banks 1999.

The Kundapur Bank which had three branches in 1939 was liquidated on 4th August 1940. Similarly, the Tulunadu Bank of supply and agencies had opened a branch at Udupi in 1939 was liquidated in November 1940. The Jaya Karnataka Banking and Trading Co., had opened a branch at Mangalore on 30th July 1940 and closed its Kalyanapura branch by the end of 1940 and Mangalore branch was converted into Head Office. By 1953, the Pangal Nayak Bank had in all eight branches and of them six were within the district. The Prabhakar Bank of Mudbidri had closed all the three branches working in the district by 1952 and had shifted its H.Q. to Bombay. Before its liquidation in 1953, it had two branches in Bombay. No efforts were made to open branches by the banks of the Mulki and the Pie money Bank of Mangalore.

By the end of 1946, there were 19 Banking Companies operating the district with 270 branches, and of them 101 were situated within the district. There were 23 Bank Centres in the district. The district head quarters Mangalore had highest number of branches followed by Udupi the then taluk head quarters. The progress of Banking in Dakshina Kannada district during 1939 and 1953 is as follows.

Table 6.6 : Progress of Banking in Dakshina Kannada

Amount in Lakhs

Banks	1939		1953	
	Deposits	Advances	Deposits	Advances
MAJOR BANKS				
Canara Bank Ltd.	81.22	51.28	791.64	414.53
Syndicate Bank Ltd.	24.49	24.14	471.51	308.17
Corporation Bank Ltd.	21.22	19.18	297.28	151.53
Vijaya Bank Ltd.	2.50	2.47	47.43	34.02
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	15.34	14.98	66.69	38.84
OTHER BANKS				
Catholic Bank Ltd.	12.01	10.37	64.44	39.20
Jayalakshmi Bank Ltd.	10.51	11.20	40.24	34.94
Pangal Nayak Bank Ltd.	3.50	6.09	17.76	12.35
Agriculture and Industrial Bank Ltd.	4.38	2.98	12.35	18.38

Banks	1939		1953	
	Deposits	Advances	Deposits	Advances
Nagarkar's Bank Ltd.	4.70	3.92	13.62	10.67
Bank of Mangalore Ltd.	1.64	1.94	9.96	6.83
Udupi Bank Ltd.	0.21	0.52	0.18	1.13
Mulki Bank Ltd.	0.29	0.36	1.50	1.11
Atturu and Jawahar Bank	0.26	0.58	-	-
Jayakarnataka Banking and Trading Co. Ltd.	0.12	0.22	-	-
Pie Money Bank Ltd.	-	0.62	3.20	2.72
Tulunadu Bank and Supply Agency Ltd.	0.13	-	-	-

Table 6.7 : Progress of the Short Lived Banks of the District

(Amount in Lakhs)

Name of the Banking Co.	Year of the beginning		Year of closing	
	Deposits	Advances	Deposits	Advances
Southern Indian Apex Bank Ltd.	4.84	2.91	14.59	1.33
Maharashtra Apex Bank Ltd.	24.48	3.40	18.87	5.82
Prabhakar Bank Ltd.	7.49	4.64	6.58	7.22

Source : The Banking Saga, History of South Canara Banks – 1999.

Some of the banks from outside the district made banking ventures by opening their branches in the district head quarters since the beginning of 1920's. The Nedungadi Bank of Calicut (Kallikote) and Radha Bank entered the district in 1920 and 1934 respectively. The Palai Central Bank (bankrupted in 1960) entered in 1936, and Travancore National Bank (renamed as Travancore National and Quilan Bank) in 1937, and liquidated in 1938) had a branch here in 1934. The Madras based Indo Karnatik Bank (liquidated in 1939 as per Court Order) in 1936, and other Madras based banks like Bank of Hindustan Ltd., Indian Bank Ltd., and Indian Over Seas Banks entered the banking map of the district in 1939, 1945 and 1948 respectively by opening their branches in Mangalore. The Bombay based Central Bank of India had opened an

Agency unit in 1935 at Mangalore was later converted into full fledged branch in 1946. Later the Bank of Mysore (State Bank of Mysore) had opened its branch in 1957. DENA Bank (Devakaran Nanaji Bank) in 1959, Bank of Baroda in 1962; South Indian Bank of Trichur in 1966, and Union Bank of India in 1967 have also opened their branches in Mangalore City.

The Bombay based Shama Rao Vittal Co-operative Bank had opened its branch at Mangalore in 1940, was however closed in 1950. It again reopened its branch in 1990 when it became the Scheduled Co-operative Bank. The remaining prominent Banking Companies entered the arena of Banking business in the district only after 1969.

Post Independent Developments

The era of post independence has brought several significant basic changes in the banking sector. The Banking Companies Regulation Act of 1949, has imposed several restrictions and regulatory measures were helpful in building the strong edifice for the banking sector in order to strengthen the public confidence in the banking industry of the country on strong footings.

The Reserve Bank of India was empowered to supervise, control and regulate the modus operandi of banking business. Expansion of branches required the permission of the Reserve Bank of India. The enforcement of minimum capital requirement Act in March 1952 by the Reserve Bank of India compelled the Banking Companies to build up adequate capital and reserve base otherwise they were to be converted as N.B.F.I. (Non Banking Financial Institutions).

In order to strengthen the economically weaker and non viable smaller banks RBI took another bold step to strengthen the banking industry by allowing compulsory merger procedure of smaller banks with the strong and big ones and the introduction of the scheme of Debt Moratoriums on Certain Banks. The effective implementation of these measures enabled the banking industry to have a strong economic foundation. The five major banks of the district took the advantage of this scheme of merger and as a result of this many smaller banks from outside the district and also from within the district merged with major banks, and thereby, enabled to have expansion of branches and increase in the volume of business.

Before the compulsory implementation of the RBI's merger policy in the Dakshina Kannada district, the Radha Bank of Calicut had merged

with Jayalakshmi Bank of the district in 1941 and in 1953, Southern India Apex Bank and Maharashtra Apex Bank had merged with the Syndicate Bank. The other banks merged with Syndicate Bank were Bank of Mangalore and Nagarakers' Bank of Mangalore in 1959, and the Bank of Mulki, Pie Money Bank of Mangalore, Catholic Bank of Mangalore all in 1961. Similarly, the Jayalakshmi Bank of Mangalore merged with the Vijaya Bank in 1967 and Pangal Nayak Bank of Udupi merged with Canara Bank in 1968.

There was a large scale merger of banks originated from outside the district to the banks of this district. There were as many as nine banks from outside the district merged with Canara Bank : Trivendrum Permanent Fund Ltd., (1899), Bank of Kerala (1944), Pollachi Union Bank, Pollachi (1921), Sri Poornathrayasa Vilasam Bank (1923), Sesia Midland Bank of Allepey (1930), Cochin Commercial Bank of Kochi (1936). Arnad Bank of Tiruchanapalli (1942), Pandyan Bank of Madurai (1946) and G. Raghunath Mull bank of Hyderabad (1940). Banks from outside merged with Syndicate Bank were Sri Ranga Raja Bank of Mettupalya (1921), People's Bank of Thirthahalli (1925), Hindu Bank of Karur (1925), Kannika Parameshwari Bank of Coimbatore (1927), Citizens' Bank of Robertsonpet (1928), Oriental Union Bank of Koduturuti (1929), Kotagiri Bank of Kotagiri (1929), Kothamangalam Nambudri Bank of Quiland (1929), South Travancore Bank of Neyyur (1929), Ammapet Sengander Bank of Salem (1932), Kerala Service Bank of Trivandrum (1933), Pollachi Town Bank of Pollachi (1937), Asiatic Mercantile Bank of Cochin (1946).

In respect of the Vijaya Bank, the banks merged from outside were Jalapuram Bank of Calicut (1906), Subrhamanya Vilas Upakar Bank of Koonoor (1911), Tellicheri Bank Ltd., of Tellicheri (1914), Taliparamba Bank of Taliparamba (1923), Devanga Bank of Bangalore (1926), City Bank of Hubli (1930), The Vysya Mercantile Bank of Ramanagaram (1930), and Dakshina Bharath Bank of Ernakulam (1946), The Citizen's Bank of Belgaum (1937) merged with Corporation Bank, the Chitradurga Savings Bank (1870), Sri Sharada Bank of Sringeri (1914), and Bank of Karnataka of Hubli (1946) merged with Karnataka Bank.

The economic developmental plans launched in 1951 and the successive plans during the post independence period, implementation of national extension programmes, changes adopted in the industrial policy, increased commercial activities, rapid Urbanization, Development of Markets etc., have accelerated demand for the banking services in the Urban and Semi Urban areas, which has resulted in increasing the

number of branches. Number of branch Banks in Dakshina Kannada district for some years after the reorganization of the State.

Table 6.8: No. of Banks in Dakshina Kannada District

Major Banks	Year			
	1956	1961	1966	1969
Canara Bank Ltd.	10	10	10	26
Syndicate Bank Ltd.	28	45	47	72
Canara Banking Corporation Ltd.	6	6	6	8
Vijaya Bank Ltd.	8	9	9	31
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	5	6	8	12
Other Banks Ltd.	35	22	27	16
Total No. of Branches Ltd.	92	98	107	165

Source : The Banking Saga; History of South Canara Banks 1999.

In course of time, the commercial bank in the district marched progressively by adopting several progressive changes in their *Modus operandi* and administrative strategy keeping in view of the prospective growing importance of Bangalore City which had emerged as the capital of newly formed state. Keeping in view of the importance of Bangalore, Canara Bank transferred its Head Office from Mangalore to Bangalore in 1956. The Canara Banking Corporation (Corporation Bank in 1972) also shifted its Head Office from Udupi to Mangalore in 1961. The Syndicate Bank of Udupi shifted its Head quarters to the nearby Manipal in 1964 and the Vijaya Bank's Head Office moved from Mangalore to Bangalore in 1969. Whereas Karnataka Bank remained in Mangalore itself. The progress of Banking industry in the district for some years during the decade of 1960's is given below

Table 6.9: Progress of Banking Industry in the District

Major Banks	Year				
	1962	1964	1966	1968	1970
Canara Bank Ltd.	10	10	10	26	
No. of Branches	100	101	107	123	189
Deposits (Rs. in Lakhs)	1435	1980	2995	3680	4685
Advances (Rs. in Lakhs)	760	1055	1589	1804	2703

Source : The Banking Saga; History of South Canara Banks 1999.

Nationalization of Banks

In view of the inadequate attention shown by the banking industry towards different economic sectors for the development of the country, the Government of India imposed Social Control over the Banking Sector in 1968. The committee just then formulated policies of bank advances at National level made it clear and insisted for the need of identifying those priority sectors which needed a higher ratio of financial assistance. Accordingly on 19th July 1969, 14 major Commercial Banks of India were Nationalised by an ordinance, which later became Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of under taking) Act of 1970. After the implementation of the social control over Banks, more and more banking activities and their *modus operandis* etc., came under the purview of control, regulations and discipline of both the RBI and the Government of India. Private Sector banks were also compelled to follow these regulations adopting suitable changes in their working. RBI also imposed the strict regulatory measures and uniformities to be adopted in interest rates, rules and regulations etc.

The government policy of Nationalisation of 14 major commercial banks in the country, for the first time created a new chapter in the annals of banking history. It was the bold and strong step of the government in bringing the private financial institutions and agencies under the control of the government and to regulate them to work in harmony with the government policies and programmes to support the National Economic development plans in order to extend social justice to the people hither to neglected and to finance these priority sectors adequately, enabling them to join the main stream of the society. The Nationalisation helped the government to bring the unorganized sector under the sphere of banking services and it facilitated to bring socio-economic transformation at the grass root level. The Government also introduced such policies and programmes of lending and it was a mandatory on Nationalised Banks to implement certain target oriented lending schemes. There are examples also, where in this liberal lending policy of banks was often misused. This changed new concept of banking made the banking services as 'mass banking' compared to the earlier concept of 'class banking'.

Out of the 14 Banks Nationalised in the country, two had originated from Dakshina Kannada district i.e., Canara and Syndicate. In the year of Nationalisation (1969), these two banks had 368 and 355 branches respectively in the county. Their deposits were amounted to

Rs.185 and Rs.145 crores respectively, while the advances were reckoned at Rs.125 and Rs.105 crores respectively. The other three banks of the district were to be continued in the private sector. In 1969, out of 368 branches of Canara Bank in the country, 107 were working in Karnataka and 26 in the native district itself.

In respect of Syndicate Bank, out of 355 its branches working in the country, 219 were in the native state and 72 in the native district. The medium size banks of the district namely Vijaya Bank, Corporation Bank and Karnataka Banks had 114, 78.75 branches respectively in the country, and their number in Karnataka was 79, 49 and 74 respectively, and their respective number of branches in the native district was 31, 8 and 12. The volume of deposits mobilized by these three banks in 1969 amounted to Rs.18.71 crores, 21.34, and 12.54 respectively, while the advances made by these banks in 1969 accounted to Rs.13.01, Rs.14.41 and Rs.8.90 crores respectively. In the same year (1969) all those 15 banks with their 165 branches together had mobilized deposits worth Rs.40.11 crores while they had loaned worth Rs.23.50 crores in the district.

During the years followed by the Nationalisation, vast changes were evident in the programmes and policies of banking sector. More emphasis was given for the geographical coverage of branches in rural areas. Lead Bank scheme of lending was introduced. Accordingly, Syndicate Bank was entrusted the responsibility of being a lead bank for the district. More number of banks came from outside the district opened their branches in the district. The second Nationalization took place in 1980, wherein Vijaya Bank and Corporation Banks from the district joined the list of additional six banks then nationalized in the country. Karnataka Bank, being a small bank in size, continued in private sector, but during the last 35 years (1969-2005) it has made remarkable progress in its banking business and continues as one of the leading private sector banks in the state. In 1984, Syndicate Bank promoted the Nethravati Grameena Bank (R.R.B.) the activities of which are confined to rural segments of the district. All branches of banks working in the district have attained speedy growth, so also their deposits and advances.

The decade of 1990's witnessed a new dimension in the growth of banking industry in the district. Much importance was given towards the qualitative development in the industry than to the quantitative aspects. A few branches were opened. Recently, private sector banks of new

Table 6.10 Progress of Nationalised Banks in Dakshina Kannada district during the decades after the Nationalisation

Important Particular	End of December								End of March							
	1969	1971	1973	1975	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997	1998
No. of Banks	15	15	16	18	21	25	25	27	29	29	30	30	32	32	34	35
No. Branches	165	204	241	285	350	367	379	409	435	449	454	457	468	472	486	490
a) Rural	100	126	155	177	227	231	240	258	279	267	268	260	269	262	263	263
b) Semi Urban	35	36	36	51	55	56	56	60	64	80	80	90	91	92	98	99
c) City / Port	30	42	50	57	68	80	83	87	92	102	106	107	108	118	125	128
Deposits (Rs. in lakhs)	4011	5460	7065	9748	13888	20625	30592	42094	58160	77143	90690	117666	167106	234053	322779	384094
Advances (Rs. in lakhs)	2340	2822	4306	6229	8924	11226	18007	23456	36262	51899	61590	71196	78978	95897	120575	135976
C.D. Ratio	58	52	61	64	64	59	59	56	62	67	68	61	47	41	37	35
P.S. Advances	-	-	-	3423	5444	7168	9906	13819	21241	30489	33373	34507	36547	40983	67181	70007
% of PS total Adv.	-	-	-	55	61	59	55	60	59	59	54	48	46	43	56	56
Per branch dep. (Rs. in lakhs)	24	27	29	34	48	56	81	104	134	172	200	257	357	496	664	784
Per branch Adv. (Rs. in lakhs)	14	14	18	22	26	33	48	58	83	116	136	156	169	203	248	278
Population served per Br.	11	10	8	8	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Percapita deposits in Rs.	217	282	349	448	636	908	1289	1774	2450	3247	3817	4951	5893	9002	11580	12560
Per capita adv.in Rs.	127	146	213	286	409	538	759	988	1528	2184	2592	2996	2748	3688	4360	5047
Adv. Under DIR (Rs. in lakhs) (Diff. Int. rates)	-	-	-	-	-	160	214	406	1242	2180	1898	1535	1269	534	349	313

Source : Syndicate Bank Lead District Office, Mangalore.

generation like ICICI, Centurian, UTI, Global Trust Bank (Merged with Oriental Bank of Commerce), HDFC, IDBI, Jammu and Kashmir Banks, have opened each their branches in Mangalore City. Out of 100 prominent banking centres in India, the ranking of Mangalore City is 31 (2005), there are 152 branches in Mangalore. A foreign Bank into A.B.N. Amro Bank has opened its branch at Mangalore. The district was bifurcated i.e., Dakshina Kannada and Udupi in 1997. The table given below indicates the progress of banking in Dakshina Kannada district during recent years.

Table 6.11: Progress of Commercial Banks in the District since 1997.

Sl. No.	Important Particulars	As on March						
		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1.	No. of Banks	35	35	35	35	35	38	45
2.	No. of Branches	322	333	338	332	332	339	350
	a) Rural	132	137	134	137	137	132	132
	b) Semi-Urban	45	49	50	49	49	63	67
	c) Urban / Port towns	145	147	149	146	146	144	151
3.	Deposits (in Lakhs of Rs.)	291675	359637	402621	465039	523534	584394	681573
4.	Advances - do -	130456	162683	186814	212845	244066	280285	360701
5.	C.D. Ratio %	45	45	46	46	47	48	53
6.	Priority Sector Advances (Rs. In lakhs)	56530	75548	92727	93226	124784	154714	187587
7.	Percentage of PS Advance to Total Loans	43	46	50	44	51	55	52
8.	Deposits per branch (Rs. In lakhs)	906	1080	1198	1401	1577	1724	1947
9.	Advances per branch average (in lakhs of Rs.)	405	489	556	641	735	821	1030
10.	Poperationulation served per Br in 1000	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
11.	Percapita deposit in Rupees	18000	22000	23966	28020	31611	35285	35915
12.	Percapita Advances - do -	8120	10000	11120	12820	14381	16923	19006
13.	Loan under DIR (differencial interest rates in Lakhs)	55	46	29	42	50	12	38

Source : Syndicate Bank, Lead district office, Mangalore.

Nethravathi Grameen Bank, Mangalore

In accordance with the provisions of 1976 Regional Rural Banks Act, these banks were organized all over the country with the financial participation by the Central Government, State Government and promoter bank in the ratio of 50:35:15 with an area of operation covering one or two districts in order to suit the rural environments and to facilitate the rural development because the commercial banks could not shoulder all the responsibilities in extending rural credit, promotion of rural employment and rural industries etc. These bank are expected to meet all banking requirements of the rural community locally without any delay etc., The main objectives of these banks are to overcome the economic problems of rural population and to provide necessary financial help for their economic development.

The lead bank for the district i.e., Syndicate Bank sponsored the Nethravathi Grameena Bank and opened its office in Mangalore on 11th October 1984 covering the undivided Dakshina Kannada district. It is reported that in order to promote economic welfare of the rural population in general, small and marginal farmer, agricultural labourers in particular, the bank is doing good service. The basic objectives of the bank being to ensure integrated rural development by providing necessary help to increase agricultural production, creation of new employment opportunities etc. At present, the bank has 22 branches covering two districts. In 2005 October the name of the bank was changed as Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank. The table given below indicates the progress of the Grameena Bank.

Table 6.12: Progress of Grameena Banks in the District.

Sl. No.	Important Particulars	As on March					
		1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2004
1.	No. of Branches of Grameena Bank	22	22	22	22	22	22
2.	Deposits (in Lakh of Rs.)	810.11	1409.14	2544.56	4181.17	5529.11	6386.80
3.	Advances (in Lakhs of Rs.)	581.19	1124.67	2198.92	3705.94	4654.79	5447.72
4.	Profit or loss in lakh of Rs.	(-) 56.45	(-) 23.94	(+)23.24	(+)83.27	(+)113.54	(+)158.67
5.	Staff Strength	94	94	94	94	93	97

Source : Nethravathi Grameena Bank, Mangalore.

CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT

In our social life the instinct of Co-operative character has been imbibed indepth since the dawn of human civilization. The Co-operative as an organized economic activities is of recent origin. It has become a means in order to bridge the socio economic gaps caused in the society especially for those who are not organized and who need encouragement for their upcoming etc. Mutual help of one for all and all for one are the main principle of the philosophy of Co-operation. Co-operative movement made its beginning in the district in 1909 as per the provisions of Co-operative Societies Act of 1904. The movement has established a good tradition of Co-operative activities in the district.

Though the movement made its beginning limited to the organization of agricultural credit societies only in the initial years, later by an amendment of 1912 Act, made the way for opening of non-agricultural and non-credit societies and thereby orbit of the movement was enlarged. Further, the commencement of district level apex financial institutions helped for the growth of the movement. From the beginning Co-operatives in the district have been helping for the economic growth of the district especially through agricultural credit and supporting activities.

Dakshina Kannada is one of the districts in the state where Co-operative movement is much a head and has made a deep impact and influence on the economy of the district. The first agricultural credit society in the district was opened at Puttur in 1909, under the leadership of Late M. Shivaraya under the Indian Co-operative Societies Act of 1904, and Shivaraya is considered as the father of the Co-operative movement in the district. He played a pivotal role in leading the movement for many decades. Till 1912, before the establishment of multi-purpose Co-operatives, the movement had a slow progress in the district. By the end of 1912-13, the district had 15 Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies., one Urban Credit Society, and a Grain Bank only. The Act of 1912, enabled for the establishment of new Co-operative societies in the district.

The work of financing those Co-operatives working in the district was first entrusted to Puttur Rural Credit Society. Later in November 30th 1913, a separate Central Co-operative Bank for the district was opened to serve as an Apex Financing Agency to meet the financial requirements of Co-operative institutions working in the district. The DCC Bank for Dakshina Kannada district bega to function at Puttur from

Jan. 24th 1914. Subsequently, its head office was shifted to Mangalore in 1927. From the beginning itself the bank has recorded a good progress.

In 1919 local Co-operative Unions were organized at several places in the district and later in 1923 at the district level the supervisory body for unions, was formed in order to regulate and to co-ordinate the activities of unions, and to educate the people about importance of Co-operative movement etc. Since the District Union could not do its mission properly it was abolished in 1931 and its functions were entrusted to the Board of Management of the DCC Bank and the funds collected from the Co-operative institutions i.e., "Supervision Fund" was transferred to DCC Bank, and that fund was utilized to pay the remunerations to the Supervisors of the Unions.

In 1923 the labour department of the Madras Government took up the execution of public works in the district and thereby immediately organized the Co-operatives for the labourers of the weaker section and backward communities. By the end of 1926-27 there were 80 such labour societies in the district with a total membership of 1806 and an paid up share capital of Rs.7605. by 1934-35, the number of these societies had increased to 93 and of them 14 were meant for fishermen only working under the control of the Department of Fisheries, and the remaining 79 societies to Adidravida either to under the control of Labour Department was entrusted the Department of Co-operative. By 1923-24 house building Co-operatives came into being in the district in order to help the flood victims who had lost their house and properties during the flood. In 1932-33 at Kottechheri (now in Kasargod district) credit and marketing society was opened which used to extend the produce mortgage loan to the members. The District Central Co-operative Bank (DCC) used to finance all other primitive Co-operatives in the district.

The Co-operative movement started in 1909 gained its momentum in the decades to come and was mainly responsible for the upcoming of many Co-operatives in the district. The existing agricultural credit societies followed the policy of granting higher amount of loans to farmers stage by stage, enough to repay old loans borrowed from money lenders on higher rate of interest and also to carry on annual agricultural operations. The establishment of non agricultural credit societies was helpful for merchants, traders and others to secure loans at a cheaper rate of interest so as to promote and develop their business activities. The people who used to avail loans earlier at 15 to 20% interest now were

able to secure loans from the Co-operatives at 6.5 to 9 percent interest. As a result many borrowers were freed from the clutches of the private money lenders and the volume of business transactions of money lenders also reduced to a considerable extent. The Townsend Committee of 1927 appointed by the erstwhile Madras Government to review the progress of Co-operative movement in the state and to formulate the guidelines for its future progress, recommended the need for enactment of separate legislations and rules there on for Co-operative organizations. Accordingly in 1932, Madras Co-operative Societies Act and in 1934 Madras Land Mortgage Banks Act were enforced. In 1939 a committee headed by Vijaya Raghavachari submitted an important report regarding various steps to be taken to improve the working system (modus operandi) of Co-operative s in the State. The movement heralded in 1909 gained the confidence and faith of the general public by attaining a systematic progress. The opening of the District Central Co-operative Bank in 1913 helped the movement to attain a stage of rapid development. The Co-operative workers in groups by touring all over the district took an active campaign to spread the message of importance of Co-operative organizations and this was also supported by some local press often by publishing the articles on importance of Co-operative movement.

Due to the continuous and untiring support of the Co-operatives of the district by 1920, the number of Co-operatives in the district which was 227, further increased to 418 by 1927. Gradually, the encouragement was given for the establishment of Non-Credit Co-operative Societies. The Printers Co-operative society founded in Mangalore is said to be one such earliest (non-credit) Co-operative organizations in India. However, its life span was very short. The Government in one of its report had even appreciated the efforts put forth by the Co-operatives of the district, in promoting the Co-operative movement and for its commendable achievements since its inception. The Royal Commission on Agriculture while highlighting the importance of the movement had appreciated the movement of the district by recording. "In Dharwad district of Bombay Province and Jalandhar of Punjab, the percentage of people covered by the Co-operative movement was 25% while in Dakshina Kannada 20% of the population was covered under the movement". Though the movement received a set back during the world economic crisis of 1927-1934, it forged a head in the path of progress. The DCC Bank went on increasing its membership gradually, and the

number of membership which was 313 in 1939 increased to 437 in 1944 and further to 480 by 1949.

During the second world war the Madras Government imposed Food Control Order, and accordingly, the compulsory procurement of levy rice and paddy, and the distribution of food grains under the rationing system was entrusted to the Primary Credit Co-operative Societies and the District Co-operative Central Stores.

During the beginning year (1950-51) of the first five years plan, in Dakshina Kannada district (including Kasargod taluk) including 51 Adidravida Co-operations, there were 349 PACS (Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies) and the movement had covered 520 villages. By the close of first five years plan, the number of PACS increased to 448 and the villages covered increased to 561. During the above period the number of membership of Co-operative had increased from 29,305 to 45,738 respectively and share capital from Rs.3,50,718 to Rs.7,55,000. By the end of the second five years plan all villages in the district (except five villages) had come under sphere of the movement and 58,620 households of those villages were covered. If the coverage of non-agricultural households had also taken into account, the number was 65,130. The share capital held and loans and advances made by the Co-operative of the district were reckoned at Rs.2,00,99,198 and Rs.1,08,714.87 respectively. It was planned to organize large sized credit (LSC) societies in the district from April 1 1959. The earlier existed 29 such societies were also continued. Some of the weak Co-operatives were recognized and about 175 Seva Sahakar Societies were organized (SSC). During the same period six Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies (TAPCMS) were organized for the supply of agricultural implements, seeds, manures, chemicals etc., and were also lending crop loans. They also undertook the work of pooling the agricultural produces and marketing. The Government had granted financial assistance to these T.A.P.C.M.S. and also for the rehabilitation of some of the weaker large sized Co.operations. Grants were also made for the construction of Rural Godowns. Accordingly, five medium sized and two rural godowns were constructed in the district.

The movement started in 1909, developed systematically and won the appreciation of the public before independence and also continued to play important role even after independence with the same swiftness till 1959 reorganization. After the reorganization of the state in 1959, a unified and more comprehensive Act applicable to the entire state i.e., Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act of 1959 was brought into force from

1960, incorporating some significant changes in the Co-operative sectors in the state. Till the enactment of 1959 Act, the financial help to the Co-operatives from the government was not available and was much limited. The entire district administration of the department was looked after by one Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies. After the formation of the new state much encouragement was given for the development of movement in the state, as it was the policy of the Central Government to encourage the movement. Many important industrial ventures in co-operative sector was started in the district. Co-operative Sugar Factory for the benefit of farmers; CAMPCO for the promotion of marketing and processing of horticulture crops like Areca, Coco etc., were started. CAMPCO has emerged as one of the leading Co-operative venture and has opened a Chocolate Factory.

By the end of June 1966, the membership strength of all PACS together was 70,340 with a share capital of Rs.38,41,584 and advances made was to the tune of Rs.1,48,52,903. For the storage of agricultural produces, about 63 godowns were constructed and every taluk had a Land Development Banks, and those working in Putturu, Buntwala, Sulya and Karkala were specially suggested to finance, to facilitate the development of areca-gardens under the special accelerated programme. Under the Central Government programme, the organizations of Co-operative stores was under taken and the Dakshina Kannada District Central Co-operative Stores began to function as Central Co-operative Wholesale Stores for the supply of essential goods to Co-operative societies. The T.A.P.C.M.S. units working at the taluk level began to supply the essential goods to primary societies at the wholesale rates. The service co-operative societies were engaged in the supply of consumer goods as retail outlets.

The Co-operative Apex Bank at the state level, the DCC Bank at the district level and rural societies at grass root level were made to function as agencies for distribution of medium term loans to obtain irrigation pumpsets for farmers. By June 1968 under the rural electrification programme for the purchase of 1418 pump sets, a loan of Rs.24,50,366 was sanctioned to 193 co-operatives in the district, as per the plan made by the State Power Corporation for the purpose. Under the scheme of "Irrigation Wells", launched by the Agriculture Re-finance Corporation, long term loans was granted by the Corporation to the State Land Development Bank for the implementation of the scheme.

During the Fourth Five years plan period, in order to extend more help to farmers many incentive schemes were started. Accordingly,

financial assistance was extended by the Government to the co-operatives at different levels in the form of subsidy, grant in aid, share capital contribution, loans etc., The offices of the (ARCS) Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies were opened at Mangalore and Puttur.

By 1972 the district had 923 Co-operatives (including the 58 under liquidation) and out of them 631 were in Mangalore division and 292 in Puttur division. The district had 35 fisheries co-operatives including Co-operative Fish Marketing Federation under the control of the Deputy Director of fisheries. By the end of 1970-71 the number of families brought under the purview of Co-operative was 1,16,780 and the share capital mobilized by the Co-operatives in the district was Rs.75,56,000 and of that the share held by the Government accounted to Rs.11,89,200. Dairy activities in Co-operative field was started in 1971 in the district by establishing Milk Processing Unit at Mangalore with a capacity of 10,000 ltrs, later in 1974, at Manipal, Canara Milk Union was founded.

During the Fifth Five years plan period, special steps were taken to strengthen P.A.C.S. so as to make them economically viable units. Under the scheme the weaker credit societies were made to merge with stronger Co-operatives and were reorganised, as a result of this the number of P.A.C.S. in the district was reduced. By 1970-71, there were in total 860 Co-operatives in the district including those under liquidation, of these 860 Co-operatives 345 were Agricultural Credit Societies and the rest 515 were of all other type of societies. The total number of membership of active societies was 3.07 lakhs. By 1974-75, the district had 1071 Co-operatives and of them 310 were PACS and 761 were other Co-operatives and the total membership of active societies had increased to 3.85 lakhs, further by 1978-79, the number of societies decreased to 941 the break-up being 164. PACS and 777 other co-operatives and total membership had increased to 5.16 lakhs. In 1977 the first Lady's Fishery Co-operative Society was established at Malpe. By the active support extended by the Government the dairy activities, during 1980s and onwards, more and more milk producer co-operatives were established. In 1986, Dakshina Kannada District Milk Producer's Union was established and the earlier existed Canara Milk Union at Manipal was merged with this Union and the District Milk Federation Union of Udupi and Dakshina Kannada district came under the purview of Mangalore Milk Federation.

By June 1985, there were 1073 Co-operatives (P.A.C.S.) in the district with a membership of 6.24 lakhs and of them 167 were active

P.A.C.S. with a membership strength of 2.67 lakhs. The total loans granted by these PACS to members accounted to Rs.2502.63 lakhs as short term, and Rs.302.18 lakhs as medium term loans. By 1991-92, the district had 897 societies (including 101 under liquidation) [excluding milk supply societies]. Out of 631 active co-operatives 165 were P.A.C.S. with membership strength of 3.51 lakhs and the agricultural short, medium and long term credits advanced by these Co-operatives accounted to Rs.4323 lakhs, Rs.395 lakhs and Rs.176 lakhs respectively. In 1991-92, the district had 223 milk societies with 39,765 members. In 1997 Dakshina Kannada district was divided into two separate districts. The details of Co-operatives coming under the jurisdiction of Dakshina Kannada district is appended in the table given below.

Table 6.13: Details of Co-operatives in the District

Sl. No.	Important Categories of Co-operatives	As on March			
		1995-96	2000-01	2002-03	2003-04
1.	Primary Agriculture Credit Co-operative Societies	104	111	111	112
2.	Agriculture and Rural Development Banks	5	5	5	5
3.	Urban Co-operative Banks	8	8	8	8
4.	Employees and other Credit Co-operative Societies	49	58	59	61
5.	Marketing Co-operatives (TAPCMS)	5	5	5	5
6.	Special Commodity Marketing Societies	3	3	3	3
7.	Processing Co-operatives	3	3	3	3
8.	Farming Co-operatives	3	3	3	2
9.	Milk producers Co-operatives	136	186	203	213
10.	Consumers Co-operatives	35	27	23	22
11.	House building Co-operatives	32	36	36	36
12.	Industrial Co-operatives	60	61	61	61
13.	Irrigation Societies	2	3	3	3
14.	Weavers Co-operatives	5	5	5	5
15.	Other Co-operatives	112	123	147	130
	Total Co-operatives of the District	562	637	675	669

Source : District Co-operative Department.

Dakshina Kannada District Central Co-operative Bank

Indian Co-operative societies Act of 1912, had made provision for the establishment of several agricultural credit societies in the district and the work of financing these primary Co-operatives was first entrusted to Rural Credit Society of Puttur founded in 1909. In order to cater the need for a separate central financing agency to meet the credit requirements of several Co-operatives of the district, the Dakshina Kannada District Central Co-operative Bank was registered on 30th Nov. 1913 and began to function from 24th Jan. 1914 in Puttur. It was the 7th DCC bank to be registered in the then Madras province. The bank was founded under the leadership of Veteran Co-operative of the district like late Molahalli Sivaraya, who guided and nurtured the Co-operative movement in the district since its inception. In 1927, it was shifted to Mangalore, the District Headquarter after consolidating the strong financial position at Puttur in the early years. It's own spacious office building was inaugurated in 1949. Having extended its branches all over the Dakshina Kannada and Udupi district, the bank had undertaken the work of imparting co-operative education and spread of co-operative ideals among the general public. A publication 'Kannada Sahakari' now published by the District Co-operative Union was first started by the bank in 1919.

The DCC Bank has facilitated much for the integrated economic development of the district by financing various co-operative organizations engaged in Marketing, agriculture development, weaving, fisheries, horticulture, sugar factories, milk societies etc., which in turn supplement the rural development. Short term crop loans are being granted for cultivation of commercial crops like Areca, Coconut, Paddy, Sugarcane, Banana etc. The bank has been playing a significant role in implementing the Government sponsored development schemes like I.R.D.P, Hundred well scheme, Bio-gas, and Special Component Schemes for SC/ST. The bank also lends medium and long term credit to agriculturist for purchase of pumpsets, power tiller, dairy development, poultry, repair of minor irrigation tanks, land development, housing and purchase of buffaloes etc. The adequate finance being made by the bank for dairy development has helped many families to become economically self dependent. The agriculture alone cannot eradicate rural unemployment fully. Hence, under the refinance loan scheme of NABARD, DCC bank grants loans for rural and cottage industries, rural crafts, service units etc., at a lower rate of interest. It has enabled many in rural areas to have self employment. Bank also grants loans to the rural people for business, purchase of vehicles, construction of Kalyana Mantapa,

Commercial Complex etc. Both guidance and finance being extended to women for self employment by the bank.

This bank commenced working in 1914 used to do all its banking business through the societies which are the members of the bank. In course of time, in order to manage the growing business, it opened branches all over the district. It's first branch was opened in 1964 at Puttur followed by Kundapur branch in the same years. The branches at Bantval and Udupi in 1968, and at Karkal, Belthangadi and Mangalore (Mission road) and at Sulya were opened in 1969. In course of time, branches were also opened at other places in the district. By March 2005, the district had 49 branches.

The bank had introduced the 'Mangala Kisan' Credit Card Scheme in 1999-2000. Now, loans are being granted to farmers through the Kisan Credit Cards only. The farmers availing the loan under the scheme are also covered by the personal accident insurance benefit. Since the inception of the scheme upto 2005 as many as 40,432 cards have been distributed through the member Co-operatives. The total loan limit fixed under the Kisan Card Scheme was Rs.16,122.40 lakhs. Loans under 'self help group' which plays an important role in the economic development of poor are also being granted by the bank as per the directions of NABARD introduced in the district from 1999-2000. Under the scheme of 'Self-Help-Group', since 1999-2000 and up to the end of March 2005, in the districts of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi, 21,562 'Self-Help-Groups' were organized under Co-operatives hold. The deposits mobilised by these groups were amounted to Rs.1,537.82 lakhs and the loans granted was Rs.3,009.87 lakhs (the Refinance availed from the NABARD was of Rs.1,621.01 lakhs). The performance and progress of this bank during the last 25 years is appended in the succeeding table.

Primary Agriculture and Rural Development Banks

During 1936-37, when private money lenders were able to acquire the lands of small and marginal debtor farmers on the strength of the court decrees they obtained, in that critical situation in order to help such poor small farmers, these Land Mortgage Banks were initiated by Late Molahalli Shivaraya. Accordingly, the Puttur Division Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank was established on 1st May 1938 covering the areas of operation of Kasargod, Belthangadi, Buntwal, Sulya and Puttur covering 298 villages of these taluks. Later, on June 26th Land Banks for Mangalore Division and in the same year co-operative Land Mortgage Banks for Udupi division were established. Earlier these banks were

Table 6.14 : Performance of DCC Bank

(Amount in lakh of Rs.)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As on Year					
		1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2002-03	2003-04
1.	Total No. of branches	22	23	25	44	45	49
2.	Membership						
	a) Government	1	-	1	-	-	-
	b) Associates	-	-	-	-	41	90
	c) Co-operatives	384	664	766	785	777	838
	d) Nominal	3604	14938	33294	-	-	-
3.	Share Capital						
	a) Government	36.60	32.60	-	-	-	-
	b) Co-operative s	101.92	289.51	469.28	730.31	756.56	748.80
	c) Associates	-	-	-	-	2.95	7.05
	d) Nominal	0.04	0.75	1.66	-	-	-
	Total	138.56	322.86	470.94	730.31	759.51	755.85
4.	Reserve Funds	91.41	118.98	193.89	464.54	903.15	1188.20
5.	Deposits	1008.54	3785.62	9262.99	28928.82	37397.58	38336.61
6.	Funds borrowed	152.66	1075.74	1071.67	2035.83	4322.46	5549.38
7.	Working Capital	1391.17	5303.30	11869.19	34450.30	44948.92	47471.07
8.	Investments	307.37	1305.25	2884.70	9412.14	13365.73	14428.18
9.	Loans due	1002.85	3704.92	7884.27	21794.11	27110.30	28736.20
10.	Loans overdue	195.95	768.40	123.27	534.41	1567.50	2813.82
11.	Loan recovered percentage						
	a) Agricultural loan (June)	73.25	74.81	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.42
	b) All other loans (June)	73.30	74.80	98.33	94.32	91.14	85.77
12.	Profit	0.14	25.91	45.77	258.38	404.48	405.16
13.	Dividend percentage	-	-	6	11	10	10
14.	No. of Employees	227	232	282	427	413	409

Source : D.C.C. Bank, Mangalore.

financing for the redemption of old loans borrowed from the private money lenders. After the reorganization of the state in 1956, Kasargod remained outside Karnataka (became a part of Kerala State). For the administrative convenience, separate land development banks were established for Belthangadi, Bantval, Kundapur, Karkala and Sulya

taluks. The nomenclature of these banks was changed as Co-operative land development banks in 1965, and later in 1985, as Primary Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks. Prior to 1965, loans were granted only for repayment of old loans. Now, these banks are lending money for various development schemes in the changed situations. Though, banks traditionally lend for long term as agriculture development finance, from 1987, non agricultural development activities like small industries, rural housing (from 1989) are also being financed. The performance and progress of these banks in the district for some years in the recent decade is given below.

Table 6.15: Performance and Progress of Primary Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (Amount in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Important Particulars	1995-96	2000-01	2002-03	2003-04
1.	No. of Banks	5	5	5	5
2.	Membership (in 000s)	41	45	48	49
3.	Share Capital				
	a) Total	234.18	299.64	351.61	166.20
	b) Government Share	21.61	35.54	36.04	35.54
4.	Reserve and other Funds	126.44	156.23	219.84	294.59
5.	Borrowed funds	2363.37	3436.73	4119.26	4187.87
6.	Working Capital	3851.71	4956.77	6174.29	6288.50
7.	Deposits	413.09	793.05	1073.00	10982.29
8.	Loans				
	a) Granted	812.77	902.07	1137.84	996.03
	b) Demand (dues)	3112.72	4152.12	4482.41	4066.36
	c) Overdues	-	-	2580.00	2015.69
	d) Recovered	95.64	86.41	287.44	445.98
9.	Profit (+) No. of Banks	-	2	2	4
	Loss (-) No. of Banks	-	3	3	1

Source : District Co-operative Department, Mangalore.

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies / Banks

The Primary Agricultural Credit Society units working at the primary level play an important role in the distribution of agricultural credit and other necessary requisites on a large scale and in an effective manner. The rural credit is mainly channelised through these Co-operatives. They

also supply fertilizers, quality seeds, insecticides and consumer goods like food grains under a rationing at controlled prices etc in addition to granting of crop loans (short term), and they also help in getting better and remunerative prices for agricultural produces. They also extend loans to rural artisans and craftsmen. From 1995-96, under the scheme of Business Promotion, these PACS are strengthened financially and have been converted as PAC Banks assisted by the Government by providing them financial help to have Banking Counters and Iron Safes. The table below indicates the progress of these organizations during recent years in the district.

Table 6.16: Progress of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

(Amount in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	1995-96	2000-01	2002-03	2003-04
1.	Total No. of PACS (Banks)	104	111	111	112
2.	Membership (in 000s)				
	a) SC	14	16	16	15
	b) ST	18	22	22	22
	c) Others	149	144	157	181
3.	Total membership (in 000s)	181	183	195	218
4.	Total share capital	9066	2191	2441	2716
	a) Government share	116	207	169	176
5.	Loans distributed	10832	28120	30238	25395
6.	Loans recovered	8618	17793	26338	21713
7.	Arrears of loan	2214	5327	3900	3682
8.	Loans overdue	298	3351	2112	2322
9.	Recovery percentage	79	74	67	81
10.	Profit (+)	-	34567	60473	53534
11.	Loss(-)		26566	19418	32495

Source : Department of Co-operative, Mangalore.

Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies

These Co-operatives were started mainly in order to eliminate middle men in the functioning of marketing of agricultural produces and to ensure fair and remunerative prices to the growers. In Dakshina Kannada district there are five marketing societies functioning at each taluk centres. They also supply the quality seeds, fertilizers, pesticides to the

members in their jurisdiction. These Co-operatives also do the linking of credit with marketing by advancing on produce mortgage. These societies also undertake the processing of agricultural produces and act as *Government* agents in discharging the work entrusted to them. They also undertake the marketing of controlled goods like food grains, and cloths. In order to help the marketing societies to undertake multi-purpose activities, the financial assistance is provided by the State Government in collaboration with N.C.D.C. From 1995-96, in order to improve the business of marketing societies, many business Development Schemes have been initiated. The progress of TAPCMS in the district during recent years is given in the Table No.6.17.

Table 6.17: Progress of Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies in the District

Sl. No.	Particulars	1995-96	2000-01	2002-03	2003-04
1.	No. of TAPCMS	5	5	5	5
2.	Membership	7561	10762	10951	11104
3.	Share capital (Rs. In 000)	6995	10961	11605	12400
4.	Government Shares (in 000)	-	-	4200	4200
5.	Working Capital (in 000)	55695	70325	72524	78647
6.	Reserve & other funds (in 000)	7662	10082	11108	12506
7.	Borrowed loans (in 000)	-	4100	3800	4000
8.	Sale of Agricultural Produces				
	a) Seeds Rs.000	70	90	95	100
	b) Fertilizers (in Rs.000)	8225	11331	12681	22923
	c) Other goods (in Rs.000)	51	80	90	110
9.	No. of own godowns	30	32	32	32
10.	No. of hired godowns	4	5	6	6
11.	No. of Societies in profit(+)	1	1	2	2
12.	Profit earned (in 000s)	95	90	101	318
13.	No. societies under loss	4	4	3	3
14.	Amount of loss (in 000s)	2125	3461	3518	5615

Source: District Co-operation Department, Mangalore.

Primary Milk Producers' Co-operatives

Among other things, the main objectives of these Co-operatives is to provide the necessary infrastructure to ensure the development of

dairy industry in the rural areas and to arrange for procurement and marketing of milk elsewhere. The establishment of Dakshina Kannada District Co-operative Milk Union in 1986 at Mangalore has given a boost to the milk supply societies in the district and their number has been increased during these twenty years and they are playing important role in the success of Ksheera Kranti (Milk Revolution). The table given below indicates the progress of these societies for some years during the last 10 years.

Table 6.18 : Progress of Primary Milk Producers Co-operatives

(Amount in 000s)

Sl. No.	Particulars	1995-96	2000-01	2002-03	2003-04
1.	Total number of societies	136	186	203	213
2.	Total membership	21214	29412	31168	33474
3.	Share capital	1065	2016	2200	2903
4.	Working capital	28362	41862	45350	62322
5.	Reserve and other funds	2000	5000	5000	22501
6.	Purchases	199145	211844	654603	769024
7.	Sales	200564	223378	810642	957066
8.	Profit (+) or Loss (-)				
	+	6513	9813	9700	4511
	-	10	15	10	18

Source : Department of Co-operative, Mangalore

Primary Consumer's Co-operatives

In spite of very tough competition from the private sector, the consumer Co-operatives as a service sector play an important role in the distribution of consumer goods of daily use at competitive prices. They also play their own part in arresting the rising prices of essential consumer goods to a certain extent. In recent days these Co-operatives are strengthened by the Government assistance in improving their self capacity under the business development projects so as to make them profitable units. The table here under indicates the progress of these Co-operatives in the district.

Table 6.19: Progress of Primary Consumer's Co-operatives

(Amount in 000s)

Sl. No.	Particulars	1995-96	2000-01	2002-03	2003-04
1.	No. of societies	35	27	23	22
2.	Total Membership	36513	37914	21254	21724
3.	Share capital	4005	3960	4102	4232
	Government Share	1120	1682	1917	1818
4.	Reserve and other funds	875	10005	9889	10010
5.	Working Capital	42236	43819	30754	34821
6.	Purchases	115676	124688	170765	141207
7.	Sales	120057	132157	139056	150020
8.	Profit (+) or Loss (-)				
	+	1222	1422	1564	1671
	-	1253	1793	1777	1521

Source : Department of Co-operative, Mangalore.

Urban Co-operative Banks and Employees Credit Societies

From the beginning, the Urban Co-operative Banks in the district is closely associated with the Co-operative movement. Infact, the co-operative movement of the district made its beginning with starting of Urban Banks. They are spread all over the urban and semi-urban areas of the district. They extend credit and other facilities like commercial banks to its members generally which include the local small traders, businessmen, industrialist and craftsmen etc. These co-operatives accept all type of deposits and lend various types of loans as commercial banks do on the security of immovable property, jewellery or on personal security etc. Some of these banks are governed by the Banking Companies regulation Act of 1949, and come under the control of Reserve Bank of India against their capital base. Similarly, the Employees Co-operative Credit Societies also mobilize savings by thrift and extend financial help to members. The tables given under indicates the progress of Urban Co-operative Banks and Employees Credit Co-operative Societies for some years. (Table 6.20 and 6.20a)

District Co-operative Union, Mangalore

District Co-operative Union has been playing a key role in the promotion and healthy growth of Co-operative movement in the district

Table 6.20: Urban Co-operative Banks

(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	1995-96	2000-01	2002-03	2003-04
1.	No. of Banks	8	8	8	8
2.	Membership (in thousands)	53	71	74	78
3.	Reserve and other funds	1026.31	1500.01	1558.98	1661.01
4.	Deposits	12648.39	18324.64	24918.40	22116.71
5.	Loans and advances	11565.23	12946.31	13738.85	14716.21
6.	Share capital	912.92	1101.91	1113.31	1231.14
7.	Working capital	20104.86	28101.36	24253.93	-
8.	No. of banks in profit	8	8	7	7
9.	No. of Banks in loss	-	-	1	1

Table 6.20(a): Employee's Co-operative Banks

(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	1995-96	2000-01	2002-03	2003-04
1.	No. of Societies	63	68	68	68
2.	Membership (in thousands)	49	58	59	61
3.	Share capital	512.17	713.26	764.65	812.65
4.	Working capital	7216.04	9121.06	9973.08	9998.07
5.	Reserve and other funds	351.65	400.51	427.72	463.51
6.	Deposits	6251.81	7235.61	7889.31	7912.32

as a monitor of the movement. Among other things, the main objectives of the Union include the propaganda of Co-operative principles to members education, training and guidance to the management etc.

The state level Co-operative Union at Bangalore was reorganised after the formation of new State, as Co-operative Federation, which gives guidance and other helps to the District Unions. The State Federation is the confederation of District Co-operative Unions.

The Dakshina Kannada district Co-operative Union, Mangalore, started in 1960 is the successor of Dakshina Kannada district Co-operative Development Society founded in 1939. It had members like District level Co-operatives and Taluk Co-operative Unions affiliated to it. It was publishing a monthly Kannada "Sahakari". Now, the Union is undertaking the activities like the publicity, training, and guidance at the district level under the guidance of State Federation. All co-operatives

working in the district shall become the members of the union. Now, the earlier monthly publication is published in the name 'Dakshina Kannada Sahakari'. Since the formation of Udupi district in 1998, the area of operation of the union is now confined to Dakshina Kannada district.

Agriculture Marketing

Among the various basic factors to ensure the all-round development of agriculture, a proper and well organized marketing system play a significant role for the agricultural produces. Before the commencement of regulated markets, most of the agricultural produces were being sold in the local markets or *Shandies* or *Santhe* either directly or through middle men. During pre-independence period, in the absence of regulated markets, financial institutions, proper godown facilities, lack of facilities for grading and classification and prevailing practices like use of defective weights and measures, unauthorized deduction etc., contributed to the agony to critical economic conditions of the poor agriculturist, who suffered much due to depreciation of non remunerative value, equal to his hard labour. In order to overcome these difficulties, the Royal Commission on Agriculture appointed in 1927 suggested and emphasized the need for the establishment of regulated markets.

In order to provide better marketing facilities as well as remunerative price for agricultural produces, the then Madras Government had enacted the Madras Commercial Crops Act in 1933. According to this Act, the Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) was constituted in 1951 at Mangalore covering the area of operation of the then Dakshina Kannada district. It was managing well both the buying and selling functions.

Karnataka Agricultural Produce (Regulation) Marketing Act - 1966

After the reorganization of the State, in order to provide more and more better marketing facilities and to have a comprehensive and unified act applicable to the entire state was formulated in 1966 and the rules there under i.e., Agriculture produce (Regulation) Marketing were framed in 1968. In order to supervise the regulated markets in the district, the office of District Marketing Officer was opened at Mangalore on 1st January 1967. The area of op of the office covered Dakshina Kannada and Kodagu.

In 1987, on 12th March the earlier District Marketing Office was renamed as Asst. Director of Agriculture Marketing and the jurisdiction was limited to Dakshina Kannada only. The department administers the

following acts in the district, the Karnataka Agriculture Produce (Regulation) Marketing Act 1966, and Rules 1968, the AGMARK (the grading and marketing) Act of Central Government of 1937, the Karnataka Ware Housing Act 1961 and Rules 1969 (issuing of license only).

The Act has made provision for the constitution of a market committee to look after the functioning of regulated markets. The Committee comprises 15 members, representing different member constituencies i.e., 11 from farmers, (one each reserved for SC/ST, Women and two for backward class). One from Purchasers, one from Co-operative marketing society, one from processing Co-operative s and one Government nominee from the Department of Marketing. The Committee also consists of three nominated members from the Government. The Committee shall remain in office for five years, the President and Vice Presidents of the Committee shall be from Farmers constituency only. The functions of the APMC mainly include controlling the marketing activities in its jurisdiction and to provide the necessary infrastructures like roads, water supply, street lights, canteen, rest house, auction platforms, planting of trees for providing shades. Some selected committees extend the specialized services like classification and grading of agricultural produces.

The main sources of income of the Committee include Market Fees, licence fees and all the expense of the committee are to be met out of it. All market functionaries working in the market have to pay license fees, and purchasers have to pay market fees at the rate of one percent of the value of agriculture produces, the market fees fixed on cattles is rupee two per head, while on sheep and goat is 25 paise per head.

Regulated Market Committees

In 2004-05, the district had five main markets and three sub markets functioning, the details about them is given in the Table 6.21.

Regulated Commodities

Generally, the survey is conducted in the market area about the agricultural produces grown or assembled (procured) and such commodities are declared as notified commodities of that regulated market and even new produces are also declared as notified commodities from time to time. As per the notification of the Government dated 29-10-2001 in the present Dakshina Kannada district, as many as 113 agricultural produces were declared as notified commodities. The list of

Table 6.21: APMC Markets of the District

Sl. No.	Main Markets and Sub-Markets	Location	Date of Establishment	Area of op of the Market Committee
1.	Mangalore Main Market	Mangalore	1951	Mangalore Taluk
2.	Mangalore Sub-Market	Mudibidri	1.8.1997	Mudibidri TMC
3.	Puttur Main Market	Puttur	11.11.1992	Puttur Taluk
4.	Puttur Sub Market	Uppinangadi and Nekkiladi	23.4.1996	Uppinangadi and Nekkiladi
5.	Sulya Main Market	Sulya	16.11.1996	Sulya Taluk
6.	Belthangadi Main Market	Belthangadi	1.4.1999	Belthangadi Taluk
7.	Buntwal Main Market	Buntwal	18.12.2001	Buntwal Taluk
8.	Buntwal Sub Market	Vitla	18.12.2001	Vitla Assembly Area

Source : Agriculture Marketing Department, Mangalore

important notified commodities include areca, coconut, copra, paddy, rice, cashew, pepper, ginger, dry chilly, banana, Jaggery, sweet potato, mango, cattles, timber etc. Table No.6.22 indicates the volume of notified commodities traded and value of the commodities in the regulated markets of the district for some years.

Income and Expenditure

License fees and market fees are the main sources of income to the APMC. In 1990-91, the income and expenditure of the Mangalore market committee were accounted to Rs.247.61 lakhs and Rs.74.66 lakhs respectively, and in 1995-96 the corresponding figures were Rs.180.41 and Rs.71.49 lakhs respectively. In respect of APMC Puttur the income and expenditures for 1995-96 were accounted to Rs.6.45 lakhs and Rs.44.67 lakhs respectively. The income and expenditure of APMCs in the district for the last three years is given in the table No.6.23.

Pledge Loans on Agriculture Produces

In order to save the farmers from the situations of distress, and in the absence of reasonable prices for his produces, the Government has provided an opportunity to such farmers to secure an advance on the pledge of the produce as a relief measure. This facility is available in Puttur and Sulya markets. This scheme has been introduced since 1995. Under the scheme, about 60 percent of the value of the produce or Rs.50,000 whichever is less is advanced for a maximum period of three months.

Table 6.22 : List of Commodities Regulated in the APMCs of the District.

Sl. No.	Name of Produce	1990-91 (Mangalore)		1995-96 (Mangalore)		1995-96 (Puttur)	
		Arrivals (in quintals)	Value (in lakhs of Rs.)	Arrivals (in quintals)	Value (in lakhs of Rs.)	Arrivals (in quintals)	Value (in lakhs of Rs.)
1.	Areca	348302	12318.02	222012	9268.51	38345	1661.33
2.	Ripe Areca	7820333	20.30	2172285	7.88	2826618	10.08
3.	Copra	27377	598.52	46200	1189.53	117	2.54
4.	Coconut (Nos.)	892269	210.55	3950743	112.23	57737	1.71
5.	Rice	199674	879.08	256383	2061.06	7818	52.49
6.	Paddy	216325	536.42	125161	574.17	133	0.53
7.	Jaggery	63649	373.67	42949	350.36	285	1.82
8.	Dry Chillies	21729	159.85	17317	798.60	206	6.12
9.	Pepper	1355	37.12	1767	66.60	102	4.18
10.	Cashewnut	151628	3071.85	22461	627.07	61862	1734.36
11.	Cashew pulp	-	-	2873	520.36	-	-
12.	Sweet Potato	3575	5.33	2450	4.59	-	-
13.	Ginger	7978	48.74	591	6.84	280	0.90
14.	Banana (No.)	24454133	37.75	16368(Qnt)	72.05	148120	2.86
15.	Other fruits	69000	46	450	1.08	-	-
16.	Timber (CFT)	-	-	4752	19.01	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of Produce	2000-2001 (Mangalore)		2000-2001 (Puttur)		2000-2001 (Sulya)		2000-2001 (Belthangadi)	
		Arrivals (in quintals)	Value (in Lakhs of Rs.)	Arrivals (in quintals)	Value (in Lakhs of Rs.)	Arrivals (in quintals)	Value (in Lakhs of Rs.)	Arrivals (in quintals)	Value (in Lakhs of Rs.)
1.	Areca	224292	14588.05	81614	4262.59	37282	2403.24	17482	1095.64
2.	Ripe Areca(No)	4224640	2.96	1393500	4.32	4773400	15.78	1500(Qnt)	12.51
3.	Copra	89459	1938.92	5650	116.41	10261	201.83	105	2.22
4.	Coconut (No)	2566622	101.43	288964	7.93	4763820	136.69	1465497	47.32
5.	Rice	352199	3870.67	70343	697.36	29404	285.35	61.59	606.39
6.	Paddy	26258	171.02	519	2.54	-	-	88539	590.91
7.	Jaggery	52722	556.22	12755	130.84	-	-	470	4.61
8.	Dry Chillies	24190	1078.91	1405	45.19	209	4.23	102	3.91
9.	Pepper	1589	235.56	197	23.44	527	54.63	3	0.28
10.	Cashewnut	3157	114.65	36916	1367.26	40988	1643.16	1767	59.96
11.	Cashew pulp	1362	357.32	0.58	0.98	163	21.44	-	-
12.	Sweet Potato	7.75	2.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Ginger	1420	14.46	123	0.68	3691	19.07	880	4.40
14.	Banana	18685	96.36	1370500	2.59	476	1.33	1961	8.26
15.	Other fruits	248	2.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Timber(CFT)	8017	44.10	21728	160.39	447	32.34	30	1.90

Sl. No.	Name of Produce	2002-2003 (Mangalore)		2002-2003 (Puttur)		2002-2003 (Sulya)		2002-2003 (Beithangadi)		2002-2003 (Buntwal)	
		Arrivals (in quin- tals)	Value (in Lakhs of Rs.)	Arrivals (in quin- tals)	Value (in Lakhs of Rs.)	Arrivals (in quin- tals)	Value (in Lakhs of Rs.)	Arrivals (in quin- tals)	Value (in Lakhs of Rs.)	Arrivals (in quin- tals)	Value (in Lakhs of Rs.)
1.	Areca	214499	9892.24	117141	4529.56	64761	2752.65	31214	1045.28	36889	1659.39
2.	Ripe Areca	-	-	386300	1.13	6576000	15.52	1794	8.62	742356	2.56
3.	Copra	56554	1809.75	7403	214.30	2412	75.37	121	4.06	1013	22.77
4.	Coconut(No)	2193910	109.01	554615	23.66	8985895	397.75	2306910	93.60	323973	13.38
5.	Rice	190863	1901.24	11852	114.57	28823	253.16	32798	326.09	26484	234.45
6.	Paddy	2480	14.88	145	0.84	-	-	64428	378.43	15897	81.42
7.	Jaggery	22146	215.28	191	2.09	-	-	275	2.75	943	7.59
8.	Dry Chillies	10540	400.56	1776	40.40	299	7.49	52	2.37	845	14.07
9.	Pepper	2051	153.26	133	7.46	2535	136.53	30	2.40	34	2.58
10.	Cashewnut	6561	201.52	33498	955.80	57068	1714.28	1236	35.38	3259	111.46
11.	Sweet Potato	263	0.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Ginger	579	7.92	-	-	2230	10.80	655	3.17	-	-
13.	Banana (No)	14410	75.80	712000	1.37	1320	6.53	1915	8.55	155200	0.90
14.	Other fruits	3273	43.27	56	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Timber (CFT)	7264	37.78	8427	26.46	2084	139.79	380	24.90	-	11.32
16.	Vegetables	107492	446.99	206	0.87	-	-	20	0.10	3136	2.50
17.	Oil Seeds	718	3.49	31	0.54	-	-	-	-	4	0.08
18.	Forest Products	2670	90.88	611	4.24	340	1.46	-	-	9	0.12
19.	Spices	16299	524.09	38	1.42	-	-	-	-	64	1.25
20.	Cereals	104653	1498.18	241	6.09	-	-	-	-	7948	59.00

Sl. No.	Name of Produce	2002-2003 (Mangalore)			2002-2003 (Puttur)			2002-2003 (Sulya)			2002-2003 (Belthangadi)			2002-2003 (Buntwal)		
		Arrivals (in quintals)	Value (in Lakhs of Rs.)	Arrivals (in quintals)	Value (in Lakhs of Rs.)	Arrivals (in quintals)	Value (in Lakhs of Rs.)	Arrivals (in quintals)	Value (in Lakhs of Rs.)	Arrivals (in quintals)	Value (in Lakhs of Rs.)	Arrivals (in quintals)	Value (in Lakhs of Rs.)	Arrivals (in quintals)	Value (in Lakhs of Rs.)	Value (in Lakhs of Rs.)
1.	Areca	175516	8417.98	75703	3797.78	57158	3034.41	28497	1090.39	39670	2075.50					
2.	Ripe Areca	-	-	15000	0.05	4346000	12.69	1560	7.36	656850	2.25					
3.	Copra	41640	1416.72	5842	183.181	3311	132.91	187	7.20	1311	43.38					
4.	Coconut	3484150	174.21	668052	36.68	9723661	533.59	1917020	87.08	1882164	98.08					
5.	Rice	189899	1931.12	10892	105.30	18638	167.00	24518	239.45	32449	308.78					
6.	Paddy	6698	43.32	131	0.81	-	-	35613	213.00	16370	93.70					
7.	Jaggery	15888	149.28	-	-	-	-	275	2.78	1821	15.15					
8.	Dry Chillies	12430	465.29	1293	34.81	266	6.78	77	4.13	690	14.51					
9.	Pepper	6624	461.45	210	7.08	656	35.69	34	2.26	209	13.01					
10.	Cashewnut	10720	338.52	45664	1360.34	40860	1324.13	1700	50.98	8954	278.04					
11.	Sweet Potato	207	0.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
12.	Ginger	534	12.94	-	-	2183	16.00	-	-	-	-					
13.	Banana (Gnt)	16709	83.55	9500	0.05	2515	12.10	1784	8.44	390050	1.88					
14.	Other fruits	323	2.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
15.	Timber	16836	84.18	5253	25.18	1893	130.51	377	26.04	-	52.44					
16.	Vegetables	-	-	27	0.17	-	-	155	0.60	196	1.17					
17.	Oil Seeds	-	-	18	0.42	-	-	-	-	9	0.46					
18.	Forest Products	-	-	544	2.98	330	1.03	-	-	160	1.28					
19.	Spices	-	-	19	0.76	-	-	-	-	17	0.36					
20.	Cereals	-	-	228	7.30	-	-	-	-	4287	30.82					

Table 6.23 : Income and Expenditure of APMCs

(Amount in lakhs)

APMCs of the District	2000-01		2002-2003		2003-2004	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
1. Mangalore	260.34	210.65	285.98	139.97	236.49	140.66
2. Putturu	85.46	58.55	81.29	43.27	70.01	48.81
3. Sulya	52.68	45.44	55.45	23.35	60.84	30.47
4. Belthangadi	24.96	7.86	19.70	9.52	23.19	9.99
5. Bantval	-	-	21.46	11.45	33.46	13.27

Source : District Marketing Office, Mangalore

The Table indicating the market functionaries of APMCS in the district for some years 1990-91 to 2000-01 and 2002-03 to 2003-04 is given Table 6.24 and 6.24(a) respectively.

Table 6.24 : Market Functionaries of APMCs

Sl. No.	Market Functionaries	1990-91	1995-96		2000-2001			
		M'lore	M'lore	Puttur	M'lore	Puttur	Sulya	Belthangadi
1.	Commission Agents	93	102	15	104	14	11	1
2.	Traders	1090	739	246	661	216	101	42
3.	Retail Traders	669	165	325	103	160	83	102
4.	Importers	405	431	45	385	65	15	18
5.	Exporters	476	501	153	462	136	57	18
6.	Processors	319	182	37	84	69	16	15
7.	Weigh Men	84	16	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Hamalis	195	36	6	132	2	-	-
9.	Transporters	6	4	2	6	-	-	-
10.	Ware House keepers	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
11.	Crushers	110	44	32	16	18	13	11
12.	Brokers	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
13.	Stockists	2	2	-	11	-	-	-
14.	Cartmen	-	2	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6.24(a) : Market functionaries of APMCs

Year 2002-2003							2003-2004				
Sl. No.	Market Functionaries	Mangalore	Puttur	Sulya	Belthangadi	Buntwal	Mangalore	Puttur	Sulya	Belthangadi	Buntwal
1.	Commission Agents	95	10	12	-	10	89	12	14	6	9
2.	Traders	586	191	123	55	126	598	203	129	59	150
3.	Retail Traders	74	29	155	117	63	36	48	158	118	52
4.	Importers	389	73	26	27	68	415	74	28	19	84
5.	Exporters	406	148	62	22	81	423	163	66	21	83
6.	Processors	72	73	17	19	33	86	80	18	23	36
7.	Weighmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Hamalis	185	2	-	-	-	183	1	-	-	-
9.	Transporters	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
10.	Warehouse Keepers	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
11.	Crushers	17	4	14	12	11	21	12	14	7	11
12.	Bookers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Stockists	5	2	-	-	1	5	-	-	1	-
14.	Cartmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source : District Agriculture Marketing Office, Mangalore.

Farmers Accident Insurance Benefit Scheme

This social security oriented Insurance scheme known as Raita Sanjeevini covers the members of the farmers family in the age group of 18 to 60. Under the scheme, if the members of the insured family in the course of agricultural operations and also while participating in the process of marketing in the market yard, dies or becomes physically handicapped due to accidents, the insured will get the minimum compensation of Rs.15000 to maximum of Rs.25000. Under this scheme, from 1996-97 to 2003-04, the following amount of compensation has been distributed for different accidents occurred, the figures in the bracket indicate the number of beneficiaries. APMC, Mangalore (24) Rs. 4,71,500, Puttur (60), Rs.10,74,000, Sulya (37), Rs.7,07,000, Belthan-gadi (37), Rs.5,69,500, Buntwal (5) Rs.1,05,000.

Insurance for Hamalis and Weighmen

Under the social security scheme, the Group Life Insurance Scheme has been adopted in all APMCs of the district covering the market functionaries like licensed Hamalis, weighmen and Cartsmen under the age group of 18 to 60. This scheme is administered by the Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing Board in collaboration with LIC. Under the scheme Insurance coverage is Rs.25000 in case of natural death and Rs.50000 in case of death due to accident.

Food and Civil Supplies

Generally, the Government introduces the rationing system for the distribution of essential commodities based on the position of gaps between the demands and supply. Specially, during the second world war and there after the control was introduced on food grain. The department of food and civil supplies at the district level under the essential commodities Act of 1965 administers and regulates as many as 28 different regulations introduced by the Central and State Governments, so as to ensure the judicious distribution of essential commodities and also to maintain the stability in prices of such goods. The work of implementation of informal rationing system is also under taken by the department.

Public Distribution System

In 1965, when the State experienced the scarcity situations of essential commodities, the Government resorted to the introduction of informal rationing system in order to improve the situations beginning with Bangalore and Industrial Town, K.G.F. In 1974, Mangalore was brought under the purview of informal rationing, subsequently in 1978, the system was made to applicable all towns and cities exceeding the population of 40,000. At present Mangalore alone is covered under this system in the district.

Since 1-11-1985, the rural poor with less than Rs.3,500/- annual income (Now Rs.12,000) were supplied with food grains to concessional rates, and the people covered under the schemes include the land less agriculture labourers, rural artisans, small and marginal farmers, farm workers, disabled; beneficiaries like old age pensioners, widow pensioners etc. Their families were supplied with Green Ration Card and every such card holder were supplied with five kg. rice (@ Rs.2.50 per kg.) and five kg. wheat (@Rs.1.60 per kg.) per month. This scheme was further extended to Urban poor with an area less than 20000 population from

August 15th 1989. In order to identify clearly the weaker sections of the rural area under the scheme, they were supplied with green colour cards and others with saffron colour cards. Similarly, weaker sections of the Urban areas were supplied with Green Card and others with General cards. The rural poor with Suffron Colour Card and General Card Holders in Urban areas were supplied with limited quantity of essential goods on usual rates.

From 1st of June 1997, the target oriented public distribution system has been introduced. Since 1-11-1985, the system of supply of food grains at the prevailing concessional rates has been continued. For the Urban families the annual income exceeding Rs.17000 have been issued with photo Ration Cards, while the rural families with more than Rs.12000 annual income are issued with Saffron colour ration cards. In case of poor rural families less than Rs.12000 annual income and less than Rs.17000 annual income of Urban poor families are issued with green/yellow ration cards. [Based on the economic conditions of the poor, the families below the poverty line (BPL) are issued yellow cards replacing green cards).

The families holding yellow cards will get every month 28 kg. of rice (@ Rs.6.15 per kg.) and 7 kg. wheat (@ Rs.4.65 per kg.) through the fair price shops. From 1-9-2004 the scheme has been revised, accordingly, 20 kg. rice (@ Rs. 3 per kg) and five kg wheat (@ Rs.3 per kg.) are supplied.

The Government of India has launched a scheme for the benefit of extremely poor i.e., 'Anthyodaya Anna Yojana' from 2001-02. Under the scheme, every poor family will get 28 kg rice and 7 kg wheat every month at the most concessional rates of Rs.3 for rice and Rs. 2 for wheat respectively. The table given below indicates the number of fair price shops in the district from 1990-91 to 2003-04.

Table 6.25 : Number of Fair Prices Shops in the District

APMCS of the District	Year					
	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Urban	180	198	142	136	131	132
Rural	700	676	432	432	432	414
Total	880	874	574	568	563	546

By 1990-91, the total number of rationcards of different colours distributed to the members were 1,30,743 three (tri colours) 2,62,963

saffron and 1,05,427 urban photo cards, the grand total being of 4,99,133. By 1995-96, the district had total 5,04,256 cards and there break-up being 4,247 (Urban), and 1,74,742 rural green cards, 1,98,312 of saffron colour and 1,26,955 urban photo cards. Since the formation of Udupi district, the detail of distribution of cards for the newly caused Dakshina Kannada district were as follows :

Table 6.26 : Distributions of Ration Cards

Year	Green Ration Cards		Saffron Cards	Urban Photo Cards	Total
	Urban	Rural			
2000-2001	1642	102706	128167	102602	335120
2001-2002	5153	69682	125052	99596	299483
2002-2003	5145	69516	128240	100437	303338

Table 6.26(a) : Distributions of Ration Cards

Year	Yellow Ration Cards		Anthyodaya Ration Cards		Saffron colour Cards	Photo Cards	Total
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural			
2003-04	13,490	1,09,026	219	10,437	1,26,141	98,929	3,58,242

Source : Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Mangalore.

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CHAPTER 7

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

The progress in the field of agriculture, industries, commerce, marketing, banking etc., can be achieved with the proper utilization of locally available natural resources and manpower. At this juncture, the role of transport and communication is important in co-ordinating the various economic activities. Systematic commercial activity is possible with good roads and transport system which enable easy transport of men, cattle and goods from one place to another. Post and Telegraph, Telephones and mobiles; mass media like Akashavani and Doordarshan; electronic media like computer, information systems like internet, website, e-mail, internet telephone service, sms and such other services have played a major role in successfully transforming the public life of the society. Due to globalization, liberalization and privatization, private sector enterprises are competing with public sectoral enterprises and as a result a healthy development is seen in this field. Especially due to tremendous progress in information technology, reaching a distance of thousands of kilometer, is no more a hurdle and the 'Global village concept' is becoming much stronger. With this background, various attempts made by the different administrative machineries at different times in providing transport and communication facilities since ancient times, in general and the progress achieved during post independence period in Dakshina Kannada district in particular is recorded here. While

giving the statistics of the district, up to 1997-98, figures of the undivided district is given which include even the present Udupi district. However, for the later period after 1998 excluding the newly formed Udupi district (comprising of Udupi, Karkala and Kundapur taluks) details of Mangalore (Moodabidri hobli of Karkala taluk has been transferred to Mangalore taluk in 1998), Puttur, Bantwal, Beltangady and Sulya taluks of Dakshina Kannada district has been furnished.

Land Transport

The coastal regions of Karnataka located on the western parts, spreading from south to north, provide access to the sea and serves as a Gateway. Dakshina Kannada district has western ghats comprising Sahyadri hill ranges towards its east and the Arabian sea on its west as natural boundaries. Due to its varied geographical features, the district including neighbouring port towns, had outside contacts and was thrown open to other places through other ports (including the old Mangalore Port). As such it had communication with Arab and European countries. western ghats with rivers and rivulets flowing in plain land has been helpful for inland transport. But communication outside the ghats was very limited. While the sea back-waters of Nethravathi and Gurupura rivulets made way for inland transport, the steep pathways served as connecting ghat roads. As such the district had outside contact through the packed ox roads for a long time. However, the district has played a vital role in the cultural history of the State. Geographically the district is controlled by mountain ranges and limited plain lands, is popular as the densely populated district. Moreover, incessant rains due to the western ghats, rivulets and the effects of sea have played a major role in shaping the life of the district. Since pre-historic period the place has been inhabited by man as reflected in several ancient sites of the district. Among them, while Naravi (Belthangadi taluk), the only site belonging to Middle stone age (B.C.40,000 – B.C.10,000), and Late stone age (B.C.10,000 – B.C. 2,500) sites are found at Uppinangadi (Puttur taluk) and Mani (Bantwal taluk). The Microlithic (B.C. 2,500 – B.C.1,000) sites are found at Uppinangadi (Puttur taluk), Badaga kajekaru and Macchina (Bantwal taluk), and the Megalithic sites (B.C.1,000 –B.C. 250), have been reported from Puttur, Kannadka, Beeramalai (Puttur taluk), Badaga kajekaru, Hogenadu (Bantwal taluk) and Ivaranadu (Sullya taluk). Existence of such a small number of sites clearly indicates its distinct geographical identity from other areas. The remains of various stone age cultures found in the border districts of Udupi, Chikkamagalur, Hassan,

Kodagu and the neighbouring Kasargod (Kerala State) district resembles those found in this district. This indicates the relationship and contacts between the different places in those days and also inspire us to think of ancient roads which might have existed in dense forest areas. There are evidences to show that the coastal area had trade and commercial contact with Middle East Asia and European countries before the advent of Christian era. During the historic period, this portion was under the rule of the Alupa, Hoysala, Vijayanagara and Keladi rulers and later was under the Portuguese rule. Later it was under the rule of Choutas of Moodabidri, Savanthas of Mulki, rulers of Vitla, Bangas of Nandavara, Moolas of Bailangadi, Ajalas of Aladangadi and other local jain rulers. But there is no records to trace the development of transport and communication system of this period in the district. The place also saw the rule of Haider and Tipu. But after the fall of Srirangapatna (1799), the district came under the Madras Presidency which was under the control of the British administration. The district which was under the British administration for more than one and half centuries (1800-1947) witnessed progress in different fields.

Travel accounts of Francis Buchanan who travelled in South India during 1800-1801 gives information about his travel from Malabar to Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts via., Manjeshwar, Mangalore, Pharangipet, Bantwal, Belthangadi and Moodabidre in South Canara; and Karkala, Hiriyadka, Udupi, Brahmavara, Kundapura and Kirumanjeswara in Udupi district. And from there on his onward journey into Uttara Kannada district is well documented in his travelogue. This indicates the existence of connecting roads to Konkan. At this time, the district had good roads, but most of them being cart roads. Most of the city roads being narrow almost like the cart roads. The ghat roads which were in existence since a long time, were used to transport war weapons and gun carriages; but were damaged due to heavy monsoon rains. In spite of all these, the trees planted on either side of the roads reflects the care taken for road safety. Along with the Inland transport in promoting trade and commercial activities, land transport progressed with the construction of culverts, small and big bridges across the rivers and rivulets. There are evidences that, including Mangalore, the district headquarters, other important places like Moodabidri, Venuru, Dharmasthala, Kukkesubramanya, Puttur and Uppinangadi had *katcha* roads since long time.

The beginning of 19th century, witnessed remarkable changes in transport and communication system. The ghat roads which were used

during wars for the transport of war weapons, were neglected by the rulers, when once the war ended. More over the incessant rains also contributed for its deterioration. But noting the importance of these roads, the Presidency Government came forward to appoint an expert team for formation of roads and the opening of Nilgiri and Western ghat roads. Especially, during this period, remaking, the complicated ghat roads like Bisle, Higgela and Periyambady ghats which were used locally for traveling towards Manjarabad, Sampaje and Periyambady, were remarkable. Basically, these were *katcha* roads, emanating dust during summer and becoming clumsy during the rainy season.

Ghat Roads

The ghat roads play an important role in establishing connection with other places in the State, as the Western ghats comprised the Sahyadri mountain ranges. As a result improvement of main roads and opening of new roads and such other activities started. Due to this, out of the seven ghat roads used for entering the district, four roads joined near Mangalore town. The prevalence of 'Amara - Sulya insurrection' (1837) in Canara region against the British administration was the main reason for the formation of ghat roads which traversed to Mangalore via., Puttur - Sulya, starting from the Western borders of Mysore province through Kodagu province. Experiencing this, the Presidency Government undertook to repair and develop this route, in order to control the insurrection by transporting the military contingents effectively. This programme was executed in two phases and its execution was a difficult task, as the labour class had to fight with epidemics like Malaria. Amidst all these problems, the Sampaje route connecting Mangalore was successfully completed with an expenditure more than its estimate. The Sampaje ghat road, a contribution of Lieutenant Fast, was the first road to be opened for public on western ghat roads. But during the course of its formation, technical expert Capt. Fast, expired due to Malaria attack. In his memory, the road was known as Fast ghat road. In between the ghat, this road traversed about 29.6 Kms, had a slope of 2900 ft. and this ghat road ended at Sampaje in Dakshina Kannada district, but most of its part traversed in Kodagu district. The Sampaje ghat road which connects Madras (Chennai)-Bangalore-Madikeri routes traverses via., Sulya-Puttur-Bantwal-Mangalore taluks and at Mani (near Bantwal), joins National Highway No. 48, passing through Shiradi ghat from Hassan side.

The Mangalore - Hassan National Highway No.48, traversing through Shiradi-Sakleshpura route is the nearest route linking Bangalore and Mangalore; road widening work by simplifying the curves has made easy, the traffic movement. Another ghat road coming from Mudigere-Kottigehara of Chikamagalur district via., Charmadi ghat, passes through Belthangadi-Bantwal-Mangalore taluks and reaches Mangalore city. This ghat road has hairpin bends passing through the valley between Kudremukha and Kumaradhara mountain ranges is a dangerous road. The Bisley-ghat road is an important ghat road formed after some time linking Sakleshpura-Subrhamanya. These ghat roads were originally *katcha* roads, which were later tarred and bridges were constructed across rivers and rivulets. Before this, vehicles boarded on small boats, basket boats etc., to cross the rivers. This is a significant feature of coastal area and although small bridges were constructed across small rivulets, the traffic disrupted during the rainy season. Apart from these, roads (216 Kms) linking Baindur-Kavaya (Kerala), and Panemangalore-Calicut roads traversing through Kasargod (Kerala) taluk via., Vittla are the prominent roads of the district. These arterial roads connecting the district with the taluk centres and other principal roads were *jelly* roads subjected to frequent repairs. Traditional path roads to reach the hillocks were in bad condition and if repaired and widened with jellies they could serve as good arterial roads. The prominent roads of the district with severe bends were subjected to frequent repairs due to wind and rain. The road passing to Karkala via., Mangalore and Moodabidre with several bends, was a best example of such roads.

Development of Roads

Before Reorganisation: The district had 1236 Kms of jelly roads by 1872 and by 1882, it rose to 1404 Kms. By 1893, out of the 1897 Kms. of roads, 77,075 trees were planted by the side of 688 Kms of roads. Among these roads coastal road in between Baindur-Kava (Kerala), Calicut-Pane Mangalore, Sampaje ghat road, Agumbe ghat road and Charmadi ghat roads were the prominent ghat roads. The quantum of district road by 1902, rose to 1634 and by the end of March 1912, it increased to 1762 Kms. The district had by 1926, 107 Kms of main roads under the control of District Board, 1062 Kms of other roads, 705 Kms of T.D.B.roads (under the control of Taluk Boards), 32 Kms. of municipal roads under the control of Mangalore Municipality and 77 Kms. of other roads with a total of 2114 Kms. of roads in existence. Out of these, 648 Kms. were jelly roads and the remaining 1467 Kms. mud

roads. By 1934, this rose to 2,365 Kms. including 82 Kms. of roads under the control of Mangalore City Municipality.

By 1936, the district had 2372 Kms. of different classes of roads, at an average road length of 1.6 kms. (i.e., a mile) for each 64 sq. km. of road. Out of 1390 kms. of road in the district suitable for traffic, 1116 Kms. were jelly roads and the worst condition prevailed in the remaining roads, with heavy dust in the summer clumsy and slurry in rainy season, not suitable for travel. Besides, there was no good road, connecting Malabar in the south and Canara region in the north. As a result, it became inevitable to possess a good road connecting Calicut with Mumbai directly. The natural restraints such as the sea and the mountain ranges has separated this from other parts of the State, and the district with limited land area has to witness problems in vehicular traffic and goods transport due to landslides and heavy rains. The district had limited roads for vehicular traffic and out of these, in more than 100 roads goods transport was prohibited and only on 25 roads goods transport was permitted, during favourable seasons. Only on five roads, goods transport was permitted for transporting a maximum of 5½ Tons of goods during all seasons.

After Re-organisation: Due to geographical restraints, coastal area including the Dakshina Kannada district posed problems to easy flow of traffic; even small rivulets during the rainy season overflow, due to floods and assumed the form of rivers. Moreover, the construction of bridges appear to be expensive and due to landslides, there were frequent problems in the road transport between Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada districts. Due to the flow of Nehtravathi river in the district, there was no direct main road from Mangalore to the Southern tip of Kerala State via., Kasargod taluk. The buses and lorries travelling from Mangalore has to take a turn at Kalladka and pass through Kasargod. But the construction of a bridge across the Nethravathi river near Pane Mangalore, has solved this problem and now there is direct road communication. Likewise, construction of bridges across the rivers flowing near the northern coastal road from Mangalore near Pavanje, Mulki and Udyavara (Udupi district) had made easy flow of traffic. Before this, all types of vehicles were forced to crossed the river through ferry boats. Sometimes, buses and lorries reached Udupi via., Karkala traversing 100 Kms. in round about routes. But it is notable that the distance between the two places is only 61 Kms.

Prior to the starting of Highways Department in 1946, the roads of the district were under the control of the District Boards. There was a separate Engineering Division for its maintenance. Realizing the bad condition of roads and the limited budget of the District Boards, the Presidency Government started the Highways Department in 1946 for the maintenance of prominent roads. Later steps were taken for reforms depending upon the importance of roads and concentration of traffic. The formation of Maramath Department in Mysore Province as early as 1834, for the maintenance of roads, was a notable aspect.

During the time of re-organization in 1956 when the Dakshina Kannada district (excluding Kasargod) united with the Mysore State, there were 2109 Kms. of different classes of roads in the district. Out of this, there were 1956 Kms. of Public Works Department roads and 153 Kms. Forest Roads. By 1960, the district had 19 State Highways, 19 Major District Roads, 18 Other District Roads and 86 Village Roads. By 1961 March, out of a total 2140 Kms. roads, 1965 Kms. of roads were under the control of Public Works Department and the remaining 175 Kms. of roads were under the control of the Forest Department. By 1966, the district had 1923 Kms. of Public Works Department Roads, 90 Kms. of Taluk Board Roads and 175 Kms. of Forest Roads, altogether totaling 2518 Kms. and out of this, 1648 Kms. was surfaced and the remaining 641 Kms. was unsurfaced. At the same time, there was an average 30 Kms. length of roads for every 100 Sq. Kms. in the district. At this time, the district had four State Highways, 20 Major District Roads, 27 Other District Roads and 20 Village Roads. Likewise by the end of March 1971 in the district out of a length of 3595 Kms. of roads, 2353 Kms. was under Public Works Department, 1070 Kms. was under Taluk Boards and 172 Kms. length of roads were under the maintenance of Forest Department respectively. Out of this, while 1070 Kms. of road was tarred, the remaining 1772 Kms. were undampered. During the year 1971, Rs.22,922/- lakhs was spent for the repair of roads, bridges and formation of new roads by the Public Works Department in the district. Out of 1120 Kms. of roads belonging to the Taluk Board, 63 Kms. were tarred and the remaining 1057 Kms. untarred; Among it if 930 Kms. of road was suitable for vehicle movement, remaining 127 Kms. was unsuitable for vehicle movement. Out of 127 Kms. of roads belonging to the Forest Department, while only six Km. was in good condition, remaining 80 Kms, of road was suitable for seasonal movement. By that time (1971), the district had 16 State Highways, 27 Major District

Roads, 32 Other District Roads, 29 Village Road and 31 Fish transporting roads.

By the end of March 1973, this rose to 3617 Kms. including, 2400 Kms. of Public Works Department roads, 1045 Kms. of Taluk Development Board roads, and 127 Kms. Forest Roads. Out of this 2048 Kms. was damberred and the remaining 1569 Kms. were unsurfaced roads. Besides this, there were 93 Kms. of Municipal roads. By 1980, the total road leangth rose to 4311 Kms. including 3061 Kms. of Public Works Department roads, 1063 Kms. of Taluk Board roads and 187 Kms. of Forest Department roads. Out of this, 2344 Kms. were tarred Roads and the remaining 1963 Kms. were untarred roads. The district had an average of 51 Kms. of roads for every 100 Sq. Km. At the end of the year, the district had 240 Kms. of municipal roads. By 1986, the quantum of roads rose to 4830 Kms. including 3841 Kms. of Public Works Department Roads, 785 Kms. of Taluk Board Roads, 5 Kms. of Irrigation Roads, and 199 Km's. of Forest Department Roads. Out of this, 3025 Kms. were tarred roads and the remaining 1805 Kms. were untarred roads. Moreover, the average road length in the district for every 100 Sq. Kms was 58 Kms. By the end of March 1996, the district had 5,248 Kms. of roads including 4287 Kms. of Public Works Department roads, 635 Kms. of Taluk Board Roads, five Kms. of Irrigation Roads, and 243 Kms. of Forest Roads. At this time the length of good conditioned roads rose to 4057 Kms. In 1997 Udupi district was newly created by bifurcating the Dakshina Kannada District. As a result by the end of March 1999, out of the 3049 Kms. of roads in the Dakshina Kannada District there were 2633 Kms. of Public Works Department roads, 368 Kms. of Taluk Board Roads and 93 Kms. of forest roads. Out of this 2430 Kms. were *tarred* roads and the remaining 664 Kms. were untarred roads. By the end of March 2001, the district had 3399 Kms. of road, and by the end of 2005 it rose to 3863 Kms. (See Table 7.1 and 7.2 for details). It seems that the people of the district are unhappy about the poor condition of roads including the ghat roads due to heavy traffic movement.

Classification of Roads

As per the Nagpur plan framed by the Government of India in 1943, the roads in the country were classified as: 1. National Highways, 2. State Highways, 3. Major District Roads, 4. Other District Roads, and 5. Village Roads. Accordingly, this classification was adopted in the country. (See Table 7.1 and 7.2 for details).

National Highways: The National Highways are those roads having national importance in connecting different regions and State Highways and there was no National Highway in the district till 1971. Later, National Highway number 17 and 48, connecting different parts of the country have been declared as the National Highways. These roads which were earlier State Highways, have been declared as National Highways in 1971-72. As a result, 244 Km. of National Highway was available for traffic in the district. National Highway No.17, one of the important Highways enters the district through north side and reaches Mangalore via., Mulki and traverse from Ullala and reaches Cape Camorin via., Kasargod-Calicut route. This Highway which connects Bombay and Cape Camorin has been developed at a cost of Rs.3.14 crores under various five year plans and it traverses 145 Kms. in the district. During the reconstruction of this new National Highway, culverts and bridges were constructed on existing old *katcha* roads. With the construction of bridges near Mulki, Pavanje, Kulur and Ullal, this road was opened to traffic. Till now, the existing highway from Mumbai to Cape Camorin, a long route via., Pune - Kolhapura - Belgaum - Dharwar - Harihara - Tumkur - Bangalore - Hosur - Salem - Namakal - Trichy - Dindigal - Madurai - Tirunelveli, and with the formation of this new coastal road, it has effectively decreased the distance between Mumbai and Cape Camorin. Likewise, National Highway No.48, which connects the district headquarters, Mangalore to the State capital Bangalore, passing via., Bantwal - Belthangadi and Puttur taluks to reach Bangalore, traverses a distance of 99 Kms. Sholapur - Mangalore National Highway No.13, extended from Chitradurga to Mangalore in 1999, enters the district before Moodabidre, and via., Mullur route traverses 42 Kms. in the district and reaches Mangalore. Meanwhile, as a result of the division of the district in 1997, by the end of March 2005, the district had three National Highways (13, 17 and 48) and their total length (42,93, and 42 Kms. respectively) was 177 Kms. In the beginning these Highways were maintained by the Public Works Department. In 1971, a separate division was started in the State for the maintenance of Highways and their maintenance cost was borne by the Government of India. Hence, they are being maintained by the National Highways division of the Public Works Department in the State.

State Highways: The State Highways which connects the National Highways with the district headquarters of the State and important towns, serve as prominent connecting link at State level. The maintenance of these roads is vested with the Public Works Department

and its annual expenditure is borne out of the State funds. Out of the total six State Highways connecting the district with other places in the State, the State Highway No.64 is a ghat road which connects National Highway No.48 passes through Chickmagalur district via. Charmadi ghat. The State Highway No.88, is another important road in the district, which links National Highway No.48, before joining Mangalore City by passing through Mysore, Madikeri – Sampaje Ghat and Bantwal Cross. Moreover, Mulki – Moodabidre – Belthangadi Road (State Highway No.64A), Mangalore – Bajpe – Udupi Road (State Highway No.66A), Nallur – Belthangadi – Madikeri road (State Highway No.37) and (State Highway No. 88C) joining National Highway No.48, passing through Kasargod via., Hosadurga route are the other State Highways of the district. By the end of March 1957, the length of the State Highways which was 638 Kms. rose to 661 Kms. in 1966 and to 688 Kms. in 1969 respectively. By the end of March 1971, the existing 663 Kms. of State Highways had been tarred. In 1972, two State Highways were declared as National Highways and as a result, the State Highways declined to 423 Kms. In 1976, this rose to 468 Kms, to 507 Kms. in 1981, to 695 Kms. in 1991 and was 696 Kms. at the end of 1998. Consequent on the division of the district in 1997, the length of the State Highways reduced to 338 Kms. and again increased to 523 Kms. at the end of 2005, as a result of increase in the number of state highways that were passing through this district.

Major District Roads: These roads connects different parts of the district with the State Highways, and is under the control of Public Works Department. By the end of 1956, its total length in the district was 300 Kms. It rose to 461 Kms. in 1961, but reduced to 427 Kms. in 1971, and since then there is a regular increase. It rose to 517 Kms. in 1976, to 555 Kms. in 1981, to 646 Kms. in 1986, to 747 Kms. in 1991 and to 1480 Kms. in 1998. But, due to the division of the district in 1997, it was reduced to 849 Kms. in 1999 and to 696 Kms. at the end of 2005, as a result of its upgradation to that State Highways.

Other District Roads: These roads connects the rural roads of the district with the Major District Roads, and the State Highways. Mulki – Moodabidre, Moodabidre – Belthangadi, Moodabidre – Bantwal, Mangalore – Bajpe – Mulki roads, etc., belonged to this class of roads which were earlier under the control of Taluk Boards. By the end of 1956, the district had 573 Kms. of this class of roads, which was reduced to 494 Kms. in 1996. By the end of March 1971, the district had 510 Kms. length of this class of roads, including 400 Kms. of surfaced and 110 Kms. of unsurfaced roads. By 1981, the district which

had 433 Kms. length of this class of roads reduced to 322 Kms. in 1986, and to 76 Kms. in 1991 and with bifurcation of the district in 1997, there were only eight Kms. Later since 2001, there were only two Kms. of this class of road in Puttur taluk, and there were no such class of roads in the district by the end of March 2005. Since 1998 the maintenance of these roads was entrusted to the Zilla Parishads.

Village Roads: These roads connecting the rural areas with towns, hoblis and taluk centres is essential for the development of rural people. By the end of 1956, the village roads which was 445 Kms. in the district. It reduced to 430 Kms. in 1961 and to 324 Kms. in 1966. By 1971, a total of 708 Kms. comprised of 111 village roads were in the district. There were 32 roads supportive to fishing industry. Out of these, there were 102 Kms. of tarred roads, 127 Kms. of Jelly roads and the remaining were *katcha* roads with 317 Kms. suitable for vehicular movement and the remaining 162 Kms. unsuitable for vehicular movement. In the district, the village roads rose to 1035 Kms. in 1976, to 2122 Kms. in 1986, and to 2230 Kms. in 1991, respectively. But it declined to 1756 Kms. in 1996 and rose to 1938 Kms. in 1998. After the bifurcation of the district, in 1997, subsequently it declined to 1660 Kms. by March 2001. As on March 2005, the district had 1721 Kms. of village roads.

Rural Communication Plan: During 1959-60, the Rural Communication Programme was started in the State to provide good road net work in rural areas. Under this programme: 1. Formation of rural roads, 2. Connecting the existing rural roads, and 3. construction of small bridges across small rivulets of 20 ft. width on non-Public Works Department roads were taken. These mud or jelly roads raised for movement of bullock-carts, provided communication in rural areas with neighbouring main roads, important towns and railway stations. Under this programme, upto 1971, out of the 1311 Kms. of roads taken up for repair, 1295 Kms. of repair work was completed. By 1970, out of the 669 villages in the district, 476 villages had connection with main road at a distance of five Kms., 146 villages had communication with the main road at a distance of 5-10 Kms., two villages at a distance of 10-20 Kms., and 45 villages at a distance of 20 Kms. By 1973 in the district, 453 villages had jelly roads, 175 villages with mud roads; out of this, 478 villages had all season roads, 117 villages had favorable season roads and 33 villages with roads unsuitable for traffic and 34 villages were denied of road communications. By 1997, all the villages

in the district had road communication. Later with the bifurcation of the district in 1997, rural communication and improvement works in the district is in progress continuously. (See Table 7.4).

Taluk Development Board Roads: This class of roads under the control of Taluk Development Board, is seen in the district since early times. There are discrepancies in statistics as these roads (which were found in large numbers in the beginning) were transferred to Public Works Department from time to time. As regards this class of roads, 491 Kms. of road was the first recorded reference in 1966, and this rose to 595 Kms. in 1969, to 1030 Kms. in 1971, and to 1045 Kms. in 1973 as indicated in the records of the respective years. By 1980, this rose to 1063 Kms., but decreased to 1058 Kms., in 1984 and further declined to 628 Kms. in 1991. Meanwhile due to bifurcation of the district in 1997 it reduced to 368 Kms. by 1999 and to 374 Kms. in 2001. This further decreased to 351 Kms. by March 2005.

Irrigation Roads: These roads were formed by the Engineering Division of the Minor Irrigation Department, complementary to the formation, repairs and maintenance of Canals. But, till 1980 there were no irrigation roads in the district. Later there was only five Kms. of this class of road and it continued till 1998. The district had 16 Kms. of Irrigation roads by March 2005.

Forest Department Roads: These roads under the control of the Forest Department were formed for the maintenance of Forest roads and in 1956, there were 153 Kms. of forest roads in the district, which rose to 175 Kms. in 1961, and it continued the same till 1966. In 1969, this was reduced to 172 Kms. It continued to remain same till 1978. This rose to 187 Kms. in 1980, to 197 Kms. in 1984, to 199 Kms. in 1986, to 243 Kms. in 1991, and continued same till 1998. After 1999, this declined to 93 Kms. and to 49 Kms. by the end of 2005.

Municipal Roads: This class of roads in respective cities/towns under the control of City Municipality and Town Municipalities are maintained by the local administrative bodies. As such by 1973, these roads which were 92 Kms. rose to 240 Kms. in the various municipal areas of the district by March 1980. This rose to 281 Kms. at the end of March 1982, to 309 Kms. in 1984, to 726 Kms. in 1991, and to 752 Kms. in 1996. As a result of the bifurcation of the district (1997) it decreased to 224 Kms. at the end of March 2005.

Fish Transport Roads: This class of roads seen in the Coastal areas of the State to support the fishing industry were used for

transporting fish from the coastal areas to nearby towns. Fishing has a special place among the important industries of the district. By the end of March 1971, there were 32 fish transport roads and it rose to 50 by the end of March 1976, in the district. But, it declined to 45 at the end of 1979. In the beginning it appears Fisheries Department also supported in the maintenance of these roads. Later they were treated as village roads.

K.E.B.Roads: These roads were under the control of Electricity Department during 1984-1991, and was only 2.45 Kms. and after that it did not exist.

Bridges

With the advent of British and especially during the 19th century, construction of minor and major bridges across the river Nethravathi and Gurupura and other rivulets in order to ease the road traffic in the district started on a large scale. As a result impetus was given for bridge construction.

Ancient bridges: The bridge constructed across Nethravathi river on Mangalore – Madikeri road near Pane Mangalore in 1914, was the oldest bridge in the district. This bridge with a length of 356.58 metres was constructed at a cost of Rs.3.84 lakhs in 1914 across Nethravathi river on Mangalore – Madikeri road, is 4.88 metres in breadth. In 1925 it was provided with a Cement Concrete Deck. The 77.73 metres long bridge was constructed at a cost of Rs. Seven lakhs with a breadth of 4.27 metres road built between Hidagkaon and Ajakar villages in 1916. Likewise in 1918, a bridge with a length of 160 metres was constructed across Gurupura (Phalguni) river on Mangalore – Agumbe road at a cost of Rs.5.32 lakhs whose breadth was 488 metres. Among the 19 big bridges in the district by the end of March 1956 one bridge with a length of more than 304.80 metres, seven with more than 152.40 metres, four with more than 91.44 metres and seven with more than 30.48 metres length were in existence. This number rose to 35 in 1961. By the end of March 1971, among the 76 major bridges, there were 5,14,411 and 43 bridges, respectively belonging to the four categories as noted above. The total length of all these bridges was 8862.21 metres and the district occupied first place in the State. Along with this, there were 157 minor bridges of different capacities and construction of 476 culverts was also completed. By 1984, there were 57 major bridges in the district. In 1992, this number rose to 63. By 1996 there were 8748 bridges of all

Table 7.1 - Details of Different Classes of Roads in Dakshina Kannada (1956-2005)

Age Group	National Highways	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total (1-5)	Irrigation Department Roads	Taluk Development Board Roads	Forest Department Roads	Total 6-9)	Surfaced Roads	Unsurfaced Roads	Average road length for every 100 sq. kms.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1956	-	638	300	573	445	1956	-	-	153	2109	1414	695	25
1961	-	638	421	470	436	1965	-	-	175	2140	1337	803	25
1966	-	661	444	464	324	1923	-	491	175	2589	1648	941	30
1969	-	688	452	510	553	2205	-	595	172	2972	1660	1312	35
1971	-	663	472	512	704	2353	-	1070	172	3595	1836	1759	43
1973	244	423	472	516	745	5400	-	1045	172	3617	2048	1569	43
1976	244	468	517	472	1035	2736	-	1077	172	3985	2372	1613	47
1981	244	507	535	433	1495	3109	5	1055	187	4351	2427	1924	52
1986	244	507	646	322	2122	3841	5	785	199	4830	3025	1805	57
1991	242	695	747	76	2230	3990	5	628	243	4866	3416	1450	57
1996	242	696	1480	08	1756	4182	5	635	243	5170	4031	1139	-
1998*	138	388	855	02	1240	2623	5	395	72	3465**	-	-	-
1999	138	431	856	02	1340	2767	5	368	72	3580**	-	-	-
2003	138	342	844	00	1716	3076	5	351	72	3799**	-	-	-
2005	136-50	523	696	00	1721	3076	16	351	49	3863**	-	-	-

* The statistics given here upto 1997 denotes the pre-bifurcation status of the district, as the Dakshina Kannada District was divided in 1997.

** This includes 374 Kms. of Municipal Roads.

Table 7.2: Taluk-wise Details (1973-1996) of Roads under the control of Public Works Department (in Kms)

Taluk	Year	National Highways	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mangalore	1973	66	45	65	14	282	472
	1984	66	39	91	09	327	532
	1996	56	71	229	—	258	614
Bantwal	1973	36	45	33	29	305	448
	1984	36	44	42	35	399	556
	1996	33	44	170	-	-	-
Puttur	1973	38	45	108	41	232	468
	1984	38	34	124	27	322	545
	1996	46	62	166	-	401	675
Sulya	1973	-	37	72	13	230	352
	1984	-	37	74	11	291	413
	1996	-	42	128	-	287	457
Belthangadi	1973	-	45	24	73	200	342
	1984	-	71	44	27	370	512
	1996	-	120	99	-	299	518
Udupi*	1973	58	20	29	178	194	479
	1984	58	37	69	168	266	598
	1996	52	55	299	06	297	709
Karkala*	1973	-	102	78	91	235	506
	1984	-	172	104	32	435	743
	1996	-	207	89	02	349	747
Kundapura*	1973	46	84	63	77	284	554
	1984	46	73	98	18	430	665
	1996	55	95	200	-	445	795

* The district was divided in 1997 and Udupi became an independent district.

Table 7.3: Taluk-wise Details of Roads under the control of Public Works Department in the District (1998-2005) in Kms.

Taluk	Year	National Highways	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mangalore	1998	56	120	292	-	242	710
	1999	98	71	284	-	317	770
	2001	98	71	282	-	429	880
	2003	92	71	282	-	443	888
	2005	6450	78	217	-	*	-
Bantwal	1998	34	44	170	-	215	467
	1999	33	44	170	-	327	574
	2001	38	44	167	-	294	543
	2003	38	44	168	-	310	-
	2005	28	112.50	122.92	-	*	-
Puttur	1998	42	62	176	02	298	580
	1999	46	62	173	-	429	710
	2001	42	62	173	02	246	625
	2003	42	62	165	-	368	-
	2005	42	100	141	-	*	-
Sullia	1998	-	42	118	-	238	398
	1999	-	41	122	-	331	494
	2001	-	41	122	-	270	434
	2003	—	41	130	—	232	-
	2005	-	111.5	90	-	*	-
Belthangadi	1998	02	120	99	-	247	468
	1999	-	120	100	-	326	546
	2001	2	120	100	-	321	543
	2003	2	120	100	-	323	-
	2005	2	120	126	-	*	-

• Information not available.

Table 7.4: Rural Communications to Villages of the District (1971-1996)

Year	Villages with all season roads	Villages with proper season roads	Villages with katcha Roads	No road communication	Total
1971	462	166	-	40	668
1973	478	117	33	34	662
1978	474	139	18	31	662
1979	300	141	206	15	662
1985	368	124	135	08	635
1993	467	124	43	-	635
1996	457	120	38	-	

categories. This includes 63 major bridges, 8,117 culverts (below 6 metres), 412 (6-12 metres), 96 (12-18 metres), 50 (18-24 metres), 49 (24-30 metres) and 61 minor bridges (30-60 metres). At the end of March 2000, there were 42 major bridges, 4676 minor bridges and culverts in the district. There were 59 major bridges in the district by the end of March 2005. See Tables 7.5 and 7.6 for more details.

Table 7.5: Details of Culverts and Minor Bridges of Different Categories in the District

Year	Upto 6 metres	6-12 metres	12-18 metres	18-24 metres	24-30 metres	36-60 metres	Total
1971	—	94	34	12	17	—	157
1976	—	105	40	13	20	—	178
1978	2,863	120	49	19	25	—	3,076
1981	6,064	204	58	38	35	—	6,399
1986	6,865	257	70	44	41	51	7,328
1992	7,620	273	82	46	45	57	8,121
1996	8,117	312	96	50	49	61	8,685
2000*	3,407	1,102	97	18	22	30	4,676

*Details of bridges under the control of Public Works Department are given here.

Table 7.6: Details of Major Bridges of Different Categories in the District (1956-2005)

Year	30-90* metres	90-152 metres	152-304 metres	More than 304 metres	Total
1956	25	4	6	1	36
1961	27	6	7	1	41
1966	41	11	12	1	65
1971	43	14	14	5	76
1976	52	16	16	5	89
1978	60	18	17	5	100
1982	64	19	18	5	106

Year	60-90 metres	90-152 metres	153-304 metres	More than 304 metres	Total
1986	16	19	18	05	58
1992	20	20	18	5	63
1996	20	20	18	5	63
2000	12	14	11	5	38
2003	-	-	-	-	42
2005	-	-	-	-	59

* Before 1984, 30-90 metres length bridges were classified as major bridges. After 1984 it was transferred to minor bridges group. Statistics given in this column relate to 60-90 metres length bridge.

Five Year Plans

In order to achieve the financial progress in the country on a planned manner, Five Year Plans were started and it was decided to implement developmental programmes in the State at the district level. Accordingly during the first five year plan (1951-56) period, Dakshina Kannada district which was in Madras Presidency achieved some what little progress in different fields. After the second five year plan (1956-61) and with the unification of the State in 1956, the district could achieve remarkable progress.

During this period, Rs.223.41 lakhs was spent towards road works and maintenance. During the third five year plan (1961-66), Rs.208.36 lakhs was spent towards formation of 93 Kms. of road, 565 Kms. of road improvement, 1,259 Kms. of rural road improvement, 201 Kms. of road

asphalting, 290 culverts and 16 bridge works was completed. During the three annual plans (1966-69), Rs.72.29 lakhs was spent towards formation of 33 Kms. of road, 101 Km. of road improvement, 24 Kms. of rural road improvement works was completed. Under the fourth five year plan (1969-74) Rs.16,787.00 lakhs was spent for the formation of eight Kms. of road, 283 Kms. of road improvement, asphalting for 346 Kms. of road, 85 Kms. of rural road improvement, 394 culverts and 10 major bridges construction works were completed. During the fifth five year plan (1974-78), sum of Rs.150.33 lakhs was spent. Different categories of 388 Kms. of road improvement coming under the Public Works Department; construction of 22 minor and major bridges, formation of 48 Kms. road in 11 villages under common minimum programme and 415 Kms. of repair work of rural roads were completed. After this, during the period of two annual plans (1978-80), importance was given to road development in the district. Later during the sixth (1980-85), and seventh (1985-90) five year plans, two annual plans (1990-92), eight (1992-97), ninth (1997-2002), and tenth (2002-2007) five year plans, special importance was given to road development. See Table 7.1 and 7.2 for progress achieved during this period.

Zilla Panchayat Technical Division: As a result of decentralization of power at the district level, and with the establishment of Zilla Panchayaths in 1987, it has undertaken maintenance of Other District Roads, repair of Village roads, construction of culverts less than 30 metres in length, construction of minor and major bridges. Formation of village roads, construction of minor bridges and developmental works have been implemented under plan, non-plan and additional programmes, by utilising funds of both State and Central Governments. Likewise by March 2002, there were only 1,721 Kms. of village roads and no roads of other district road's category were existing in the district.

Traffic Census and Vehicle Survey

In order to bring improvement in land transport and to improve road net work, the Public Works Department in 1959 proposed to collect statistics relating to movement of men and materials, domestic animals, vehicular movement etc., and their impact on roads and their disadvantages, it planned to undertake traffic census and survey of motor vehicles of varied categories on the roads of the State. For this purpose, traffic census and vehicular survey on roads belonging to the Public Works Department has been undertaken for one week (day and

night), once in five years and a sample survey of one day (24 hours) will be conducted every year on selected roads.

From these surveys, the traffic movement, nature of goods transport, and pressure of traffic movement during yearly and five yearly period will be gauged. With this background the Public Works Department started traffic census and vehicle survey for the first time on all classes of roads in 1961-62 during the first five year plan and on selected roads for the first time the sample survey in 1963-64. Accordingly, traffic census and vehicular survey has been undertaken periodically in the district. Statistics of selected year's survey is given here (7.7 to 7.10).

Table 7.7: Details of Temporary Census Count Posts Established during various five year Traffic Census and Vehicular Survey in the District

Year	National High-ways	Stage High-ways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total	Average distance between census count posts (in kms.)
1976	10	26	44	25	4	109	36
1982	11	22	27	26	27	113	28
1992-93	13	34	60	01	26	124	30
1997-98	13	33	60	01	27	134	34
2002-03	141	34	61	01	27	137	34

Table No.7.8: Daily Average Pressure of Goods Transport on Public Works Department Roads

(in Metric tons)

Year	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Average on state fund roads
1970-71	2,225	1,102	586	982	1,311
1975-76	2,124	1,151	765	1,028	1,346
1981-82	3,359	1,847	774	774	1,411
1987-88	3,569	1,876	1,810	842	1,703
1992-93	4,956	2,426	5,211	3,142	2,973
1997-98	6,885	3,450	7,293	1,450	3,318

Table 7.9: Daily Pressure of Traffic and Vehicular Movement on National Highways in the District.

Year	Daily average traffic pressure (in Metric tons)	Passenger Carriage	Average daily movement of vehicles recorded in Census count posts in Nos.			
			Heavy Vehicles	Light Vehicles	Slow moving Vehicles	Total
National Highway17*						
1975-76	58,188	22,996	5,265	4,491	384	10,140
1981-82	1,08,369	43,500	9,942	10,634	127	20,703
1992-93	2,79,684	1,06,029	26,486	29,808	83	46,185
1997-98	1,65,358	77,714	16,143	20,042	0	56,381
2002-03	Information not available					
National Highway 48						
1975-76	19,977	6,844	1,860	1,568	13	3,431
1981-82	24,014	6,754	2,168	2,187	07	4,362
1992-93	1,22,120	47,343	9,791	15,943	01	25,735
1997-98	3,78,262	1,34,796	33,716	26,346	0	60,062
National Highway 13#		Information not available				

*There were no National Highways in the district before 1972.

#This was extended even to the district in 1999 only.

Table No.7.10: Daily Average Pressure of Vehicles on Roads of Public Works Department in the District.

Year	Heavy vehicles	Light vehicles	Slow moving vehicles	Total	Passenger car unit
1970-71	115	213	14	342	630
1975-76	117	220	8	345	594
1981-82	114	329	5	448	723
1987-88	135	490	3	628	887
1992-93	229	863	2	1,094	1,600
1997-98	252	1,054	-	1,307	1,820

Regional Transport Office

It is one of the few departments bringing revenue to the State Treasury. It was popularly known as 'Motor Vehicles Department', before

it was named as 'Transport Department' in 1989. This department is involved in important activities like the registration of motor vehicles, tax collection, issue of license to drivers and conductors, control of environmental pollution due to vehicles, etc., and also implementation of new transport regulations as and when issued by Central and State governments. This department works through its Regional and Assistant Regional Transport Offices in the district.

Prior to the beginning of Regional Transport Offices in 1957 at the district level, District Board and Town Municipalities were doing the works related to the movement and control of transport with the support of the Police Department. Regional Transport Offices working under the control of Shimoga Divisional Transport Commissioner were located at Udupi and Mangalore, and from 7-4-1982 the Assistant Regional Transport Office was working at Puttur under the control of Regional Transport Office located at Mangalore, and by 1990 a check post was started at Talapady. Mangalore and Bantwal Taluks were under the jurisdiction of Mangalore Regional Transport Office; Puttur, Belthangadi and Sulya taluks were under the jurisdiction of Assistant Regional Transport Office located at Puttur.

At the end of March 1957, out of 2,335 registered vehicles, there were 174 motor cycles, 267 buses, 544 goods transport vehicles, 89 hired vehicles, 1,221 private vehicles and 40 other vehicles. Besides there were also 3,629 bullock carts. Out of a total 4,564 vehicles registered at the end of March 1964, there were 556 motor cycles, 237 buses, 1,335 goods transport vehicles, 1,932 motor cars, 112 jeeps, 100 autorikshaws, 155 taxies, 14 omni buses, and 103 other vehicles. There were 2,188 bullock carts in the district. This rose to 6,580 in 1966 and to 8,481 in 1968 and by that time 22,000 bicycles were in the district. The number of motor vehicles rose to 13,350 in 1971 and to 15,521 in 1973. But the number of bullock carts declined to 1,680 in 1973. Meanwhile, for every one lakh population there was an average 411 vehicles in 1966 and this rose to 800 in 1973. By 1980, there were 28,420 registered motor vehicles in the district, and this rose to 57,322 in 1987. This continuously rose to 1,02,645 in 1992 and to 1,60,286 in 1997. After the bifurcation of the district in 1997, Mangalore Regional Transport Office, and Puttur Assistant Regional Transport Offices continued to work and the vehicles registered here had registration code numbers KA-19 and KA-21 respectively. As a result, by 2001, 1,63,629 motor vehicles have been registered in the district. By the end of March 2004, the numbers rose to 2,13,006. Meanwhile Puttur Assistant Regional Transport

Office has been upgraded into Regional Transport Office from 1st April 2005. As a result, at the end of March 2005, the number of registered motor vehicles rose to 2,34,295. See Tables 7.11 and 7.12. for details. This department is involved in conducting variety of duties like registration of motor vehicles, issue of National Permits to vehicles, issue of license to drivers and conductors, distribution of plastic license cards of various classes to drivers, permission to Motor Drivers Training Schools, maintaining official documents of accidents, ban on air pollution and other activities. At the district level, Regional Transport Authority undertakes activities complementary to the departmental activities. At the end of March 2005, Mangalore had the largest number of Motor Vehicles Driving Schools viz., Bantwal-4, Puttur-7, Ujre, Belthangadi and Sulya had two schools each. (See Tables 7.11 to 7.17).

Table 7.11: Registered Motor Vehicles in the District

Year	Motor vehicles registered	Year	Motor vehicles registered
1957	2,335	1992	1,02,645
1961	3,447	1996	1,44,225
1966	6,580	1998*	1,27,790
1971	13,350	1999	1,38,363
1975	19,403	2001	1,63,629
1981	31,199	2003	1,95,445
1984	43,976	2004	2,13,006
1986	57,315	2005	2,34,295

* The district was divided in 1997.

Table 7.12: Details of Licenses issued to Drivers and Conductors

Year	Drivers	Conductors
1986	1,22,738	4,832
1990	1,49,046	7,755
1997	2,48,449	11,311
2001	2,74,129	12,138
2003	3,18,979	13,385
2004	3,63,950	13,692
2005	3,40,834	13,965

Table 7.13 – Details of Different Types of Motor Vehicles Registered at Regional Transport Office in the District

Different classes of vehicles	1961	1965	1973	1980	1982	1992	1996*	2001	2002	2004	2005
Motor Cycle											
Scooters	405	819	5476	12044	15481	61132	87862	97968	107217	131857	145792
Motor car	1472	2084	4748	6676	7387	16407	20971	25553	27448	34101	38131
Jeep	-	137	402	741	920	2893	4502	5087	5423	4441	6254
Auto- rickshaws	65	130	864	2666	3595	3651	11202	13325	14397	16523	17676
Maxicab	196	89	634	962	1276	-	-	-	-	-	4664
Ominibus	02	15	54	123	131	272	973	2331	2431	2629	2452
Private bus	331	270	397	539	574	1346	2199	1897	2106	-	2193
KSRTC	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	107
Private vehicle	-	139	325	493	486	1024	1101	-	-	-	1107
Public goods vehicle	1038	1378	2197	3680	4414	9256	10328	10087	10579	12580	13054
Tractors	-	29	46	67	73	-	-	-	-	553	231
Trailors	-	27	127	288	188	-	-	-	-	-	326
Other vehicles	37	17	251	138	218	664	5027	7381	7482	10222	-
Total	3447	3686	15521	28420	34825	102645	144165	163629	177083	213006	234295

* The district was divided in 1997

Table 7.14: Taluk-wise Details of Vehicles Registered in the Regional Transport Offices of the District as on March 2005

Vehicles	Regional Transport Office, Puttur				Regional Transport Office Mangalore		
	Puttur	Belthan-gadi	Sulya	Total	Manga-lore	Bantwal	Total
Motor cycles	9566	8830	8202	26598	101453	17741	119194
Invalid carriages	02	-	-	-2	07	0	07
Motor cars	1880	1678	1532	5090	27675	5366	33041
Jeeps	869	820	801	2409	2988	857	3845
Maxi cabs	64	46	151	261	156	394	520
Omni buses	165	166	131	462	1810	180	1990
Private bus	70	45	24	139	91	16	107
Goods vehicles	1137	687	660	2484	8457	1713	10170
Tractors	31	28	27	86	86	59	145
Trailors	45	35	32	112	109	105	214
Buldozers	02	01	01	04	-	-	-
Tippers	11	14	08	33	86	59	145
Power tillers	2	2	1	05	9	12	21
Delivery Vans	14	14	9	37	982	171	1033
Ambulance	15	07	07	29	80	15	95
Tankers	478	44	56	578	50	11	61
L.T.Vs.	323	262	215	800	-	-	-
Tourist taxis	622	527	841	1630	2760	274	3034
J.C.B.	05	03	03	11	-	-	-
Autorikshaws	1808	1562	1272	4642	10844	2190	13034
Stage carriers	622	527	841	1630	2034	159	2193
Others	-	-	-	-	158	60	218
Total	17,109	14,771	13,513	45,393	1,59,995	28,907	1,88,902

Table 7.15: Motor Driving Schools

Year	Total Schools	Exam candidates	Passed	Failed
1987	09	5543	4071	1472
1989	14	7915	6940	955
1990	17	6291	5186	1105
1992	33	-	-	-
2001	34	-	1620	49
2004	34	-	1264	34

* Denotes results of March

Table 7.16: Details of Plastic Card Licences Distributed to Drivers

Year	Blue Card (2 Wheelers)	Green Card (L.M.V.)	Red Card	Khaki Card	Total
1990	803	200	365	-	1,448
2001	375	222	1,062	11	1,670
2003	2,424	1,091	4,741	72	8,328
2005	1,410	449	2,963	45	4,867

* Denotes results of March

Table 7.17: Details of Accidents occurred in the District

Year	No. of accidents	No. of injured	No. of deaths
1972	380	420	86
1975	443	496	88
1978	744	782	120
1982	624	649	153
1988	1,068	1,477	195
1991	1,365	2,027	241
1994	1,483	2,477	313
2001*	1,007	123	884
2003*	1,142	103	1,039
2004*	1,239	104	1,135
2005*	1,196	76	1,120

*Denotes information pertaining to Mangalore Regional Transport Office only.

Public Transport

Till Nineteenth century, the public transport system was completely under the control of private sector. Generally people used to walk the distance and bullock carts were also used. Elephants, horses, *meyne*, *pallaki* and *rathas* were used for the transport of the royal families and officers. Bullocks, bisons, ox, donkey, horse, kavadi and carts were used for goods transport. Though jatka, tonga and bicycles entered public life, bullock carts were the medium of transport in rural areas. Mangalore – Udupi road had jatka service of Belle Subbaiah Shetty. Rivulets flowing through Kuloor, Pavanje, Mulki and Udyavara on Mangalore-Udupi road were crossed by boat. In those days Subbaiah Shetty of Mangalore had jatka service carrying travelers in even crossing these rivulets.

After Independence, Road Transport Department was started in Mysore State on 12th September 1948, like the Road Transport Corporations started in other States. Prior to 1956, privately owned buses were plying in public service at the beginning of 20th century in Dakshina Kannada which belonged to Madras Presidency. In 1914, Nellikai Venkat Rao and Bolar Vittala Rao started bus services through their Canara Public Conveyance Company. At the same time, Hanuman Transport, Shankar Vittal Motor Company and Durga Parameshwari Motor Services were also started. Motors plying between Mangalore-Udupi had to travel 90 Kms. on Gurupura bridge via Karkala to reach Udupi, taking five hours on dusty roads. In 1933 all these motor services unitedly started combined booking agency. Later Jois Booking Agency was also started. As a result competitive bus services became available at fixed time and fixed rate. However, transport field was in backward condition during 1933-47. Roads were in worst condition and bridges were not in sufficient numbers. But due to the efforts of Srinivas Malya, the Member of Parliament, construction of bridges and tarring of roads took place considerably in coastal region. Though from January 1st, 1955, the Mangalore-Mysore-Bangalore route was nationalized, private buses were plying in other places of the district. There were bus garages in Mangalore, Puttur, working under the Mysore Unit of Mysore Transport division. From 18th April 1957, the Road Transport Corporation started direct bus service from Bangalore-Mangalore and this was an important milestone in the field of public transport. Permits were also issued to private bus services in this route. According to the nationalization policy of Road Transport Department of the State Government, nationalization of roads in Mangalore area was carried out in 1968. This part which was

under the jurisdiction of Hassan division started transport Depots and Workshops at Mangalore and Puttur. By 1971 these two units provided bus conveyance to 48,926 persons daily with the help of 76 buses, on 58 routes, covering a daily average distance of 4,917 Kms. But the transport system of the district was specially to the control of private circles viz., Canara Public, Shankara Vittala, Manjunatha, Hanuman, Bharath, S.C.S., United Trading, P.V.M., Ballal, Varma, B.N.S., Misquith, Durga Parameswari, West Coast, Industrial and Commercial Syndicate and other private Motor Service Companies which known to have provided an average daily service of 26,225 Kms. on 208 routes in the district, in 1971-72. Later as a result of the State Road Transport Corporation achieving considerable progress by 1994, the five transport depots of Mangalore, Udupi, Kundapura, Puttur and Dharmasthala in the district, provided daily service of 49,308 Kms. through 467 buses. After the bifurcation (1997), Mangalore Depot 1 and 2 and Puttur and Dharmasthala had Depots, and by the end of 2002, there was an average daily transport service of 58,019 Kms. through 560 buses. However, the private bus services in the district, is noticed on a higher scale. For details see Table 7.18.

Table 7.18: Activities of the State Road Transport Corporation in the District

Particulars	1994	1995	1998*	2000	2002	2005
Depots	5	5	6	6	6	6
Schedules	414	428	439	483	505	NA
Routes	378	384	428	445	424	NA
Daily route Km.	49,308	50,745	54,874	55,280	58,019	NA
Daily average route distance	130.4	132.1	128.2	124.2	136.8	NA
Buses	467	470	485	468	560	NA

*Includes statistics of Udupi and Kundapura Depots upto 1998.

City Transport: Private bus owners are providing city bus services in Mangalore and neighbouring Udupi cities on fixed bus rates; in Mangalore city, from Hampanakatta and State Bank to other places they are providing city and rural transport services.

Railway Transport

Prior to Independence, the district which was under the control of Madras Presidency, till 1947 and under the Madras State till 1956, had

a different picture of railway transport system when compared to the remaining British Provinces. This was the only district in the jurisdiction of Madras Presidency which had no railway route till 1892-93. But it was planned to form a Coastal railway route long back by linking Madras-Mangalore via., Calicut-Mane-Telicherry. Along with this, it was also planned to link Southern Maharashtra Railway line with Southern Madras route either through Tiptur or via Mysore-Mangalore. There was also a plan to link Erode via., Mysore-Nanjangud route. Among them the second plan was approved by the Government of India, it was not implemented.

Madras - Mangalore Broad Gauge Route: In the early days, the only broad gauge railway route in the district started from Madras and ended at Mangalore. In 1906-07, Calicut-Alikal Division which extended upto Kangnad, was later extended upto Kasargod, Kumble and Mangalore and opened for traffic in 1907. But due to its natural barriers it was not possible to further extend the railway route towards Mulki, Udupi, Kundapura (situated north of Mangalore) until the formation of Konkan Railway. But the Palghat valley which connects Nilgiris and Western ghats has been able to provide communication to the Malabar and Dakshina Kannada people and this route passes through the Palghat valley. A bridge of 150 ft. length with 16 arches has been built over Nethravathi river, spread across this route, near Mangalore. At the time of unification (1956) as a result of transfer of Kasargod to Kerala State, the distance of railway route in the district declined from 467 Kms. to 12.87 Kms. In this route Ullala of Mangalore taluk and Mangalore had railway stations and the Mangalore Railway station is situated towards the east of Wenlock Hospital. As the coastal area located to the south of Mangalore, having river and rivulets not suitable for road transport, this rail route played an important role in those days in connecting Dakshina Kannada district with the neighboring states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. This route constructed by South Indian Railway Company was later taken over by the Government of India. Later, when railway circles was started, this came under the control of Southern Railway. This route traversing through Cantonment fort and Jeppu wards, passes on roads and bunds in Jeppu area and reaches Mangalore town. In this route, a deviation route has been formed towards west and this route reaching the port, via., Mangala Devi temple and Rosario Church streets, has been useful for transportation of goods. About 11 Kms. Mangalore-Panambur railway route was formed between Mangalore railway station

and Nava Mangalore Port in Panambur at a cost of Rs.2.6 crores which was opened for goods traffic in 1972.

Mangalore – Hassan Metre Gauge Railway Route

Since 1870, there was a continuous demand in public circles, for construction of a railway line connecting Mangalore port with inlands of Mysore province. In this regard, the citizens of Dakshina Kannada district gave several representations to Government of India. Based on these representations, the Government of India had ordered the Madras Government in 1882, to undertake a preliminary survey in four routes – 1. Mangalore-Shiradi ghat-Hassan-Arasikere, 2. Mangalore-Kodagu-Mysore city, 3. Telichery-Kodagu-Mysore and 4. Cannanore-Kodagu-Mysore. Finally, it was recommended to conduct a survey to study the merits and demerits of Mangalore-Hassan-Arasikere or Telicherry-Kodagu-Mysore routes. Accordingly a survey was conducted under the direction of a British Officer, namely Groves, in 1893-94. Examining this survey report the Government of India ordered to review in detail the route of 240.5 Km. at an estimated cost of Rs.1,69,62,253. The Mangalore-Hassan-Arasikere route, and in this regard, a detailed survey and route surveys (1895-99) were conducted under the leadership of another British Officer, namely Gilchrist. This survey recommended for the formation of 231.7 kms distance metre gauge at an estimated cost of Rs.1,86,88,646. However, as per another order of the Government of India, in 1899, a re-survey was conducted to study the pros and cons under the leadership of Groves. In spite of all these developments, the plan to link the railway from West Coast with the inlands of Mysore Province, was neglected till 1914. At this time, the Government of India entrusted a fresh survey work of this railway construction route to Richards in 1914, who put forth the recommendations of earlier officers. But the Madras Government did not take any decision for a long time.

However after independence, the democratic Government, again thought of building the Mangalore-Hassan railway route, ordered for a technical survey and vehicular traffic survey in August 1953. Accordingly a survey was conducted in 1954-55. The Railway Board after examining this survey report, on 2nd November 1964, responded to the wishes of people of that region and accorded approval for the construction of Mangalore-Hassan new railway route. The completion of this railway route of 189.21 Kms. distance at an estimated cost of Rs.23.70 crores was fixed to complete its construction before 1971. It was proposed to construct 118 major bridges including the construction of a huge bridge

across Nethravathi river alongwith 573 small bridges on this new route. Out of the 43 tunnels formed in Ghat sections, a 1850 ft. tunnel is the longest tunnel and on this route a total of 186 level crossings, 17 over bridge and nine under bridges. The formation of this new route was commenced in 1965. This route was divided into Hassan-Sakleshpur (45.9 Kms), Sakleshpur-Subrhamanya (49.6 Kms.) and Mangalore-Puttur-Subramanya (94.5 kms.) sections and the construction work was started simultaneously. Hassan-Alur route was completed by April 1970 and goods trains were made to run on this route. The Sakleshpur-Subrhamanya section passed through the ghat sections and the landscape decreasing from 3000 to 370 ft. at an average decrease of 100 ft. per each mile. In order to overcome this problem, construction of 40 tunnels, a lengthy bund, and arched bridges, was planned. In this way it was planned to balance the natural imbalances in this route. In order to construct this problematic railway route, sophisticated technical equipments, services of specially trained railway personnel and contractors were used. It was estimated to spend a sum of 1 ½ crores for explosion of boulders which came in their way. While forming this route a lengthy tunnel (1850 ft.) was completed by spending R.21 lakhs.

The construction of Mangalore-Puttur section was easily carried out since this route had plain land and a bridge of 1314 ft. length was constructed across the Nethravathi river. By 1970, the estimated cost was revised to Rs.28,34,73,700. Again this was re-estimated to Rs.35,86,76,310. By 1972, about 67% of construction work was completed by spending Rs.23 crores. About 189 Kms. length of 112.53 Kms of this metre guage route, in the jurisdiction of Dakshina Kannada district was completed in 1979. As a result, a total length of 202 Kms. came into existence in the district. This new railway metre guage route was formed with far sightedness that it could easily be converted into broad-gauge as and when required. The thirteen railway stations located on this route, are Mangalore, Kankanadi, Pharangipete, Bantwal, Kalladka, Neralekatte, Kabaka, Puttur, Narimoguru, Kaniyuru, Yedamangala, Bajakere and Subrhamanya Road respectively situated within the boundaries of this district.

Mangalore - Hassan Broad-Gauge Conversion: As per the nation-wide programme of the Railway Department, for broad-gauge (uni-guage) conversion, the work of converting this route into broad-gauge with an estimated cost of Rs.180 crores was started in 1993. Accordingly the Mangalore-Puttur- Sakleshpur-Hassan sections conversion work was

completed long back and there was movement of railway traffic. To complete the Mangalore-Hassan route broad-guage conversion work Hassan-Mangalore Railway Development Company was started with the equity partnership of active shareholders, State Government and Central Railway Secretariat. In March 2004, the Railway Secretariat signed the agreement. For this programme, out of the proposed Rs.45 crores of the State Government, Rs.28 crores had already been provided. At this time, the Company was able to raise a loan of Rs.40 crores from Banks and Rs.20 crores from active shareholders. As a result the guage conversion work on Puttur-Kukke Subramanya route, was completed and railway traffic began in August 2005. The work between Kukke Subrhamanya-Sakleshpur which was going on at quick pace, and from December 2005, goods traffic started running on this route on trial basis. As soon as this route was declared as safe, and the Railway Department formed a scheme to provide separate express railway service from December 2006, daily from Yashavanthpur railway station to Mangalore *via*., Mysore, and Tumkur. But the railway passenger service was postponed indefinitely due to inevitable reasons. But, there is a public pressure to open this route for public as early as possible. Subsequently both these routes are being thrown open for public utility.

Roha/Apta-Mangalore (Konkan) Railway Route: As a result of the proposal submitted for the construction of this broad-guage railway which passes through Western ghats between Apta/Roha near Kalyan in Mumbai and Mangalore, the route survey started in June 1970 and completed in June 1971. The cost and details being worked out, this new route was named as Konkan broad-guage railway route. For the construction of this route, which was problematic, machines brought from Sweden were used. Especially in the Karwar section of this route, construction of 10 tunnels, 13 important bridges, 310 small bridges were problematic, which necessitated the construction of lengthy bridges across Sharavathi and Kali rivers. The Konkan Railway Corporation, an organization of Government of India, started for the construction of Apta-Mangalore broadguage railway and formation of this route commenced from Mumbai side. Later for the formation of railway route in Karwar and Udupi circles, a factory to manufacture three lakhs seasoned cement sleepers was started at Kaikini in Uttara Kannada district. About 60,949 sleepers manufactured here was supplied for the formation of Udupi section. As a result under the supervision of the Chief Engineer of Udupi Division, Udupi-Mangalore section construction work was completed and opened for traffic in 1993. On this route, there are railway stations

at Suratkal and Mulki with the completion of this route, it has become possible to provide railway link between Mangalore-Mumbai. This has provided a meaningful railway communication on Western ghats by lessening the money and journey time of passengers. This Railway route passess through Mangalore, Bantwal and Puttur taluks of the district and Kankanadi railway station has formed as an important railway junction. At present the district has 155 Kms of broad-guage routes and 19 railway stations.

Airways

Prior to reorganization, when Mangalore belonged to Madras Presidency, the Government of India under the Civil Aviation Department, constructed an airport on Mangalore-Karkala road about 26 Kms. from the State Highway at Bajpe village limits in 1951. The airport situated in an area of 140 acres, near the hills surrounded by deep valleys and natural wealth. In the beginning, it was restricted to Dakota planes and though there were weekly Dakota passenger air transport services, it was not regular. When Dakshina Kannada district was unified with new Mysore State, there was an utter need to systematically connect the State Capital Bangalore with Mangalore. To cater to this need many public organizations including Canara Commercial Union, put pressure on Government of India. As a result, a weekly air transport service was started on 29th December 1957 between Mangalore and Mumbai *via.*, Bangalore. Later this service was made available twice in a week. When it was found not satisfactory, the people of Mangalore felt the need for daily air service. In 1960, Mangalore air port was extended and provided facilities advantageous to Avos aeroplanes. As a result of the action taken by the Government of India to meet the public demand, daily air service was provided in 1972 from Mangalore to Bangalore, Belgaum and Mumbai. Daily air service between Mumbai and Madras was passing through Mangalore-Bangalore. As a result, 14 aeroplanes were plying over Mangalore in a week in 1972. These were scheduled air services, and air transport service was provided to the public through H.S.748 aero planes of Indian Airlines. Also, the Mangalore air port provided 7,500 Kgs. of goods transport and 4,500 Kgs. of postal services every month. In 1991-92, Mangalore airport received 99 metric tons of goods from other places and despatched 57 metric tons of goods to other places. The Mangalore airport which has improved on a considerable scale, provided two trips to Bangalore and three trips to Mumbai. The extension work of airport taking place in a brisk pace, and the Government of India has taken up

construction of two runways at Mangalore and a new terminal building. At this stage, Mangalore airport has been considered as a international airport by September 2006, and it received the first direct international aeroplanes in the last week of September 2006.

Water Transport

Prior to its bifurcation, the district had 141 Kms. of coastal line, and after the division it has only 61 Kms. of coastal line. Since the district is situated on the Arabian Sea, it was popular for sea borne trade and also famous for inland transport because of Nethravathi and Gurupura rivers flowing towards West and joining the sea. Mangalore, the district headquarters was very popular for sea trade and Mulki port, a prominent port town was restricted to *pattamaru* local boats.

The Mumbai Steam Navigation Company started in 1845, fixed Rs.100 for first class, Rs.50 for second class and Rs.8 for third class passengers, when it started passenger service between Mumbai and Mangalore. Based on the model of European Manchester Canal and keeping the natural features along the coastal route into consideration, construction of a sea canal from Mangalore-Bhatkal was planned long back, to carry 1000-2000 tons goods capacity ships required for coastal transport, about one mile away from the beach. The blue print of this inland water transport prepared by the British Officer Sir Arthur Cotton in 1860, was applicable to the whole of India, wherein gave special priority to coastal routes. Likewise, there was also a plan to construct Sea Canal, between Mangalore and Malpe. This sea route was intended to help fishing, inland transport and flood control. But this remained only as a scheme.

Sea Transport

Prior to Independence, the ports of Dakshina Kannada district were working under the control of Madras State Ports Department, and the Port Trust Committee was in existence for the maintenance of Mangalore old port and a Port Officer of the grade of Collector was appointed to look after it. In 1956, at the time of state reorganization this district was unified with Karnataka State and the Government of India formed a Port Trust Committee for its maintenance. The Mangalore Old Port worked under its control till 1.1.1980. Later it came under the State Department of Ports. While Mulki as a small port was helpful for the inland water transport, Mangalore as a major port, was contributing highly to the Nation's economic growth. In 1956-57, Mangalore Port had 71,672 metric

tons of goods export, and the Mulki port exported 878 tons of goods and 388 tons were imported. Likewise, Malpe, Hangarkatte and Baindoor were the other ports seen in the district upto 1997. (See Table 7.19). Fishing in the coastal backwaters through country boats existed continuously. But from 1958, the use of mechanized boats increased and by 1976, there were 929 mechanised boats and 399 country boats involved in fissiculture.

Ports of the District

Mulki: This port located north of Mangalore where mulki streamed joined the sea. It was closed in 1961.

Kundapura: This is an important port situated about 96 Kms. north of Mangalore at the confluence of sea and the Gangolli river. This port has carried out export-import business on a remarkable scale before the development of Karwar Port Trust. At present it is in Udupi district.

Hangarkatte: This is a port town at the mouth of Seetha river located about 22 Kms. south of Kundapura. This is facing regression due to the development of Kundapura Port. During 2003-04, Rs.2 lakhs was spent for its' development. At present it is in Udupi district. Likewise Baindur, another port is also now in Udupi district.

Mangalore Old Port: The Mangalore port town, situated about 302 Kms. south of Marma Goa and 322 Kms. north of Cochin on the West Coast, has achieved sufficient progress in trade, industry, education and such other fields. It has good communication link with different ports of India. Specially among the other ports located between Marma Goa-Cochin, it has more trade links with inland. It is one of the few important natural ports of India. The back waters of Nethravathi and Gurupura rivers is used for inland transport, both unites near Mangalore, forming a whirlpool of back waters of 5-6 Kms. of length and spreading over 2000 ft. area. This backwaters is separated from the sea due to the 300-1000 ft. in between broad sand cracks. As a result by digging this backwater whirlpool, as per requirement it can be used for steamers and ships as anchor base in all seasons. Important progress was achieved in goods transport in the earlier five year plans, as the coastal ports made remarkable development. At this time, there were a light port yard, apart from the 14 private owned and two controlled by the department. From here, there was sea voyage service to Laccadives. Even now there is regular goods transport services to Laccadives. Accordingly under the seventh five year plan, in the first phase, 12.50 crores was sanctioned

for port improvement scheme and at an estimated expenditure of Rs.9.4 crores, construction of 252 metres long port yard and other developmental works were undertaken. This work started in 1989 was completed in 1992. In 1992, there was an import of 87,800 tons of goods and an export of 23,294 tons. (For details See table 7.19).

Table 7.19: Import and Export Transactions of Important Ports in the District from 1956-2004.

(in Metric tons)

Sl. No.	Port	Year	Import	Export	Total	Fees from Goods in Rs.
1	Malpe#	1956-57	10,882	10,161	21,048	—
		1979-80	1,854	5,913	7,767	6,982
		1989-90	3,657	24,141	27,798	77,805
		1997-98	2,151	27,375	29,526	1,96,696
2	Hangarkatte#	1956-57	2,503	2,367	4,870	—
		1979-80	834	3,955	4,789	2,589
		1989-90	—	1,060	1,060	1,607
		1997-98#	—	-	-	-
3	Kundapura#	1956-57	11,309	25,415	36,724	—
		1979-80	4,311	37,343	41,654	48,036
		1989-90	747	12,763	13,510	25,465
		1997-98#	—	464	464	1,146
4	Mangalore	1956-57	71,672	1,96,452	2,78,104	—
	Old Port \$	1963-64	76,834	4,62,040	5,18,874	—
		1979-80	33,371	1,44,792	1,78,163	4,76,874
		1989-90	1,11,345	30,399	1,41,744	7,48,708
		1997-98	56,563	83,703	1,40,266	9,91,316
		2001-02	43,130	1,38,986	1,82,116	13,01,082
		2003-04	12,025	94,808	1,06,833	10,78,099
5	Mulki**	1957-58	388	887	1,275	—
		1958-59	197	367	564	—
		1959-60	107	58	165	—
		1960-61	—	—	107	—

* From 1-1-1980, this port belonged to State Port and Naval Departments.

** From 14-3-1961, this Port was closed.

From 1997, this belongs to Udupi district.

New Mangalore (Panambur) Port

The old Mangalore Port is a favourable seasonal port which works eight months (from 16th September to 15th May) in a year. During the south-west monsoon and at the confluence of Nethravathi and Gurupura rivers, with the sea, due to the strong waves, there is no opportunity for movement of any type of ships. In this background development of Mangalore Port became inevitable for the economic progress of inland. This was under consideration since a long time. As a result, as per the recommendations of the West Coast Port Development Committee in 1950, the Government of India by conducting model experiments at Poona Central Water Energy Research Centre, formed deep canals at Mangalore Port. At this time, the Government of India and the Madras Governments made statements to undertake Mangalore port development work based on the result of Poona Laboratory test. The model experiments of Poona confirmed to form Mangalore Port as an all season port to accommodate steamers with 24 ft. anchoring by forming two canals of 2000 ft. at a distance of 1250 ft. gap. After considering the suggestions Technical expert committee of Central Transport Ministry of put forth the idea to not only develop the old Mangalore port but also to form newly an all season port containing deep waters at Panambur nine Kms. north of Mangalore. In this regard, it was decided to frame a detailed scheme for the construction of the new port.

The strength behind the Mangalore port is vivid. The areas rich in iron and manganese minerals viz., the neighbouring Kudremukha belt in Chickmagalur district having rich iron ore deposits, the Mangalore port is the only natural outlet for its despatch. Rich forests, the iron and steel companies of Bhadravathi, coffee, cashew plantation, sugar, paper, cement, Mangalore tiles, super phosphate chemical fertilizer factories etc., in the vicinity of Mangalore Coastal town have made it more significant. But due to the lack of all season port. The inland import and export activities of Mangalore port was carried out through Madras Cochin and Marma Goa ports. Goods related to import and export of Manganese ore, Ferrosilicon, Ferrochrome, tiles, hematite, iron ore, salt, forest products, fisheries products, cashew nuts, copra, arecanut, fertilizer, raw materials required for fertilizer, charcoal, cake, cement, petroleum products, food products etc., may be mentioned here. For all these reasons, construction of an all season port which can be handled commercially throughout the year became inevitable.

Accordingly, in the initial stages three separate ship anchoring yards inter connecting with each other required to import raw materials was

formed respectively for (1) ordinary goods, (2) iron and manganese ores and (3) to import raw materials of fertilizer factories. For the export of chemical fertilizers, construction of anchoring yard with low depth for transport of ordinary goods, kerosene and petroleum was planned. Moreover, keeping in view the increased quantity of goods by 1975-76, it was planned to form additional shipyards. In this port, a dockyard of 30 ft. depth was formed for ships containing goods. The estimated cost towards this scheme was Rs.24.30 crores including a foreign exchange of Rs.2.065 crores. At the time of completion of this port, it was expected to manage an annual turnover of Rs.29.6 lakh tons and by 1975-76, its annual turnover was expected to raise to Rs.32.4 lakh tons. At this juncture, in the first phase Rs.3778 was spent. In the second phase, it was planned to extend the port by building a shipyard of 40 ft. depth required for the transport of 60,000 DWT capacity ores, required for the export of iron ore. It was also planned to form a separate dock yard required for using a mechanized vehicle with a filling capacity of 4000 tons of ore. In all these, provision was made in the original plan. In the course of time, a blue print was prepared for the transport of one lakh ton of goods. About 2,341 acres of land was acquired from private and public sectors. A well equipped laboratory consisting of a first grade observatory, soil, concrete and chemical testing divisions, photography division including wave gauging equipment of good quality was also planned.

At the initial stage, 299 permanent houses of different categories were constructed for the use of personnel. A separate guest house was constructed for bachelor employees. An administrative office building was constructed for the use of port office. Three storage buildings, four sheds, workshop, market, police station, primary school, health centre, nursery school, community centre for women, restaurant and two inspection bungalows were constructed for temporary use. Connecting roads to mines, internal roads to staff colony and certain port roads were formed as per requirement. Two wells with 30 ft. diameter not so deep, two water tanks and distribution pipes were installed and a concrete tank with a capacity of two lakh gallons of water, was constructed. An average daily requirement of five lakh gallons of water was expected for the construction of port, initially and after 15-20 years this was expected to raise to 30 million lakh gallons of water. Even today water is supplied to New Mangalore Port from Nethravathi river.

Regulators to control floods was completed and a sewerage treatment unit was established. The port area was leveled by cutting the undulated

land as per requirements. Desilting work for formation of canal and to improve the depth of coast line, was simultaneously undertaken. As a result, Rs.41.32 crores was spent for this scheme, at the end of August 1972. Renowned as the ninth port of the Nation, the New Mangalore Port started functioning on 4th May 1974, and it was formally inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India on 11th January 1975 and dedicated to the Nation. According to Main Port Act 1963, a Port Trust Committee for this Port came into existence from 1-4-1980. After this, New Mangalore Port achieved considerable progress. In the later years, the New Mangalore Port has increased its goods transport transaction from one lakh tons to 22.89 million lakh tons at the end of 2005.

In order to meet the requirements of sea trade in the New Mangalore Port there were four store houses, 15 launches, 6 cranes and 12 dockyards of 7-14 metres depth with suitable electrification. Among these yards of about 125 to 320 metre length, 7 yards has the capacity of ten lakh tons, one port yard with 7.50 million lakh metric tons capacity and there are four yards with 19.20 million lakh tons capacity. The Port Trust Committee has co-operated in providing 11 Ware houses, 55 liquid collection store houses and three open air collections. As a result, New Mangalore Port is famous for goods transport. This port has facilities required for transport of liquid petroleum LPG type of goods on a large scale by taking into account, the requisitions which may forth come 21 century. (See tables 7.20 and 7.21).

Table 7.20: Details of Goods Transport in New Mangalore Port (1974-2005)

Year	Goods Transport (in million tons)	Number of ships arrived to the port
1974-75	0.09	77
1978-79	0.87	286
1984-85	3.38	342
1988-89	7.08	432
1994-95	8.00	514
1996-97	12.45	645
1998-99	14.21	724
2000-01	17.89	734
2003-04	26.67	876
2004-05	33.89	1,057

Source: New Mangalore Port Committee Report, Panambur, New Mangalore.

Table 7.21: Details of Export and Import Transactions in New Mangalore Port (1996-2005)

Year	Import (in metric tons)	Export (in metric tons)	No. of ships arrived
1995-96	18,83,555	70,00,760	505
1996-97	44,25,846	79,74,306	645
1998-99	68,94,779	72,77,719	724
1999-2000	84,39,172	91,47,584	749
2001-02	87,56,816	87,44,273	763
2003-04	1,30,45,149	1,36,24,366	876
2004-05	1,55,11,967	1,83,79,023	1,057

Speciality of New Mangalore Port: Managing the L.P.G. on a huge scale in the Country is the special feature of this port. There is a canal of about 150.40 metre depth to enter the port. This is the first port having cement transport centre. In this port, iron ores, petroleum products, liquid chemicals. Iron ores, billets, Manganese ores, products of Mangalore Refineries, Chromite ores, granite, plywood etc., are the major products of exports and petroleum, crude oil, cement, fertilizer, chemical products, L.P.G., sugar and edible oil are the major products of import.

Every year four to six ships bring cruise tourists from America, Germany and other places to New Mangalore Port. Tourists thus come, undertakes inland tour and return to their countries by sea.

Light House: It is built in a hilly area for the advantage of ships reaching the coast at night times. There is a light house of 33 ft. height on Mangalore light house hill. There is another light house of 144 ft. height near Suratkal.

Inland Transport

In early times, the Rivers of the district were advantageous for both passengers movement and transport of goods. The older generation still remember their boat journey of leaving Bantwal in the night reaching Mangalore in the morning by paying three annas and this memory is fading slowly. Before the construction of bridges, over the rivers, transport between Mangalore and Udupi depended upon Belle Subbayya Shetty's transport services in the beginning of the last century. Goods transported on packed animals like donkeys between Mangalore-Koolur, Koolur-Panambur, Panambur-Gurupura, Gurupura-Udyavara and Udyavara-Udupi, and in between Koolur, Panambur, Gurupura and

Udyavara rivers were crossed by means of boats and basket boats. Donkeys were used for transport of goods on land, while basket boats and boats were used to cross rivers and rivulets and in between these places goods were exchanged. But due to the increased usage of jatkas, use of donkeys decreased. But even to-day foot print of packen oxen tracks can be seen near Pane Mangalore. Due to the destruction of forests existence of sand dunes in the river mouths, and the islands formed in the rivers have restricted inland voyage. It is to be sorted out. As there are no proper canals, to link coastal area with inland, it has become impossible to open new water routes, as opined in 1973. But the narratives of foreign travelers who visited during the Portuguese rule, gives information about the arrival of foreign boats in the rivers of the district and thereby reaching the towns situated at a distance of five Kms. The backwaters of Kerala State situated at the southern end of western ghats was used for ship voyage till a long distance and this type of limited ship voyage was in practice in Dakshina Kannada district too. Among the two routes which were in use in the district as on 1972, was 1) Mangalore-Pane, Mangalore-Bantwal (29 Kms.) traverses till Nethravathi river and another route 2) Mangalore-Gurupura (16 Kms.) traverses up to Gurupura river. Through these routes rice and other commodities were transported in small quantities in country boats from interior villages to Mangalore city. The south-west monsoon caused disturbances for movement of boats and during the remaining season, there was heavy movement of boats. The confluence of Nethravathi and Gurupura rivers creating a wide bay of backwaters and the sand dunes running to six kms. separates, this from the sea. After every rainy season, there will be variations in this, and the entry point of Gurupura river to the sea is closed in 1887, when the sand dunes spread widely over about 300-1000 ft. In the early decades of the last century, about eight Kms. of water route traversing in coastal backwaters from Mangalore to Panambur is an prominent route and there was a provision for inland transport of 29 Kms. in Nethravathi river, flowing east-west at the coastal side. Apart from this river borne water transport, consumer goods were transported through country boats across Mangalore-Kundapura coastal line. To traverse this distance of 96.6 Kms. by boats filled with goods 25-30 hours was required excluding the monsoon months there was considerable goods transport and generally local boats and basket boats were in service.

When construction of bridges for the rivers were considered as expensive, boats and basket boat services were found to be much useful

to the public. A large number of ferries are to be found in Nethravathi, Gurupura and Kumaradhara river, and by 1857-58, among 78 ferries under Zilla Board control, Mangalore (16), Puttur (16) and Belthangadi (14) taluks had 46 ferries of different categories. Later, as a result of construction of bridges and due to non-availability of contractors, the use of ferries and basket boats declined. With the abolition of Zilla Boards, in 1972-73 ferries were subjected to the control of Taluk Development Boards. At that time, among the 62 ferries of the district, 35 ferries were in Dakshina Kannada Dist viz., Mangalore (7), Bantwal (13), Puttur (6), Belthangadi (4) and Sulya (5) taluks. Among these, a few of which were under the control of Public Works Department. There were three ferries used for crossing Nariya river in Belthangadi taluk. Among the 66 ferries in the district during 1980, two were under the control of the Department, and eight were given on contract through auction. Later in 1992, among 55 ferries of the district, three were under the control of the Department, nine working on contract basis and the remaining were under private ownership. By 1998, this was declined to 45 and out of this, three were under the control of the Department and nine were given on contract. After the division of the district in 1997, this declined to 35 by 2002 and out of these, two were under the control of the Department and six were working on contract basis. Later in 2004, this declined to 27 and out of these three were under the control of the Department and six worked on contract basis. (For details see Table 7.22).

Table 7.22: Details of Ferry Service in the District (1979-2005)

Year	Total Ferrys	Department controlled	Auctioned
1979-80	99	2	8
1981-82	99	2	9
1983-84	99	3	9
1989-90	55	2	9
1993-94	55	3	9
1997-98	45	3	6
1999-2000	45	3	8
2001-02*	35	2	6
2003-04	35	2	6
2004-05	35	2	7

* Though the district was divided in 1997, independent information is available from 2001-02 only.

Earlier there was ferry services under the control of municipality to reach Mangalore town (surrounded by river Nethravathi in the south and Gurupura in the west) through Nethravathi river side near Jeppu and through Gurupura river side near Bolar. Now there are mechanized boats from old Mangalore port to Nadugadde and from Sultan Battery to Tannir Bhavi. Along with the passengers transport, goods transport were also made through boats and launch, whenever the winds and waves favoured. Small boats in Kumaradhara and Nethravathi rivers near Kukke Subrahmanya and Dharmasthala were earlier very popular with the local people. But, at present ferry service is declining due to the construction of bridges

Postal Services

In spite of the revolutionary developments occurred in the field of communication in recent years, the postal services has still retained its importance. The Postal Department has succeeded in establishing communication over thousands of kilometres between individuals and institutions with emotional relationships and trade activities in helping the common man. It is having its own heritage.

The word 'Anche' is derived from the Sanskrit word 'Hamsa'. Swan and Pigeons were used for sending messages in ancient India and it was quite popular during the time of Kavi Kalidasa. There were *Volekars, Talawars and Rayasas (Messengers)* and even spies who were used to despatch letters of the royal courts. This system was followed during the time of Alupas, Hoysalas, Vijayanagara, Keladi and local rulers in the district. Later, the local postal system was in existence in Mysore, Cochin and Travancore principalities. During the time of Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan, behari chavadi and postal divisions assumed much importance. Later in 1799 with the fall of Tipu, when the Dakshina Kannada district came under the control of General Post Office established by British in Madras (1786). In the first decade of 19th century, Post Offices were started by the British at Bangalore and Mangalore. In 1833, a fee of 12 anas was charged for a post cover reaching 436 miles from Madras to Mangalore. By 1837, a sub post office was working in Mangalore, under the control of Madras Post Master General. Among the Post Offices of Madras Presidency existed in 1854, the Mangalore post office was recorded as the main post office and Honnavara and Sirsi post offices were working under this post office. Prior to the introduction of Stamps in 1854, there was a system to pay postal charges in advance. By 1858, the Mangalore Post Office was headed by one Deputy Post Master, with

two assistants, two postmen, and 26 runners for the three runner routes, and for the maintenance of this Post Office, Rs.196 was spent annually. John Gomes was the first Deputy Post Master General of the Mangalore Head Post Office and in 1867, G.Cross was appointed as the first Post Master of Mangalore Post Office. Among the two postal routes, operating in 1863-64 one route passed from Bangalore to Mangalore via., Mysore-Madikeri, and there was a system of harikars dispatching post through *Kavadis*. The system of using one anna receipt stamp for receiving the salary started in 1873. In order to provide postal services to the rural areas in Madras Presidency, in September 1880, the school masters were given the posts of Postal Mutsaddi with a monthly honorarium of Rs. 3/- and this system prevailed in the district. The postal bags carried by postal runners who ran a specific distance alongwith a stick tied with bells were recruited at regular intervals served the purpose. By 1893, the district had one Central Post Office, seven Sub post offices and 22 branch post offices with saving services was available.

After independence, the neighbouring Cannanore district of Kerala State was under the control of the Postal Division of Dakshina Kannada district, controlled by Department of Indian Post and Telegraphs. However, till 2-1-1949, Dakshina Kannada district was under the control of Malabar Postal Division. Later from 2-1-1949 Postal Division of Dakshina Kannada district came into existence. After reorganization, the Postal Division of Dakshina Kannada district was divided into Mangalore and Udupi divisions. In July 1979, Mangalore Postal Division was again divided and Puttur Division came into existence. After the formation of unified Karnataka State, including neighbouring Kodagu district with its one village, the whole of Dakshina Kannada district postal administration vested with the Divisional Post Office at Mangalore, and three sub post offices were working under it.

By 1972, there were eight sub-divisional post offices in the district, respectively viz., five at Mangalore, Puttur, Bantwal, Belthangadi and Mulki and the remaining three in Udupi district, maintained by the Postal inspectors. Out of the four main post offices in the district, two were in Mangalore and two at Puttur. Out of 700 post offices of different categories there were 144 Sub post offices, two non-departmental Sub post offices and 554 non-departmental Branch post offices including one branch post office of Kodagu district. By 1972, there were daily postal services to 666 villages in the district and in three villages there were only services for three days in a week. Money order services and Savings Bank services was available in Post Offices. To despatch post from

Mangalore to other places, water transport, road transport and air transport were also used as means. By 1977, the district had 714 post offices and by March end 1983, 763 post offices were working in the district. By 1988, this rose to 773, and by March end 1992, this rose to 779. The district had three (Mangalore, Udupi and Puttur) Divisional, eight, two at Mangalore, three each at Puttur and Udupi Main Post Offices, 176 Sub post offices, 117 non-departmental Sub post offices, and 478 non-departmental Branch post offices. After the division of the district in 1997 Mangalore and Puttur of present Dakshina Kannada district had Divisional post offices which supervised the postal services of the district. By 2001, the district had 486 post offices, but reduced to 440 at the end of March 2005. (See Table 7.23). Moreover by providing Speed post services, passport services, Western Union International Money Transfer services, postal stamp distribution services, Mediapost, E.M, E-post pick-up service and such other services to the customers, the Postal Department is trying to gain the popularity in the public.

Telegraph Services

For the first time telegraph service was started in Calcutta in 1851. Subsequently after four years, telegraph services were started in Mysore province, and services were also extended to Bangalore in 1857. This was possible in Madras Presidency by 1853 due to the formation of Madras-Mumbai Transport. Later this service was extended to Mangalore town in Western ghats, and linking a section of route in 1865 from Cannanore (Kerala) to Mangalore. As a result of this development, there were four combined Post and Telegraph Offices in the district in 1893. By 1971, along with one main Telegraph office in the district headquarters of Mangalore, there were 150 combined post and telegraph offices. In 1977, this rose to 224 and by 1983, this rose to 410. This rose to 498 at the end of March 1992. After the division of the district in 1997, by 2005, there were four independent main telegraph offices and 336 combined post offices having telegraph services in the district. (See Table 7.23).

Telephones

Telephones play an important role in the revolutionary development of communication due to progress in technology. Through the facility of telephones, communication is possible with remote places in any corner of the world situated at a distance of thousands of kilometres. Telephone service was started in Madras city in 1884. Later in 1889, due to Khedda operations in Mysore State, telecommunication services

Table 7.23 Details of Post and Telegraph Office, Telephone Exchange, Telephones and Radios.

Year	Post Offices	Composite Post Telegraph offices	Telephone Exchange centres in existence	Telephone	Radio
1966	674	-	24	3,291	15,563
1969	683	-	28	5,169	25,583
1971	694	-	-	6,445	32,845
1973	703	195	29	6,445	52,443
1976	707	377	-	10,308	54,424
1980	742	372	-	12,480	1,10,667
1984	773	426	109	17,241	63,495
1989	771	463	160	30,263	*Radio License renewal rule was abolished
1990	772	496	164	33,466	
1992	779	498	170	43,782	
1996	788	532	191	85,268	-
1998*	473	337	123	85,901	-
2001	468	357	125	1,48,403	-
2003	468	340	144	1,75,918	-
2005	440	340	147	1,78,716	-

* In 1997, the district was bifurcated.

between Hunsur and Kakanakote for a distance of 58 kms. was started. In 1940, telephone services made its appearance in Mangalore town. In 1960, when Karnataka circle was started in the State, there was a common administrative circle for post and telecommunications. Due to the increased popularity of telephone facility, at the end of March 1971, 33 telephone exchanges provided services to 7350 persons and 4200 telephones were working in Mangalore city. Apart from this, there were 139 local calls and booths 42 trunk call centres in the district. In September 1974, the Karnataka Post and Telegraph Circle was divided and a separate postal circle for posts, and a separate telecommunication circle for telephones was formed. As a result, remarkable progress was achieved in telecommunication services.

By 1977, there were 68 telephone exchanges in the district, and 11,577 telephones were in service. By 1983, the number of telephones rose to 17,909. Later at the end of March 1992, there were 171 telephone exchanges in the district, and 43,782 telephones were in service. At the end of March 1992, there were 248 telex units in the district. By 1996, there were 191 telephone exchanges and 85,268 telephones in the district. After the bifurcation of district in 1997, and subsequently at the end of 2001, the district had 125 telephone exchange centres and 1,48,364 telephones in service. At the end of 2004, 125 telephone exchanges, provided 1,74,790 telephone services in the district. At the end of March 2005, there were 1,78,716 telephones in the district and its talukwise distribution is: Mangalore - 1,01,582, Bantwal - 25,001, Belthangadi - 13,662, Puttur - 24,536 and Sulya - 13,935.

With the introduction of S.T.D. and I.S.T.D. Public services in 1980, Inter State and International communication became easily available to the public. With the advancement of technology, now the telephone services in the district is available at local call rates and telephone services are easily available even in rural areas. In order to reach rural people, the Telecom department is giving special concessions in deposit amounts, telephone hire charges, tax rate and free calls to rural customers.

Telex - Fax, E (Electronics) Mail service, available in the district have made simple the process of sending information and messages. Innovations in Computer Technology and Information Technology through internet services, Website hosting and such other services have made Mass communication media very rich and useful. The computerized Deputy Commissioner's office has direct link with the Chief Minister's office. At the taluk level, computerization process in the taluk offices is under progress. Computer training centres are coming up in taluk and hobli centres . On par with the Telephone Department, private companies like B.P.L., Vodafone, Airtel, Spice, Tata Indicom, Aircell, Reliance etc are also providing telephone services more actively. This clearly indicates the healthy and competitive development in improving telecommunication services in the country.

Bharath Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL)

There is remarkable change in telephone services due to the liberalization and privatization policy adopted by Indian Telecom Industry since 1992. Airtel, Hutch, Samsung, Nokia, Tata Indicom, Reliance and other private companies are providing telephone services. In the

beginning the Indian Telecom Industry was known as Videsh Sanchar Nigama Ltd. (1995) (VSNL), and later renamed as Bharathiya Sanchara Nigama Ltd., (BSNL) is providing good services to the customers through healthy competition. Due to the upcoming of various private telephone companies the telephone instruments, rates and service facilities of local, National and International calls have improved to a great extent. The role played by National Telephone Policy (NTP) 1994 and 1999 is remarkable. Cell phone (Mobile) and internet services are available to the customers. Instead of cable telephones, the use of wireless telephones or radio system telephones with one or more points has become more simple and effective with the installation of Optical Fibre cable connectivity on Highways (Railway line) and by the side of gas pipe lines inter town communication has become more simple. That too with the installation of Ultra Deep Wave Multi Flexing technique, the rates are coming down and it is expected to further come down during the coming years. As per the National Telephone Policy of 1999, railways, electricity and gas companies can lease or sold to telephone companies by forming Optical Fibre Cable connections. Gas Authority of India (GAIL) is involved in this venture and is a powerful competitor to Bharath Sanchar Nigam Ltd. The demand for landline is declining and the demand for mobile phones is gaining importance. The advent of BSNL Mobile cell phones (2002) has successfully reduced the demand for expensive private mobile phones remarkable.

Mobile phones have multiple features like Videogames, Camera, Television, SMS, Mail services and they may also be converted into Television and Computers in the near future. BSNL which is providing communication facility all over the country including towns and villages coming under National Highways and prominent railway routes. There is a great demand for pre-paid Excel and post-paid BSNL Mobile phones in the market.

In India, the authority of Telephones Department which was providing Internet services through the BSNL since 1995 was abolished in 1998. As a result, many private companies are providing internet services to the customers. Inspite of a tough competition from private companies, BSNL is trying to provide internet services to the customers at lesser rates. The Telephones Department has a separate Corporation known as Mahanagara Palike Telephone Nigama Limited (MTNL) to manage the telephone systems of Mumbai and Delhi cities and the

telephone systems of other cities of the country are under the control of B.S.N.L. The BSNL has also started providing Answering Machine Services (AMS) to landlines through which the customers are able to get call messages.

All India Radio

Radios, introduced in the fourth decade of 20th century (1940), has played an important role in the daily life of common man. Subsequently, even though it regressed with the advent of Televisions in 1980, it is gaining importance with its variety of programmes and F.M. services. Prior to the starting of All India Radio station in Mangalore on 14th November 1976, the Dakshina Kannada district received programmes broadcasted from Bangalore and Dharwad. All India Radio stations. After 1976, a studio in Mangalore and a broadcast station in Brahmavara were started. By 1967, there were 17,832 Radio sets. It rose to 34,417 radio sets with licence in 1972 in the district. This regularly increased and by 1978, it rose to 62,104 and to 1,10,667 in 1980. In 1982, it declined to 55,922, but increased to 63,495 in 1983. Afterwards there is no proper information available. This was mainly due to the abolition of radio licence renewal rules followed earlier by Government of India. In spite of this, walkman like small radios and even mobiles are providing F.M. services effectively.

Doordarshan (Television)

Though the television which gained much popularity was introduced in India as early as 1959, it entered Karnataka only in 1977. Later when the Doordarshan Kendra was started in 1981 at Bangalore, the district also got T.V. facility. In the beginning (1982), only nine Televisions were registered in the district. This rose to 26 in 1983. Meanwhile transmitters of 100 wats capacity were established during 1984, in 10 different cities of the State including the Mangalore city (21-07-1984). In Udupi, 100 watt capacity transmitter station was established on 29-10-1989. As per the Government of India scheme and on local request, all Doordarshan sub stations were linked to Bangalore Doordrshan Kendra, as a result, programmes of Bangalore Doordarshan simultaneously reached the people throughout the State. At that time Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra broadcasted programmes between 5.30 to 8.30 in the evening.

Apart from this, programmes in Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Malayalam, Urdu, Kodava, Konkani and other Indian languages were also broadcasted. Later, in October 1993, Bangalore Kendra started the

Second channel. With this, Doordarshan gaining much popularity by providing services to about 3.8 lakhs of people in urban areas and 6.2 lakh people in rural areas, and grew to be a powerful media.

The Prasara Bharathi Nigam of Government of India recently introduced D.T.H. (Direct to Home) services and as a result by adjusting 45-60 cm. diametre small antenna and one set top box to their Television, the users can see more than 40 national and international programmes along with listening the All India Radio programmes. There is a move to raise the capacity of Mangalore Doordarshan Kendra to 10 K.watts and for this to highten the tower to 150 metres, a proposal has been submitted to Civil Aviation Department. The capacity of Doordarshan relay station near Bantwal has been raised from 100 watts to 500 watts. As a result it is estimated that Doordarshan services has reached on an average 92% of population in the district.

Tourism

From tourism point of view, after Kashmir, Karnataka occupies the next place and with this background, Karnataka has been described as the tourists paradise. To get such an appreciation the role of Coastal belt is also remarkable. The Coastal district has Ullala, Sasihitlu, Panambur and Tanneerbhavi beaches, and the ever green Western ghats suitable for trekking. The water falls of Kumaradhara, Kukkanje, Bandaje, Didupe and Devaragudi formed by the rivers flowing throughout the year, beautiful places of natural attraction viz., Kemmaru lake, Bendertheertha and Pilakula Nisargadhama; places of pilgrimage such as Dharmasthala, Kukke Subrhamanya, Someswara, Kadri, Moodabidri, Venur, Ullala; historic places like Sultan batheri, Ballalarayadurga, Jamalabad, Bellare; old Mangalore port and New Mangalore (Panambur) of international trade importance; Mangalore, Suratkal and other places of educational, industrial and commercial importance have contributed in attracting tourists to the district like a magnet. To attract visitors to the tourist places of the district, tourist information, route directory, facility of good roads, hotels for the food and accommodations is already available to the tourists. In this regard, the Tourism Department is active in the district. There is a branch office of Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation in Mangalore. Still there is sufficient scope for the development of tourism in the district.

Guest Houses

From times immemorial mantapas, temples, mathas, choultries and other places have provided boarding and lodging facilities to travellers

and pilgrims. The rulers, generals, rich merchants, philanthropists and donors have constructed resting mantapas, *Aravattige*, *Dharmachattras* in early times and this practice continued even in the district. After the fall of Tipu, and the transfer of the district to the British, Inspection Bungalows, Travellers Bungalows, and Circuit Houses were constructed and maintained by the Government. These rest houses were called the 'Dak Bungalows', as they were also used for changing the horses and bullocks of Tappal carts, apart from being used as rest houses. These rest houses were supervised by the local postal officers and they had the power for advance reservation and allotment. In the beginning the maintenance of travellers bungalows rested with the District Boards. Later it was shifted to the Taluk Boards. By 1893, the district had 28 travellers' bungalows controlled by Mangalore Municipality and Taluk Boards. Among these there were five in Mangalore taluk (Mangalore Travellers' Bungalow was under the control of Municipality), Uppinangadi (7), Udupi (7), Kasargod (7) and Kundapura (2) taluks. Out of these, 11 were furnished, six partially furnished and the remaining 10 had no furnitures. There were no serving of food. The public had provisions to stay in them and there was no special priority for Government officials. Generally, one rupee was charged for a single person and 1 ½ rupees for a couple. But in Mulki, Charmadi and other places the charges were half this rate and in Hiriyaadka, Travellers Bungalow, charges were 4 and 6 annas respectively. In Mangalore taluk, Mangalore, Pharangipete, Gurupur, Bantwal, Punjalkatta, Mulki, Prantha and Suratkal; in Uppinangadi taluk, Belthangadi, Charmadi, Puttur, Sampaje, Shiradi, Sulya, and Uppinangadi, and the guest houses in Pane Mangalore, charges were Re. one and Rs.1 ½ respectively. Apart from this in Mangalore town, there were municipal choultries for the public and *Dharmachattras* for Bhairagis at Bajpe, Guruvayanakere, Punjalakatta, Mulki, Prantha and Suratkal, Uppinangadi in Uppinangadi taluk, Bailahalli, Charmadi, Kasaba Kukke, Yermekaya and Kabaka choultries were reserved for Hindu travellers. Among these choultries, some were of private nature and some were managed out of local funds. Moodabidri choultry of Prantha, Polyada Choultry of Kabaka, Subrhamanya temple choultry of Kasabakukke, Dharmasthala Manjunatha temple choultry of Mallaramadi, Neriyaada Devakamma Hebbarathi house choultry (Mularnidagal), Ujre Naraina Padavatanayya house choultry, Kothgere Bhageerathi Ammas Choultry of Pane Mangalore, Thimmayya Bhat choultry and Vittala Arasu choultry of Vittala etc., were some private owned choultries of the district. In the later decades many new Travellers

Bungalows were constructed. As a result by 1926, there were in the district different categories of resting places belonging to District Board (117), Taluk Boards (9), Forest Department (9), Grama Panchayath (1) and Municipality (1) with a total of 137 Travellers Bungalows, and by 1934, the number of rest houses in the district declined to 120. Out of these there were Travellers Bungalows under the control of District Board (108), Forest Department (9), Grama Panchayath (1), Municipality (1) and Public Works Department (1). Later due to the changes, by 1972, the district had – two first grade circuit houses, one main and two sub-main Inspection bungalows and nine second grade Inspection bungalows and five Travellers Bungalows. Subsequently, the district had sufficient development and there are well furnished circuit houses in Kadri hills at Manglore, Travellers Bungalows at Malligeri and other places including Taluk centres. At the end of March 2002, the district headquarters of Mangalore city had two, Moodabidri, Malpe, Bantwal, Puttur, Sulya, Belthangadi (two each) and Vittala had travellers bungalows. Moreover Dharmasthala, Kukke Subrhamanya, Kadri, and other religious places have Guest houses maintained by the respective temples. There are also private lodges in considerable number in the district.

CHAPTER 8

ECONOMIC TRENDS

The overall progress of a region is dependent upon its economic development. The economic trends based on the vicissitudes found in natural resources of the respective region, human resource, agriculture, industry, banking, commerce, trade, transport and communication, savings, capital investment, urbanization, employment, labour (wages), per capita income in essential commodities, standard of living, prices several such fields shall guide in economic progress of the respective region. The elements such as basic infrastructure, technology etc, that facilitate proper utilization of natural and economic resources are important elements in deciding the direction of the economic trends and assist in achieving economic development. An effort has been made here to portray the role played by these economic trends and their impact in the overall development of Dakshina Kannada district that could open the roadmap of social change and development of the district.

Being primarily an agricultural district from a very long time, this district has a wealthy forest area too. The total geographical area of the district is 4,560 sq.km. and is 2.38% of the state's total area and is in the 23rd place. Majority of people here live in villages. According to 2001 census the total population of the district was 18,97,730 (3.59% of state's population), out of which 11,68,428 persons (61.57) lived in

villages while 7,29,302 persons (38.43%) lived in urban areas. The literacy rate of the district was 83.4% (state's 66.6%). 89.7% (76.1%) men and 77.2% (56%) women were literates. From facts and figures it is seen that there were 44.3% (36.6%) main workers, 5.5% (7.9%) marginal workers and 50.1% (55.5%) were non-workers. Out of total workers 5.2% (29.2%) were agriculturists, 4.5% (26.5%) were agricultural labourers, 21.2% (4.1%) household industry workers and 69.1% (40.2%) other workers (the figures in brackets indicate the overall state's position). The district has minerals like gold, iron ore, kyanite, korandum, garnet (costly red coloured stone), bauxite, clay, lime shell, building materials and are helpful in the economic development of the district.

By the end of March 2005 there were 19 major and medium industries such as Mangalore Refinery and Petro Chemicals Limited (M.R.P.L.), Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (M.C.F.), Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (K.I.O.C.L.), Kudremukh Iron Ore and Steel Company Limited (K.I.S.C.L.), Central Arcanut and Coco Marketing and Processing Co-operative Limited (Kampco), B.A.S.F. India (Ltd.), Hindustan Liver Limited, Ruchi Soya Industries (Ltd.), Elf Gas India (Ltd.), Canara Wood and Plywood Industries (Ltd.), Canara Workshops Limited, Lamina Suspension Products (Ltd.), Altra Tech Cements (Ltd.), etc.,. The co-operative sector company, Oil and Natural Gas Commission (O.N.G.C) and making a massive investment of Rs.45,000 crores for establishing Integrated Oil Refinery Plant, Petro-Chemical Complex, L.N.G. and power facilities in the Mangalore Special Economic Zone (S.E.Z.). O.N.G.C. has approved for an investment of Rs.16,000 crores for its perfumed complex in the Mangalore Special Economic Zone. This complex will have Naptha, L.N.G. and other petro-chemical processing facilities and has prepared the plan to establish an integrated refinery plant at an estimated cost of Rs.30,000 crores. During the same period there were 15,220 small scale units and Rs.34,129 lakhs had been invested. These units have provided employment for 1,16,069 persons. These industries have been helpful for the economic development of the district. Further, in addition to declaring certain selected areas as industrial areas, the government, with a view to providing basic infrastructure, encouragement and concessions, has brought out the new industrial policy (2001-2006).

As per the new industrial policy, in order to give region-wise encouragement and concessions for new investments made in the industry after 01-04-2001, the industrial areas in the state have been divided into four zones. The industrial areas coming under 'A' Zone

are considered as developed areas and hence the very small industries coming in this zone do not get any grants. But, none of the areas in the district come under this category. The industrial areas coming under Zone-B are considered as developing areas. Excluding Mangalore Export Promotion Industrial Park (Ganjimath), all other industrial areas in the district come under this category. All industries including major and medium industries coming under this zone will get exemption from entry tax for a period of three years. While the small and tiny industries coming under this zone are exempted from 100% stamp duty, the major and medium scale industries are getting 50% stamp duty exemption. The industrial areas coming under Zone-C category are considered as industrially backward areas. However, none of the industrial areas in the district come under this category. The Mangalore Export Promotion Industrial Park (Ganjimath) is the only area in the district that comes under Zone-D. The small and tiny industries in this zone will get 25% (subject to maximum investment of Rs.12.5 lakhs) of their fixed assets as capital investment grants, all industries including major and medium industries will get entry tax exemption, 10% stamp duty exemption and concessional registration fee at the rate of Re.1 per Rs.1000.

The district is in the forefront with respect to development in the field of banking, commerce and business. By the end of March 2004 there were 38 commercial Banks in the district with 339 branches. Out of these 132 branches were in rural areas, 63 in semi-urban areas, remaining 144 were functioning in the Mangalore port city. During the said period the banks had collected deposits worth Rs.5843.94 crores and had advanced Rs.2802.45 crores thereby helping for the economic development of the district. Out of the banks that were nationalized in the country on 19th July 1969 in two stages four banks belonged to this district (Canara, Vijaya Bank, Syndicate and Corporation Bank). The milk producers' co-operatives in the district have given new strength to the rural economy. The traditional centers such as shandies, farmer's shandies and Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees (A.P.M.C.) have been helpful in getting good prices for the farmers. The transport and communication facilities in the district are best in the state. There is a 155 km long broad-gauge railway line in the district and has 19 railway stations. Further, Mangalore has a national aerodrome and is developing to international standards. There are daily services to Bangalore and Mumbai. There is a total of 1510.83 km roads in the district and out of this are 174.20 km are national highways, 342.57 km state highways,

930.17 km main district roads, 14.90 km irrigation department roads, 48.99 km forest roads and these have been helpful in the development of the district.

The normal rainfall in the district is 4031 mm. and the actual rainfall was 3485.8 mm. This varies from taluk to taluk. The rainfall in Bantval was 3581.6 mm. while in Belthangadi it was 4007.8 mm., in Mangalore it was 3267.6 mm., in Puttur it was 3184.8 mm., and in Sulya it was 3387.6 mm. The monsoon crops in the district are grown with the help of monsoon rains and the khariff crops are grown with the help of irrigation. The net irrigated areas in the district are as follows: 44,504 hectares are irrigated with the help of wells, 8,966 hectares with tube-wells, 2,445 hectares with the help of lift irrigation and 17,163 hectares are irrigated with the help of other sources. The main crops in the district are arecanut, cashew, coconut, banana, cocoa, rubber and sugarcane and are helping in the economic development of the district. As per 1901 census there were two towns in the district. This number increased to 11 during 1961, the ratio of rural and urban population was 82:18. In 1971 the number of towns increased to 15 and the population ratio increased to 79.75:20.25. However, by 1991 the number of towns rose to 27 and to 21 towns by 2001 (divided district).

An important development is that the secondary sector (industries) and the tertiary sector (services) are contributing equally along with the primary sector (agriculture) for increasing the district income. In 1960-61 (undivided) while the contribution of primary sector for the district income was Rs.3571 lakhs, the secondary sector contributed Rs.801 lakhs and the tertiary sector contributed Rs.1,162 lakhs. It is seen that this increased to Rs.1,24,570 lakhs, Rs.2,51,785 lakhs and Rs.2,33,275 lakhs respectively during 1997-98. In 2002-03 (divided), this increased to Rs.96,913 lakhs, Rs.3,18,197 lakhs and 1,62,702 lakhs respectively and it is significant to note that the importance of agriculture decreased and that of industries and services increased. Similarly, the per capita income that was Rs.356 in 1960-61 increased to Rs.20,167 in 1997-98 and to Rs.33,191 in 2002-03 and this indicates the development of the district as well as the living standards of the people.

For improving the standard life of the people social welfare programmes such as Poverty Alleviation, Draught Relief Programme, Minimum Needs Programme, Swarna Jayanthi Swarojgar Yojana, Jawahar Grama Samruddi Yojana, Akshara Dasoha Yojana, Sthree Shakti Yojana, Ashraya Yojana, Jivavime, Bhagyajyothi etc., have been undertaken.

During the period of 1992-2000 (divided) 310 (3.93%) gazetted officers and 145 (4.05%) non-gazetted officers were appointed from the district. Similarly, out of the 617 A and B group officers, 192 (3.58%) A group officers and 425 (3.20%) B group officers were working. In the secretariat, nine (4.09%) officers and three (3.75%) head of department were working. One (1.92%) KAS (selection grade), nine (2.34%) KAS (senior and junior grade) and seven (3.65) KAS (B group) were from the district and is a symbol of district's importance.

URBANISATION

While 34% of state's population is living in town/city areas, it is seen that 38.43% of the population of the district are living in town/city areas. The main reason for the increase in population of the cities compared to that of villages over the years is that the towns are offering better socio-economic opportunities. It is significant to note that there is socio-economic development along with the development of cities. It can be observed that this factor is being mentioned in the studies and reports of agencies such as World Bank and Asian Development Bank. The contribution made by the city areas for the economic development of the country is bigger than their size and number. There is a close relationship between urbanization and economic development. With the existence of efficient infrastructure such as transport and communication, electricity, water supply, housing, healthcare, education and hospitals, they not only attract capital investment but also talent and make the socio-economic development continuous. Industries and economic services become denser where they are started. Similarly social and scientific talent also flows in the same direction. Such consolidation of facilities and related economic activities by themselves keep providing support for further development. Seen in this background Dakshina Kannada district is in the second place with respect to urbanization, Bangalore district being in the first place. Any place to earn the status of town/city they should be town panchayat, municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified areas. Or they should possess the following three factors: 1) there should be a minimum population of 5000. 2) 75% of men should be engaged in non-agricultural sector and 3) the population density per square kilometer should be 400. Places possessing these factors can be called as town areas.

In 1901, Dakshina Kannada district had only two towns (Mangalore and Udupi) with a population of 52,149. In 1910 there were five towns with a population of 74,589, in 1921 six towns with a population of

89,420, during 1931, 1941 and 1951, there were seven towns and the population was respectively 1,15,553, 1,39,315 and 2,00,172. In 1961 there were 11 towns and the population was 2,80,359, in 1971 there were 15 towns and the population was 3,93,178, in 1981 there were 22 towns and the population was 5,81,613, In 1991 there were 27 towns and the population was 7,62,594.

From 1901 to 1941 there were no towns belonging to Class-I in the district. From 1901 to 1921 Mangalore was in Class-III. Mangalore was promoted to Class-II during 1921 and till continued to be so upto 1941. In 1951 Mangalore rose to Class-I and continues to hold this position. From 1941 to 1991 there were no towns that belonged to Class-II. In 1991 two towns (population 1,34,019) were in Class-II. There was one town in Class-III in 1951 and 1961, two town in 1971, seven in 1981 and five in 1991 were in this Class. There were no towns in Class-IV during 1901. There was one town from 1911 to 1921. But four in 1951, six in 1961, eight towns from 1971 to 1981 and ten in 1991 belonged to this class. In class-V, one town each in 1901 and 1911, three in 1921, four in 1931, five in 1941. But one town in 1951, three in 1961, four in 1971, six in 1981 and eight in 1991 belongs to this class. 3. In class-VI, there was no towns in 1901, two in 1911, each one town from 1921 and 1931, there was no towns from 1941 to 1981, but one town in 1991 belonged to this class. In 1991 there were 27 towns in total in the district. But, in the divided district, as per 2001 census it is significant to note that out of the 18,97,730 total population, 7,29,302 (38.43%) persons were living in urban areas. The per capita income of the people in the corporation area was Rs.1024.43 while the per capita expenditure was Rs.1024.13. Compared to rural areas the urban areas with their facilities for basic infrastructure, education, entertainment, employment etc., have been successful in improving the social and economic value of people. But, after the district was divided in 1997-98, and as per 2001 census, there were 20 towns and a population of 7,29,302 are living in urban areas. It is significant to note that there are 41 villages with a population between 5000 to 9,999 and three villages with a population between 10,000 to 19,999. The names of towns/cities in 2001, their population and the number of workers in towns are given in Tables 8.1 and 8.2.

DISTRICT INCOME

District Income commonly termed as District Net Internal Product is an important indicator that measures the quality of the district's

**Table 8.1: The details of population growth rates in the towns of the district
(divided district) from 1901 to 2001**

Station	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Mulki (T.P)	-	5360	5419	5504	6284	9798	10235	11525	12098	14100	16389
Mudbidri (T.M.C.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5838	13575	15868	25713
Bajpe (C.T)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8033
Thokur (C.M.C.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6167
Mangalore Municipal Corporation + O G	44108	48412	53877	66756	81069	117083	176003	223335	332076	426341	416262
Mudushedde (C.T)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7417
Mulur (C.T)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5776	5056
Adyar (C.T)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6501
Kannur (C.T)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6220	7233
Bajjala (C.T)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8145	9956
Ullala (TP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	13086	19322	25508	31181	49895
Munnur (C.T)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8036
Kotekara (C.T)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7289	9719	14324
Pudu (C.T)	-	-	-	7822	9563	11197	12498	17483	20103	10241	12429
Thumbe (C.T)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5561
Bantval (TP)	-	4985	4642	4511	5807	11678	-	-	31378	34313	36830
Beltangadi (TP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7305
Puttur (T.M.C.)	-	-	-	7822	9563	11197	12498	17483	20103	25800	48070
Sulya (TP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18028
Someshwar (C.T)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5750	8213	11031	15302	20097

Classification of Towns on the basis population

Position before 1991			Position as on 2001		
Class		Population		Class	Population
Class-I	1,00,000 and more		Class-I	a) M. 7	50,00,000 and above
				b) M. 6	20,00,000 to 49,99,999
				c) M. 5	10,00,000 to 19,99,999
				d) M. 4	5,00,000 to 9,99,999
				e) M. 3	3,00,000 to 4,99,999
				f) M. 2	2,00,000 to 2,99,999
				g) M. 1	1,00,000 to 1,99,999
Class-II		50,000 - 99,999	Class-II		50,000 to 99,999
Class-III		20,000 - 49,999	Class-III		20,000 to 49,999
Class-IV		10,000 - 19,999	Class-IV		10,000 to 19,999
Class-V		5,000 - 9,999	Class-V		5,000 to 9,999
Class-VI		Less than 5,000	Class-VI		Less than 5,000

Table 8.2 : No. of Urban Workers engaged in Dakshina Kannada District (As per 1991 Census)

Sl. No.	Towns	Classification of Main Workers										Non-workers
		Total workers	Main workers	Cultivators	Agril. labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers	Marginal workers	Cultivators	Agril. labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	Mangalore (U.A)	229979	216819	2156	1119	40600	172944	13160	151	373	2981	9655
A)	Mangalore (M. Corp. + O.G.)	175728	165229	1496	658	24104	138971	10499	66	245	2303	7885
i)	Mangalore (Corp.)	167184	157230	965	411	22367	133487	9954	43	189	2165	7557
ii)	Neermarga (O.G)	2724	2418	139	76	557	1626	308	20	34	74	178
iii)	Kudupu (O.G)	1290	1242	18	17	240	967	48	-	04	05	39
iv)	Chelluru (O.G)	1497	1477	140	96	488	753	20	01	06	04	09
v)	Kuthethur (O.G)	1249	1187	182	53	234	718	62	01	11	04	46
vi)	Bala (O.G)	1517	1435	03	05	159	1268	82	01	01	47	33
vii)	Padushedde (O.G)	267	240	49	-	39	152	27	-	-	04	23
a)	Thokuru (C.T)	2545	2419	40	10	640	1729	126	19	06	21	80
b)	Mudushedde (C.T)	3986	3837	77	160	1357	2243	149	03	11	34	101
c)	Kannur (C.T)	3069	2916	36	30	944	1906	153	01	13	27	112
d)	Bejala (C.T)	4914	4543	72	27	1718	2726	371	26	31	114	200
e)	Ulial (T.P)	20933	20221	106	61	6005	14049	712	08	03	236	465
f)	Munnur (C.T)	3749	3610	100	47	1292	2171	139	15	34	55	35
g)	Someshwar (C.T)	8890	8545	103	37	2656	5749	345	04	02	43	296
h)	Kotekara (C.T)	6165	5499	126	89	1884	3400	666	09	28	148	481
2.	Mulki (T.P)	6663	6124	318	94	1204	4508	539	06	51	149	333
3.	Mudabidri (T.M.C)	11611	11197	630	406	2985	7176	414	29	71	65	249
4.	Bejupe (C.T)	3245	3084	142	81	846	2015	161	05	19	41	96
5.	Mullur (C.T)	2461	2299	99	55	687	1458	162	08	22	24	108
6.	Addayar (C.T)	3155	3006	99	88	1091	1728	149	04	10	37	98
7.	Pudu (C.T)	6271	5714	153	109	12	5440	557	09	20	-	528
8.	Thumbe (C.T)	2923	2772	68	47	05	2652	151	05	06	-	140
9.	Bantval (T.P)	17018	16319	642	425	5147	10105	699	25	63	260	351
10.	Belangadi (T.P)	3288	2779	124	68	543	2044	509	22	49	254	184
11.	Puttur (T.M.C)	20688	19527	151	86	4118	15172	1161	15	22	483	641
12.	Sulya (T.P)	6866	5931	06	16	348	5561	935	-	04	172	759

economic development. It is possible to know the production of goods and services in the district during the respective years. The current prices, district's net internal product estimates will reflect the value of production at running prices. Constant prices remove the effect of differences of the estimated prices and help in reflecting the real economic development. The net district income was highest in Bangalore District followed by Belgaum, Mysore and Dakshina Kannada districts both at current and constant (1993-94) Prices. The per capita net internal product is a measure of district's economic development and is also helpful in measuring regional imbalances. The per capita income was highest in Bangalore followed by Kodagu and Bangalore Rural districts.

The district income is the value of goods and services produced by utilizing the natural resources, capital investment and manpower of the district. Agriculture including animal husbandry, forestry and logging, fishing, mining and quarrying fall under primary sector; manufacturing (registered and unregistered), construction, electricity, gas and water supply fall under secondary sector; and railway, transport by other means, storage, communication, trade, hotels and restaurants, banking and insurance, real estate, ownership of dwelling and business services, public administration, other services fall under tertiary sector or services sector. Their productivity can be known from their incomes.

The contribution of primary sector for the district income during 1960-61 was only Rs.3,571 lakhs. It increased to Rs.8,125 lakhs during 1971, to Rs.16,190 lakhs during 1980-81, to Rs.46,199 lakhs during 1990-91, and to Rs.1,24,570 during 1997-98. But, after the district was divided during 1997-98 the income from this sector was Rs.85,410 lakhs during 1998-99 and increased to Rs.90,282 lakhs during 1999-2000. Though the contribution of primary sector in 2000-01 and 2001-02 reduced to Rs.84,160 lakhs and Rs.74,546 lakhs respectively, it is significant to note that it again increased to Rs.96,913 lakhs in 2002-03. The secondary sector had contributed Rs.801 lakhs to district income in 1971. This has increased to Rs.1,62,702 lakhs in 2002-03. The tertiary's or the services sector's contribution was Rs.1,162 lakhs in 1960-61 and this increased to Rs.3,83,197 lakhs and this indicates the importance of this sector. The contribution of different sectors to district income at current prices are as follows: While agriculture contributed Rs.3,276 lakhs, 167 lakhs came from forestry and Rs.128 lakhs from fisheries, the contributions during 2002-03 were respectively Rs.73,128 lakhs, Rs.6,870 lakhs and Rs.16,697 lakhs. Rs.218 lakhs came from mining and quarrying. Similarly the contribution of secondary sector

during 1960-61 for the district income was Rs.628 lakhs from manufacturing (registered and unregistered), Rs.160 lakhs from construction and only Rs.13 lakhs came from electricity, gas and water supply. The contribution from this sector during 2002-03 was respectively Rs.1,25,935 lakhs, Rs.32,817 lakhs and Rs.3,950 lakhs. The income of the district (at 1993-94 constant) during 2001-02 was Rs.3,53,643 lakhs and stood at third place in the state. The details of district's net income (at current prices) from 1960-61 to 2002-03 from sector composite and from 1998-99 to 2002-03 at constant prices are given in Table 8.3 (see page 443) and 8.4.

Table 8.4: Sectoral comparison of Net District Income at constant (1993-94) prices (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	District income from different sources	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1)	Agriculture including Animal Husbandry	47384	47852	57985	54117	56644
2)	Forestry and logging	3462	3968	4237	4774	3920
3)	Fishing	3398	5195	5433	3751	9863
4)	Mining and Quarrying	243	37	14	100	163
	Primary sector Total	54487	57052	67669	62742	70590
5)	Manufacturing (registered & unregistered)	164223	155604	52645	50607	81525
6)	Construction	15462	18105	21576	21654	22483
7)	Electricity, gas and water supply	2043	1715	1825	2300	2089
	Secondary sector Total	181728	175424	76046	74561	106097
8)	Railways	427	520	713	643	1554
9)	Transport by Other means	9279	15041	13701	17365	18894
10)	Storage	36	39	37	41	48
11)	Communication	11740	12111	13216	22021	27899
12)	Trade, hotels and restaurants	68287	94530	65115	86955	78923
13)	Banking and Insurance	25967	30142	29472	31028	46745
14)	Real estate, ownerships of dwellings and business services	12262	13803	15254	16952	18856
15)	Public Administration	6500	7516	7065	6255	6148
16)	Other Services	21890	25647	30461	35081	38114
	Tertiary sector Total	156388	199349	175034	216341	237181
17)	Net District Income	392603	431825	318749	353644	413868
18)	District place in district income (No.)	3	2	4	3	3
19)	Per capita Income (in Rs.)	21144	23174	16897	18448	21370
20)	District place in Per capita Income (No.)	1	1	3	2	2

Source: Department of Economics and statistics, Bangalore.

Table 8.3 : Sectoral Composition of Net District Income at current prices

District Income from different sources	Year										
	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1997-97	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	
1) Agriculture including Animal husbandry	3276	7599	14188	39906	98493	72450	74753	67453	59794	73128	
2) Forestry and logging	167	341	628	3484	7593	5262	6192	6456	7643	6870	
3) Fishing	128	184	1306	2720	18436	7362	9283	10235	6972	16697	
4) Mining and Quarrying	-	01	68	89	48	336	54	16	137	218	
Primary Sector Total	3571	8125	16190	46199	124570	85410	90282	84160	74546	96913	
5) Manufacturing (registered and unregistered)	628	2438	8404	30812	203695	218416	222417	78886	69778	125935	
6) Construction	160	896	1982	7200	25379	21885	26681	30525	29924	32817	
7) Electricity, gas and water supply	13	103	351	3134	4201	3655	3073	3612	4455	3950	
Secondary Sector Total	801	3437	10737	41146	233275	243956	252171	113023	104157	162702	
8) Railways	13	18	36	247	1551	572	664	1059	956	2511	
9) Transport by Other means	85	308	1496	7210	11960	18119	30217	29877	39150	43858	
10) Storage	-	-	03	27	56	43	52	74	74	86	
11) Communication	22	72	348	2188	11275	12604	12029	14845	17981	15815	
12) Trade, hotels and restaurants	589	1544	3776	16530	88288	97250	136990	99648	136427	123803	
13) Banking and Insurance	51	434	2627	13373	56908	34908	40036	43158	46266	74261	
14) Real estate, ownerships of Dwelling and business services	135	326	1808	4884	20710	17680	21525	27437	31214	36552	
15) Public Administration	59	197	790	4015	10307	10420	12462	12165	11935	15752	
16) Other Services	208	628	2185	8949	50730	35365	42643	51667	62028	70559	
Tertiary Sector Total	1162	3517	13069	57423	251785	226961	296618	279930	346031	383197	
17) Net District Income	5534	15079	39996	144768	609630	556327	639071	477113	524734	642812	
18) District place in district income (No.)	3	3	3	3	4	3	2	4	3	3	
19) Per capita Income (in Rs.)	356	786	1701	5350	20167	29962	34296	25291	27373	33191	
20) District place in Per capita Income (No.)	5	4	4	4	4	1	1	3	2	2	

Source: Dept. of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

PER CAPITA INCOME

Per capita income is another measure of quality of economic development of a district. The per capita incomes of different districts have increased correspondingly and continuously. At current prices the per capita income of Dakshina Kannada district during 1960-61 was only Rs.356 and the district was in fifth place in the state. Later, although it increased to Rs.786, it only rose to fourth place. But, the district improved its per capita income position after division in 1997-98. During 1998-99, it earned a per capita income of Rs.29,962 and earned the first place. But, although its per capita income increased to Rs.33,191 during 2002-03 it fell to second place in the state. The per capita income was Rs.18,448 during 2001-02 at 1993-94 constant prices and the district was in second place. For more details see Tables 8.3 and 8.4. By a comparative study of district-wise incomes and per capita incomes the range of development in different districts of the state, inequality and backwardness can be identified, reasons can be found out and it helps in formulating and implementing developmental programmes.

PRICES

Price-levels and a check on the upward trend in the selling prices have always been matters of interest to the consuming public as well as to Governments. The upward trend in the commodity prices in India, noticed as early as 1907, was found to be a serious problem to the Government. The prices of essential commodities have a close bearing on the general economic situation. In this district, the economic situation, in general, is influenced by the price of its most important agricultural commodity, paddy, which is the mainstay of the people. Various factors have tended to influence the price-structure of paddy such as rise in population, abundant production or the reverse, damage to crops due to too heavy downpour of rains and import and export. All these are natural factors which affect the price-structure periodically. The large increase in population has been also responsible for an increase in the prices and this has been the common feature not only in South Kanara but all over the State and the country. The various food policies shaped at the Centre and in the States, the effects of exports and imports, the conflicting interests of the producers and the consumers, the increasing cost of production, hoarding by merchants, the general inflation and such other factors may be said to have their effects on prices. A record of prices prior to 1900 is not readily available and what has been said here relates to the present century. The prices mentioned here correspond to a seer

which was 80 tolas in weight and was measured out as a unit and sold for a rupee. The lowest price reached for rice was 13.8 seers per rupee in 1902-03. In the next year, the average price shot up a little to 11.3 seers. In 1904-05, it declined to 12.5 seers. The average prices of staple foodgrains during the earlier part of this century were cheaper than in the preceding years. They also compared favorably with the averages of 10 years ending 1899-1900 (excluding five years of severe drought) though under rice and paddy (second sort) they still remained at a slightly higher level.

It is to be noticed here that South Kanara was self-sufficient in rice. What the district produced was fully consumed in the district itself. This aspect continued for quite a long period till such time as the introduction of quick-transport facilities. Producers were attracted by better prices elsewhere and transported the rice to other places. This occasioned a quick upward rise. The harvest price for one imperial maund of rice was Rs. 4-1-0 in 1906-07. This price rose to Rs. 5-3-0 in 1908 fell to Rs. 3-12-0 in 1910-11 and again rose to Rs. 4-7-0 in 1911-12. In 1912-13 the price was Rs.4-13-0. With the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, the price remained steady at Rs. 4-10-0 for some time, but reached the highest level in 1918-19 to Rs.6-11-0. Thereafter, till the great depression, the prices did not materially fluctuate. The average stood at Rs.5-8-9 per *maund*. In the years of depression, the price quoted was about Rs. 3-14-0 to Rs. 4-4-0 per *maund*. This trend continued till the beginning of the Second World War September 1939, when conditions in the international sphere had their natural impact on commodity prices in the district. The producers held back their Stocks with the prospect of getting a good future price and the speculators too manipulated the price structure. All these tendencies affected the general level of prices. The Government of the day closely watched these tendencies and remedial actions like control of prices, check on profiteering and the like were taken. As the war prolonged and commodity supplies declined, there was no prospect of pegging down the prices. They showed a steep upward trend; when rationing of rice and sugar was introduced. The Government enforced compulsory levy on producers and rationed the distribution of food articles. Staple commodities like rice sugar, pulses, etc., were not allowed to be handled by the normal trade channels, with the result that there was some check on price trends.

After the end of the Second World War in 1945, it was expected that the prices would fall. Rice prices remained steady because of rigid control. With the abolition of rationing and the removal of controls, it was

expected that would remain steady. But the people were dis-illusioned. The overall shortages and inflation made the prices soar. In 1952-53, rice was selling in the Mangalore area at Rs. 19.83 per maund which was nearly four times that of the 1904-05 average. In Udupi the price of rice quoted was Rs.19. The prices continued to rise in 1954, 1955 and 1956, when the average price of a standard maund of 82.87 pounds of Rice was Rs. 23. It was believed at first that sharp increase might be only a temporary phase, but the prices started, stabilising at this level without any prospect of coming down. The statement given below shows the price-trend of rice since 1953:-

Year	Price per mura of 42 seers (equivalent to 84 lbs.)					
	I variety			II variety		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1953 January to March	24	14	0	23	0	0
1954 January to March	25	6	0	23	8	0
1955 January to March	21	0	0	20	0	0
1956 January to March	19	8	0	17	12	0
1957 January to March	23	4	0	19	8	0
1958 January to March	25					

It was reported that the price of imported rice in South Kanara was slightly higher when compared to prices prevailing in other places. During the monsoon period, the price went up as local stocks of rice were almost exhausted and the district had to depend upon imported rice. By the end of 1959, the percentage of rise in price of rice over that which prevailed in 1954 was more than 10. The raw (hand-pounded) rice (first variety) was sold at Rs. 33 and the second variety at Rs.30 per *mura* 42 local measures equivalent to 84 lbs.

Price Control

The Madras Government (of which South Kanara was a part) had taken steps in the direction of price control. Price Advisory Committees has been set up at various places. In 1942, the provincial Government appointed a whole time commissioner of Civil Supplies to co-ordinate the work relating to prices. During the same year, the Government issued a foodgrains control order; all exports of paddy or rice outside the Presidency, except with a permit, were prohibited. When the food supply situation deteriorated still further, the Government decided on

procurement. The essence of this scheme was that all supplies of foodgrains with the produces should be sold only to Government or their authorized agents. But the prices of foodgrains did not go down even after the introduction of controls on foodgrains in 1952. As the prices continued to be very high, fair price shops were opened to alleviate the hardships of the consuming public. Buffer stocks were created with a view to having a steadying effect on the price. Banks were advised not to lend money on agricultural produce. But these measures did not have adequate effect on the price structure. The prices of essential commodities went on rising. In 1966-67 paddy was sold at Rs.74.85 per quintal. In 1968, the average annual retail price of coarse rice in the district was 0.727 kg. per rupee, while the State average was 0.769 kg. per rupee. During the succeeding two years, the price rose further. In 1969, the coarse rice was sold in the district at 0.841 kg. per rupee and in 1970 at 0.912 kg. per rupee, when the State average prices were 0.802 kg. and 0.886 kg. respectively.

The wholesale price of rice directly affected the retail market and this was soon reflected in the prices of other commodities. Speculative tendencies are being regularly curbed and the authorities are always watchful of the situation but it must be said that the prices have posed anxiety to the consumers, and South Kanara district had shared the rigours of high prices along with other areas. The spiralling prices have long affected the consumers adversely. The crucial issue is that while the growers should get proper returns for their produce, the consumers must be enabled to get their requirements at reasonably fair prices by maintaining a correct balance between the two.

In the old days, cash payments as wages to agricultural labourers were not common. The needs of modern day life made cash payments necessary. The variations in the rates of wages in different parts of the district are determined by different local causes. Broadly speaking, however, the rates are higher in the inland parts, where the population is comparatively sparsely; and the labourers have a tendency either to migrate to the coast or to coffee plantations above the ghats. Some of the labourers get, in addition to the daily wages and the mid-day meal, which is sometimes given and clothes once in a year. Blankets are provided in the neighbourhood of the ghats where the damp and cold weather render a warm covering necessary. On occasions of important festivals, presents of rice, oil and salt are given. Presents are also made on occasions of birth, marriage or funeral. The members of families of agricultural labourers are normally attached to the farms. When their

services are not required, the farmers expect them to go and work elsewhere in places where work can be had, but in some interior parts where outside work is not be had and matters have to pay them even if there is not much for them to do, they usually manage to keep them well employed all the year round. The wholesale and retail prices of essential commodities in Dakshina Kannada district from 1980 to 2003 are given in table 8.5.

WAGES

There has been an enormous increase in the price-levels of consumer articles, especially food grains, but the rise in wages has not been fully commensurate therewith. This has affected the wage-earning and salaried classes and there have been persistent demands by them for corresponding increases in their emoluments. There is a good demand for labour in the district and it may be said that the wages of all categories of labour here are higher when compared to the wages prevailing in the neighbouring districts of the State.

Growing urbanisation, the increase in the number of industrial units and expansion of industries and soaring cost of living have had their impact on the wage structure in the district. The workers in factories, on an average, get wages from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8 per day. Educated and skilled workers earn more when compared to the illiterate and unskilled.

In 1957, a male adult got Rs. 1.50 in agricultural labour, Rs. 1.87 in-fish-curing and Rs.2.07 in other types of labour, while the corresponding wages for females were Rs. 0.86, Rs. 1.21 and Rs. 0.95 respectively. There has been some increase in their wage rates during the decade. But disparity continues in actual practice in many cases between males and females. The wage-rates paid to repatriates from Sri Lanka in the rubber plantations in South Kanara district are higher. Their daily wage rates have been raised from Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 4.10 for men, Rs. 2.25 to Rs. 3.40 for women, Rs. 1.75 to Rs. 2.46 for boys or girls of adolescent age, while children get Rs. 2.05 and these increases were effected in the year 1972.

In respect of beedi manufacture, the wages are paid on the basis of the number of beedies rolled. The average number of beedies rolled by each worker is estimated at 928 per day; the wage-rate paid to them is put at Rs. 4.30 per thousand beedies rolled. It appears that a fast beedi-roller working full eight hours a day can earn Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 per day.

Table 8.5 : Details of wholesale and retail prices of essential commodities in Dakshina Kannada District from 1980, 1990, 1997, 2000 to 2003.

Wholesale price: per quintal
Retail price: per k.g.

Sl. No.	Commodities	1980		1980		1997		2000		2001		2002		2003	
		Whole sale	Retail	Whole sale	Retail	Whole sale	Retail	Whole sale	Retail	Whole sale	Retail	Whole sale	Retail	Whole sale	Retail
1)	Paddy (Medium)	123.00	-	254.00	-	613.00	-	597.00	-	582.00	-	628.00	-	703.00	-
2)	Rice (Good)	236.00	2.66	502.00	5.31	1350.00	14.04	-	-	1592.00	16.88	1772.00	19.40	1743.00	19.46
3)	Rice (Medium)	210.00	2.39	469.00	4.92	1151.00	11.80	-	-	1358.00	14.63	1148.00	12.60	1325.00	14.78
4)	Jowar (White)	105.00	1.40	-	-	775.00	8.75	-	9.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
5)	Urad	286.00	4.82	1143.00	12.94	2581.00	28.35	-	37.83	4063.00	44.88	3258.00	35.90	2594.00	29.00
6)	Horsegram	153.00	1.71	419.00	5.08	881.00	9.69	-	12.43	1125.00	12.84	1015.00	12.04	996.00	12.60
7)	Alasande	292.00	3.35	1044.00	11.71	2183.00	23.83	-	19.58	2817.00	31.19	2790.00	30.07	2401.00	27.27
8)	Dry chillies byadagi	957.00	10.50	2475.00	28.33	5692.00	62.75	-	58.50	6770.00	74.85	5704.00	62.79	5738.00	63.13
9)	Others	-	-	-	-	5267.00	59.00	-	41.50	4179.00	45.67	4533.00	49.83	4192.00	46.00
10)	Onion	103.00	1.20	252.00	3.31	550.00	6.88	-	6.95	535.00	7.42	425.00	6.13	583.00	7.67
11)	Potato	166.00	1.94	278.00	3.68	584.00	7.63	-	6.63	615.00	8.25	692.00	9.25	577.00	7.79
12)	Coconut (per 1000)	1331.00	1.87	3219.00	4.27	6050.00	7.28	-	6.14	3599.00	5.18	4590.00	6.75	6891.00	7.79
13)	Sajje	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
14)	Wheat	220.00	2.67	-	-	1185.00	13.13	-	15.67	1239.00	13.57	1250.00	13.83	1258.00	13.96
15)	Tamarind	606.00	6.02	1005.00	12.75	2896.00	32.23	-	41.17	2394.00	26.42	2550.00	28.63	1908.00	21.75

Note: Coconut price per piece

Source: Source: Dept. of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

The agricultural labourers got wages which did not compare favourably with those of others. The table given below shows the daily average rates of wages paid to workers in the district in the years 1968, 1969 and 1970.

Workers	1968 Rs. Ps	1969 Rs. Ps.	1970 Rs. Ps.
Skilled labour:			
Carpenter	5.82	6.14	6.21
Blacksmith	5.93	6.24	6.08
Mochi	5.20	5.50	5.64
Field Labour			
Men	4.07	3.81	3.83
Women	3.15	2.90	2.89
Children	2.31	2.45	2.80
Other agricultural labour			
Men	2.67	3.98	4.02
Women	2.61	2.18	2.90
Children	1.95	2.47	2.29
Herdsmen			
Men	3.52	3.88	3.91
Women	2.61	2.96	2.91
Children	2.02	2.40	2.31

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

Wages continued to rise but not adequately. Especially the agricultural labourers found it very difficult to make both ends meet and their standar of living was much affected. Therefore it was felt necessary to aaure them of minimum wages. Under the Minimum wages Act, 1948(Central Act XI of 1948), the state Government fixed, in 1959, the minimum rates of wages in respect of several categories of employment in agriculture and revised them in 1968. The Statement given below shows the old and new revised wage-rates of agricultural labourers:-

The monthly minimum rates fixed in 1968 for youths and children employed permanently under Class A are Rs.22.05 with food and clothing and Rs. 44.05 without food and clothing. The corresponding rates under Class B are Rs. 14.70 with food and clothing and Rs. 22.05 without food

Class of Employment	Dry Area*		Irrigated Areas*		Perennial garden areas*	
	1959	1968	1959	1968	1959	1968
Class A -	Rs.P	Rs.P	Rs.P	Rs.P	Rs.P	Rs.P
1. Ploughing						
2. Digging						
3. Harrowing						
4. Sowing	1.25	1.85	1.50	2.20	1.75	2.55
5. Inter-culturing						
6. Irrigating or watering						
7. Uprooting						
Class B -						
1. Manuring						
2. Transplanting						
3. Weeding						
4. Reaping	1.00	1.45	1.12	1.65	1.37	2.00
(a) Harvesting						
(b) Threshing						
(c) Winnowing						
5. Picking in the case of cotton						
Class C -						
1. Cattle, Sheep and Goat grazing	0.50	0.75	0.50	0.75	0.50	0.75

*Rates of wages are inclusive of minimum daily rates

and clothing and under Class C Rs. 7.35 with food and clothing and Rs. 22.05 without food and clothing. Recently, the Government of Mysore has decided to enhance the minimum wages of agricultural labourers. However, the wage-rates paid to labourers in the district are not lower than those fixed by the Government. In the busy seasons, they get even more.

The *beedi* industry is one of the most important cottage-type industries in the district. Daily, on an average, about three crores of

beedies are rolled in the district. The Planning Forum of Sri Bhuvanendra College, Karkal, conducted a survey; in October 1967, of the economic conditions of the *beedi* workers in Karkal town. It was found that the wage rate prevailing in the town varied from Rs.2.50 to Rs.3.00 per thousand *beedies* rolled. The earning of a beedi-worker depended upon the number of *beedies* rolled. The total weekly earnings of 156 selected beedi workers were as follows:-

Size-group of income	No. of persons		Total
	Male	Female	
Less than Rs.5	2	1	3
Rs.5 to Rs.10	19	15	34
Rs.10 to Rs.15	16	31	47
Rs.15 to Rs.20	18	14	32
Rs.20 to Rs.25	11	11	22
Above Rs.25	5	13	18
Total	71	85	156

The weekly earnings of 18 workers was more than Rs. 25 per week, while that of 37 workers was less than Rs. 10, the average weekly income per worker being put at Rs. 15.40. In many cases, income from the beedi work was only a supplement to that of some other work. Beedi-rolling has been one of the important sources of income to thousands of people, especially women, who might not have been fully employed otherwise. It may be said that the relatively high wages obtained in the beedi industry have intended to increase the wages in other industries.

In a dissertation prepared under the auspices of the Institute of Social Work, Roshni Nilaya, Mangalore, and submitted to the University of Mysore, an attempt was made to study the socio-economic condition of some factory workers in the district in 1972. According to this study, the wage rate of workers interviewed ranged from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per day, while the skilled workers earned more. About 64 percent of the workers interviewed earned from Rs. 26 to Rs. 35 per week, while 8 percent got Rs.36 to Rs.45, the percentage of workers getting Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per week being 28. In respect of bonus, only 46 per cent of workers got the full share. In terms of annual income, about 45 per cent of them got wages ranging from Rs.1,000 to Rs.2,000 and another 41 per cent from Rs.2,000 to Rs.3,000 and the rest(14 per cent) got more than Rs.3,000. On the whole, the entire class of workers was grouped under low-income

groups. It was found that higher the income of a worker, lower was the amount spent by him on medicine. It is interesting to note that in the income range from Rs.1,000 to Rs.2,000 a year, as much as Rs.280 were spent per year on habits, and with 89.65 per cent of such workers drinking of alcohol was a major habit. About 77.1 per cent of the workers had to repay debts of more than Rs.2,000. Many of them were found to be participating in chit funds.

According to another dissertation prepared under the auspices of the Institute referred to above, another 65 workers of two big factories, viz., M/s Commonwealth Tile Factory, Jeppu, in Mangalore and Peirce Lesslie Cashew Factory, Mangalore were interviewed in connection with the study of their spending habits in so far as their basic needs were concerned. A majority of these workers were in the low income range of Rs.1000 to Rs.2,000. It was found that a major portion of their earnings was spent on food articles. It was stated that they had to spend Rs.60 to Rs.250 per annum on clothes. About 71 per cent of the workers lived in rented houses, the lowest rent paid being Rs.6 to Rs.20 per month. In order to supplement their income, a few members of their household were gainfully employed in the beedi industry.

A study was also made under the auspices of the Institute referred to above, in 1970, about the economic position of sweepers, especially in respect of the sweepers of the Mangalore City Municipal Council. The main source of income of the sweeper is the monthly salary of husband and wife and a few have taken to occupations like basket-making. The minimum monthly pay of a sweeper in Mangalore Municipality was Rs.50, besides a D.A. of Rs.71 and H.R.A. of Rs.5 and also an allowance of Rs.2 for doing other cleaning works. In addition, they also get clothes and a pair of shoes and washing soap every year. About 30 women sweepers were interviewed for the study. Among them, eight families were in the income range between Rs. 220 and Rs. 250, four in the range between Rs.276 and Rs.300, while two were in the range between Rs.375 and Rs.400 per month. In terms of percentages, about 26.66 per cent of them got Rs. 150 per month, 43.34 per cent from Rs.225 to 250, 20 per cent from Rs.250 to Rs.300 and another 10 per cent between Rs. 350 to Rs. 400. Thus, the income of the sweepers was not low when compared to other wage-earners like factory workers and agricultural labourers. There were 12 families which tried to balance their family budget, two earned more than they spent, while the remaining 16 families spent more than their income. Little attention was paid by them to personal hygiene.

According to another dissertation submitted to the University of Mysore under the auspices of the Institute in regard to the socio-economic condition of the fishermen in 1968, the economic condition of the fishermen has been improving since the beginning of 1960 when relatively a large-scale export of fish to foreign countries was begun. The fishing village of Bengare was taken up for the purpose of the study. The fishermen were getting in 1968 up to Rs. 5-00 per kg. of certain varieties of fish which was formerly sold at a very low price. Mechanisation was introduced in fishing in South Kanara in 1956. All the families in Bengare followed fishing as their main occupation. Only four of them were engaged in subsidiary occupations like needle work, weaving of nets and farming. There was under-employment among them in the sense that they had no occupation during the monsoon when there would be no scope for fishing in the sea. The mean net income of a fisherman, without mechanisation, was put at Rs. 907.60 per year, whereas the income of a mechanised boat-owner was placed at Rs. 1,593-35. Among the 35 mechanised boat-owners and 35 non-mechanised boat-owners, about 22 per cent of mechanised boat-owners were illiterate and this percentage was as high as 63 among non-mechanised boat-owners. Even among the mechanised boat-owners, it was observed that no significant change had taken place in aspects like housing, sanitation, etc., but there was a change-over to the use of modern crockery.

It has often stated by many economists that the pressure on prices has eroded the level of living of the middle class much more than any other sections of the society. The movement of consumer price index numbers for urban non-manual employees for the Mangalore centre from 1961 to 1970 was given next page.

The consumer price index numbers for agricultural labourers are not available for South Kanara district separately. They are, however, prepared for the State as a whole. The general consumer price-index number for agricultural labourers in Mysore State (base year: 1960-61=100) was 180 in 1966-67 and it has risen to 189 in 1971-72. In the assessment of living standards in South Kanara, a strict demarcation line cannot be drawn between the rural and the urban areas. A feature of this district is that the bigger villages also bear a semi-urban character and have some of the amenities available in the urban area. Development of trade and commerce and to some extent, of agriculture and industries, a remarkable spread of education, influence of the Christian missions, growth of transport facilities and modern ideas of comfort have

Year	Consumer Price index numbers
1961	104
1962	110
1963	115
1964	121
1965	137
1966	152
1967	159
1968	166
1969	167
1970	176

(Source: Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India).

contributed to a better standard of living generally in the district, as compared with its adjacent areas.

Urban Life

The Urban life in South Kanara has had all the ills of modern times like high prices, increased house rents, pressure for space and general inflation. Rice, which was selling in retail at about four seers per rupee in 1939, was selling at the rate of about $3/4^{\text{th}}$ of a seer per rupee in 1972. Oil prices have spiraled up, the cost of education has increased and every known item of domestic expenditure has risen, resulting in increased hardships and in many cases attendant indebtedness. Town life has many attractions which come in the way of frugal living. Hotels, cinemas, a variety of shops and easy means of communication have all contributed to the increasing expenditure, and the sources of increased incomes like dearness allowances, etc., have not been able to keep pace with the expenditure. Even here, it must be remembered that is is only a small portion of the population that depends on these allowances.

Industrial labour has special advantages as compared with agricultural, domestic and other labour. With increased dearness allowance, provident fund benefits, leave, maternity and sickness benefits, etc., the organized industrial labour has stolen a march over the less fortunate sections of the poorer classes. The worker in factories gets anything between Rs.1,000 and Rs.2,500 a year, while a clerk working

in office in Mangalore, may, on an average, also get an annual income of Rs.2500.

Many members of the rich class are land-owners having vast agricultural fields, others are factory owners or partners in big business concerns and some own a number of buildings. This group of people getting anything from Rs.35,000 to Rs.75,000 a year after paying all the taxes, live in big bungalows and have the advantage of all modern comforts and luxuries. The standard of this class is far above the ordinary. But, since the rich constitute a very small portion of the population, the expenditure pattern of these families need not be taken as setting a standard for or as revealing the general level of the average life of the district. As elsewhere in India, they are not significant from the point of view of assessing the economic level of a people of a particular area.

Upper and Lower middle classes

The upper middle class in the district has an assured standard of various comforts in life. Several categories of people come under this class, including salaried people getting Rs.12,000 and above a year, owners of shops, rent-receiving persons, landed gentry and others. The income level of this group may range up to Rs.25,000 per annum. These people have a surplus to spend on articles of luxury like costly sarees and expensive dresses and jewels. Some have their own cars, with or without drivers, equip their homes with fine furniture, etc. A few, who avoid extravagant spending, invest their money wisely and well.

The lower middle class, on the other hand, is the worst hit in the present economy. The income level of this class varies from about Rs.300 to about Rs.800 a month. Members of this class do not own houses generally but live in rented buildings. In the developing areas of Mangalore and Udupi, house rents have gone up very steeply. More often than not, these people have to incur debts, earmarking a portion of their income to pay off the interest. Education is another item of expenditure which takes away a good portion of their income. Such of those people as have college-going sons and daughters have to set apart Rs.30 to Rs.60 a month towards college fees and other expenses. In the final analysis, these people have very little left. The very careful among them manage to save a small portion of their income to build up future assets.

Traditional skilled labour

The traditional skilled labour, in which category carpenters, cobblers, weaver, golden smiths, tailors and barbers predominate, has a

different standard. The income of this group varies from about Rs.100 to Rs. 300 a month. But these people do not spend money on luxuries; they are content with ordinary things. Some of them live in small hutments or mud-walled houses with no furniture. The only entertainment is the cinema to which they go now and then. Restaurants are another attraction for them and also for other skilled workers and middle classes. Skilled labourers living in large towns earn more and also spend more on clothes, beedies, and cinemas. Apart from the skilled group there are unskilled labourers, who work as domestic servants, servers in hotels, office peons and the like with income ranging from about Rs. 60 to Rs.150 a month. The standard of living of these cannot compare favourable with that of the middle class.

Rural areas

Because of the heavy rains, outdoor work becomes difficult for nearly three to four months in a year. When the rains abate and the sky is clear, they put forth hard work. The top class of the rural community is constituted by a few who own large agricultural tracts. By and large, the people in the district have followed the *Aliyasantana* law which had encouraged joint family system of living, which is now fast breaking up(see chapter III). All the adult member of the family to to ghe fields to help or supervise in a joint family would vary from about 10 to 25. In recent years, annual income of such a top class family, derived from lands, may be about Rs.30,000 to Rs. 50,000 or more a year. They live well with several modern comforts and can save a good deal. The next group in the rural tracts is the agricultural middle class which mainly depends on small holding. A large number belonging this class, possess 5 to 8 acres of land. The annual income of a family in this class may be about Rs. 3,000 to 6,000. Many of them are indebted and pay high rates of interest and sometimes they waste money on gambling and unnecessary litigation. The other class in the rural area, which has some standard of living, is the artisan class. Business for them gets brisk on shandy days and during agricultural festive seasons. A village artisan earns from about Rs. 3 to Rs.8 a day.

At the bottom level are the landless labourers whose lot is hard. These people have neither holdings nor any property worth the name. They have to toil and earn a meager wage which is usually not sufficient to make both ends met. When they go to work, they earn round about R.3 to Rs. 3.50 a day which is spent mostly on food. The standard of living of these people is indeed very poor. The pattern, however, is

changing with the trends of a developing economy. The new land reforms will change the old order and bring about improvements in their economic condition which will enable them to earn more.

It is not possible to compare the wages of agricultural sector with that of industrial sector. As the industrial units were established in more numbers in urban areas and wages were higher people migrated to cities. The main reason for this migration was that the wages in cities were higher than those in rural areas. In 1970, skilled workers like carpenter got Rs.6.21 as wages while a potter got Rs.6.08 and a cobbler got Rs.5.64 only. It is observed from the figures available that these rates increased to Rs.150, Rs.120 and Rs.75 respectively. This increase shows the improvement in living standards of skilled labour. The details of wages received from 1970 to 2003 by skilled and unskilled workers are given in Table 8.9.

EMPLOYMENT

The district is predominantly agriculture based; agriculture and agriculture related areas are the main sources of employment here. But, unemployment in the form of under-employment is rampant in this area. This under-employment is of two types - Visible and invisible. Visible under-employment can be identified with short period employment. But, invisible under-employment can be seen in lower income generation, inadequate utilization of skills or manpower utilisation in units with lower productive capacities.

The development of industries in the district has created more and more job opportunities. With a view to provide suitable jobs to job-seekers and suitable candidates to employers, the government established employment exchanges. Employment exchange was in existence in the district from 1946 itself. This office was established as employment bureau by the central government. The main objective of this was to provide employment to a huge number of soldiers who returned from military service after the Second World War. This process continued till 1957 with a view to provide employment to refugees who came from Pakistan. In 1948 employment exchange service was extended freely to job-seekers in public service. After formation of linguistic states it was transferred to Mysore government on first November 1956. All the eight taluks of the undivided district were under its jurisdiction. Employment exchange has the responsibility to register unemployed persons, publish vacant posts and fill up posts where necessary. Hence, this can be termed as a Clearing House. The employment exchanges make people

Table 8.9 : Details of daily wages of skilled workers and agricultural labour in Dakshina Kannada district from 1970 to 2003. (Rs. lakhs)

Year				1970	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	
Unskilled Workers	Arecanut/coconut Farm Workers	D	F	-	-	-	52.92	55.00	-	50.00	
			M	-	7.45	31.58	85.00	87.57	-	72.50	
		C	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			M	-	7.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
		B	F	2.91	-	-	50.00	54.17	-	-	50.00
			M	-	7.18	24.90	71.00	79.17	-	-	70.00
		A	F	-	-	-	47.50	55.00	-	-	50.00
			M	3.91	7.89	28.03	75.00	85.00	-	-	80.00
	Wet Land Workers	D	F	-	-	-	-	-	55.00	-	-
			M	-	7.69	29.50	-	-	80.00	-	-
		C	F	-	-	-	75.00	55.00	55.00	50.00	-
			M	-	6.21	-	45.00	80.00	80.00	70.00	-
		B	F	2.99	-	-	48.89	54.00	53.00	50.00	-
			M	-	-	-	-	72.78	79.50	77.00	-
		A	F	-	7.67	26.34	45.00	-	53.00	-	-
			M	4.02	-	-	75.10	85.90	78.00	80.00	-
	Dry Land Workers	D	F	-	-	-	-	-	53.00	-	-
			M	-	8.03	30.00	-	-	77.00	-	-
		C	F	-	-	-	35.00	55.00	55.00	50.00	-
			M	-	4.96	12.00	45.00	80.00	90.00	70.00	-
		B	F	2.89	-	-	50.00	55.00	-	50.00	-
			M	-	7.88	24.08	68.33	80.00	89.00	70.00	-
		A	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			M	3.83	7.88	26.06	75.00	90.00	88.00	80.00	-
Skilled workers from all sources	Cobblers			5.64	-	38.13	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	
	Black smiths			6.08	-	38.84	117.1	120	120	120	
	Carpenters			6.91	-	44.78	127.1	130	142	150	

* M = Male; F = Female. Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

known about it's activities by distributing posters, handouts to public, institutions, libraries, schools and colleges. In 1956 employment information center was started in the employment exchange. For a few years after it was started it had data of only public service. After 1960 it took in to its purview the private sector also. The employment exchanges discharge their duties through three wings. 1) Employment exchange division, 2) Career counseling division and 3) Job market information. As per Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 the employment exchange office collects information on employment from both public and private sector and decides on employment opportunities. In addition it also studies the employment trends in the district. It publishes the results of these studies quarterly and annually.

The population of Dakshina Kannada district in 2001 was 18,97,730 and out of this the proportion of workers was 49.86%. The total population of men was 9,38,434 (58.22%) and that of women was 9,59,296 (41.69%). (The figures in bracket represent percentage of men and women workers).

District Employment Exchange

There is an employment exchange in the district and it came in to existence in 1956. While the number of registered job-seekers (for the undivided district) in the district employment exchange as per the live register during 1990-91 was 66,212, there were 46,794 persons during 2000-01 in the divided Dakshina Kannada district and 45,049 persons had registered for employment in the exchange during 2004-05. It can be seen that more number of persons registered for employment in the divided Dakshina Kannada district compared to the undivided Dakshina Kannada district. The details of number of candidates registered in the district employment exchange as per the live register from 1990-91 to 2004-05 is given in Table 8.10.

Employment Services

The district employment exchange follows a scientific method in registering the names of job-seekers and filling vacancies in various institutions. The registered candidates and posts notified by different institutions are classified in various ways. As per Compulsory Registration of Vacancies Act, 1959, all institutions that employ 25 or more workers and pay a monthly salary of Rs.60 or more are required to furnish information regarding existing vacancies to the employment

Table 8.10: Details of candidates registered in the District Employment exchange as per live register.

Year	Male		Female		Total	
	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed
1990-91	16	44,013	-	22,183	16	66,196
1997-98	7	40,382	-	27,025	7	67,427
2000-01	8	29,003	-	17,783	8	46,786
2004-05	8	26,824	-	18,175	8	45,041

Source: District Employment Exchange office, Mangalore.

exchanges. But, there is no rule that they have to fill the posts only from the list prepared by the employment exchanges. But, the state and central governments have notified that such posts shall be filled only through employment exchanges. The details of persons registered on the basis of sex and qualification for selected years from 1990-91 to 2004-05 are given in Table 8.11.

The details of number of job-seekers registered in the district employment exchange, notified posts, number of posts filled and vacant from 1990-91 to 2004-05 are given in Table 8.12.

The details of number of candidates belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the number of candidates who secured jobs from 1990-91 to 2004-05 are given in Table 8.13.

The details of posts filled in central, quasi-central, state government, quasi-state government, local bodies and private institutions through the district employment exchange are given in Table 8.14.

During 1980-81, post graduates in different fields (Arts, Science and Commerce), engineering and medical graduates had registered in Professional and Executive Employment Exchange in Bangalore. 741 graduates belonging to various fields had registered in 1990-91. It is significant to note that this number increased to 912 in 2000-01 and to 1084 in 2004-05. In the field of agriculture post-graduates such as M.Sc. (Agriculture), M.Sc. (Sericulture), M.Sc. (Horticulture) and M.Sc. (Floriculture). Only 12 persons had registered for jobs in 1980-81. It is significant to note that this number increased to 42 in 1997-98 and to 56 in 2004-05. Further details are given in Table 8.15.

Table 8.11: Details of number of candidates registered on the basis of qualification and sex for selected years from 1990-91 to 2004-05

Employment Category	Year of Registration							
	1990-91		1997-98		2000-01		2004-05	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Graduates								
Arts	1,814	1,382	1,477	1,643	1,006	1,371	1,959	1,423
Science	632	421	587	560	254	395	227	259
Commerce	2,043	1,033	1,924	1,286	1,104	1,044	1,117	1,135
B.Ed.	-	-	728	1,451	331	923	239	827
B.P.Ed.	-	-	76	09	45	15	48	12
Diploma holders	1,282	213	1,516	278	1,188	357	1,061	550
I.T.I. Passed	1,448	-	2,497	102	2,589	199	2,837	298
Typists	1,487	2,966	975	3,127	327	1,597	136	948
Stenographers	23	184	14	220	07	237	06	186
Primary Teachers	822	1,848	359	1,188	121	516	104	309
Nursery Teachers	-	118	-	206	-	87	01	41
Phy.Edn. Teachers	233	112	358	194	172	120	132	113
Conductors	-	-	1,027	02	1,361	39	1,015	54
S.S.L.C. Passed	12,363	6,508	9,873	7,934	7,000	4,184	7,455	4,462
P.U.C. Passed	7,202	4,718	7,390	6,194	5,186	4,167	5,307	5,641
Mid. School passed	7,524	6,463	6,097	1,270	1,418	1,305	3,271	1,176
Literates	1,906	390	1,384	272	565	326	343	142
Illiterates	102	73	37	37	19	16	05	13

Source: District Employment Exchange office, Mangalore.

Table 8.12: Details of number of candidates registered, advertised vacant posts and number of posts filled in the district employment exchanges.

Year	No. registered	No. of vacancies published	No. of vacancies filled	No. of vacancies
1990-91	66,202	950	728	539
1997-98	67,427	6,405	1,475	2677
2000-01	46,794	1,152	185	1,307
2004-05	45,049	1,258	51	681

Source: District Employment Exchange office, Mangalore.

Table 8.13 : Details of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes registered in district employment exchange.

Year	No. of Persons Registered		No. of Persons who got the job	
	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribes
1990-91	1,173	678	142	68
1997-98	1,161	602	345	129
2000-01	971	638	32	31
2004-05	812	423	21	7

Source: District Employment Exchange office, Mangalore.

Table 8.14 : Details of units that utilized the services of district employment exchange from 1990-91 to 2004-05

Year	No. of persons who utilized the services							No. of vacancies filled						
	Central Govt.	Quasi Central Govt.	State Govt.	Quasi State Govt.	Local Bodies	Private	Total	Central Govt.	Quasi Central Govt.	State Govt.	Quasi State Govt.	Local Bodies	Private	Total
1990-91	17	18	06	08	-	07	56	22	29	128	02	-	03	184
1997-98	21	23	06	04	-	03	57	32	94	1324	10	-	15	1475
2000-01	29	27	09	03	-	08	76	11	70	103	01	-	-	185
2004-05	26	-	03	12	-	-	49	04	15	24	-	-	08	51

Source: District Employment Exchange office, Mangalore.

LAND UTILISATION

Among all the natural resources the land resource is a very important one. All activities such as agriculture, industry, mining, dairy farming etc., take place on land only. The district has 4560 sq.km. geographical area in the state and is in 23rd place in the state geographically (2.48%). The land utilisation is as follows. Forest land in 1970-71 was 29%. In 1980-81 it was 27.62%, in 1990-91 it was 27.15%, in 1995-96 it was 27.23%, in 1990-2000 it was 26.93% and in 2000-01 it was 26.93%. It stands at seventh place in the state (27 districts) with respect to forest land. From these figures it can be seen that the forest area has been decreasing between 1970-71 to 2000-01.

For the same periods, while the non-agricultural land was respectively 8.74%, 9.98%, 10.27%, 10.97%, 11.85% and 11.96%, the barren land and uncultivated land was respectively 8.17%, 8.71%,

Table 8.15 : Details of post graduates registered in Dakshina kannada district from 1980-81 to 2004-05

Sl. No.	Qualification	1980-81		1985-86		1990-91		1997-98		2000-01		2004-05	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	Post Graduates												
1.	Arts	65	28	81	32	86	38	94	41	105	46	132	63
2.	Science	62	24	69	28	74	31	86	35	96	38	115	39
3.	Commerce	46	19	52	25	59	27	61	28	65	31	82	34
	Engineers												
4.	Civil	31	08	36	10	40	13	45	15	45	17	58	20
5.	Mechanical	26	-	32	01	39	02	43	03	48	06	54	08
6.	Electrical	25	01	28	03	29	06	32	08	34	10	39	12
7.	Others	72	32	79	37	96	45	98	45	105	51	118	69
8.	M.B.B.S.(Medicine)	31	05	02	08	01	10	03	12	04	15	06	06
9.	Agriculture	12	-	20	02	34	02	38	04	46	06	48	08
10.	Education	09	01	16	01	18	02	21	05	25	06	30	10
11.	Phy. Education	-	-	-	-	02	-	03	-	05	-	07	-
12.	Veterinary	-	-	-	-	02	-	02	-	03	-	05	-
13.	Other professional graduates	43	21	51	26	59	28	61	32	69	35	72	40

Source: Office of Professional and Executive employment Exchange, K.G.Road, Bangalore

8.65%, 8.53%, 12.39% and 12.38%. The permanent pasture and trees and groves was respectively 4.02%, 3.97%, 3.81%, 3.77%, 4.06% and 4.05%, other trees and groves were 11.68%, 11.15%, 10.85%, 10.66%, 6.90% and 6.90%, the cultivable waste land was 9.50%, 9.81%, 8.46%, 8.96%, 7.32% and 7.13%, other fallow land was 2.34%, 3.02%, 2.53%, 1.93%, 1.13% and 1.11%. Current fallow land was 4.20%, 2.67%, 2.00%, 1.64%, 1.55% and 1.53%. The net cultivated area was 31.52%, 35.01%, 39.32%, 39.94%, 38.66% and 39.19%.

The area that was cultivated more than once was 44.51%, 36.62%, 36.45%, 33.60%, 21.14% and 20.58%. Out of the net cultivated area the net irrigated area was 36.50%, 37.00%, 43.10%, 43.02%, 51.63% and 53.00% and the total irrigated area out of the total cultivated area was 31.60%, 33.65%, 34.55%, 34.94%, 44.69% and 45.98%. For more details see Table 8.16.

Table 8.16 : Details of land utilisation in Dakshina Kannada district
(Area in hectares)

Year	Geog- aphic area	Forest Area	Land Utilisation												
			Land not available for cultivation			Other uncultivated land					Fallow land			Area sown	
			Non- agricul- ture	Barren	Total	Culti- vable waste	Perma- nent pasture	Trees and groves	Total	Curr- ent	Others	Total	Net	More than once	Total
1960-61*	2046464	550018	158504	174943	333447	178547	86119	298806	563472	82585	33725	116310	483217	201468	684685
1970-71	834227	241974	72904	68192	141096	79233	33526	97475	210234	35077	19547	54624	186299	82917	269216
1980-81	833595	230264	83214	72643	155857	81772	33114	92981	207867	22265	25201	47466	192141	70365	262506
1990-91	833595	226342	85650	72146	157796	70518	31750	90417	192685	16645	21125	37770	219002	79835	298837
1997-98	833595	227677	93681	71047	164728	70327	30700	84817	185844	13469	13721	27190	228156	65026	293182
2000-01**	477149	128476	57062	59084	116146	34006	19350	32900	86256	7294	5293	12587	133684	27506	161190

Source: Source: Dept. of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

* Area in Acres

** Figures relate to divided Dakshina Kannada district

Land Holdings

Agriculture census is being done every five years, and it is observed from the figures that the number of large land holdings has come down due to increase in population and the small holdings have been increasing. For more details see Table 8.17.

Table 8.17 : Details of land holdings in Dakshina kannada district from 1990-91, 1995-96 and 2000-01.

Area : Thousand Hectares
No. in thousand

Details of Landholdings		1990-91	1995-96	2000-01*
Marginal (below 1 ha)	No.	178	201	119
	Area	66	75	47
Small (1 - 2 ha)	No.	49	52	33
	Area	69	73	46
Semi-medium (2 - 4 ha)	No.	27	27	14
	Area	75	74	39
Medium (4 - 10 ha)	No.	12	11	05
	Area	69	60	29
Large (Above 10 ha)	No.	02	01	01
	Area	35	25	10
Total	Number	268	292	172
	Area	314	307	171

Source: Department of Economics and statistics, Bangalore

* These are 2000-01 figures for divided Dakshina Kannada district

IRRIGATION

Dakshina Kannada is one of the three coastal districts in the state. Although four rivers such as Nethravathi, Shambhavi, Gurupur and Kumaradhara take their birth and flow in the district there are neither major canal irrigation system nor any reservoir. The normal rainfall in the district is 3928 mm and in 2003 the actual rainfall was 3528 mm.

During 1984-85, the net irrigated area from various sources in the undivided district was as follows. 3,440 hectares from tanks, 24,977 hectares from wells, 57,017 hectares from other water sources and in this way the total irrigated area was 85,434 hectares. In 1994-95 it was 2503 hectares from lift irrigation, 3,657 hectares from tanks, 35,208

hectares from wells, 1,874 hectares from tube wells and 55,735 hectares from other sources and in this way the total irrigated area was 98,977 hectares. See Table 8.18.

Table 8.18 : Water facility from different sources

Area in Hectares

Irrigation Sources	1960-61*	1970-71**	1980-81**	1990-91**	1997-98**	2000-01***
Canals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanks	18418	14205	7301	4266	4326	1201
Wells	10553	16137	21822	36152	39094	26468
Tube Wells	-	-	-	1351	2789	3898
Lift Irrigation	-	-	98	2686	2437	822
Other Water Sources	177165	54633	59103	58790	57227	41721
Total	206136	84975	88324	103245	105873	74110

* In acres

** Data for undivided district from 1970-71 to 1997-98. *** Data for divided Dakshina Kannada district

Source: Department of Economics and statistics, Bangalore

CROPS

Out of the total cultivated area in the district food grains are grown in 38% of the area and in the rest of the 62% area horticultural crops, vegetables, oilseeds, sugarcane etc., are grown. During 2004-05 paddy was grown in 59,565 hectares while pulses were grown in 3,260 hectares in the district. Fruit crops were grown in 6,515 hectares, vegetables in 4,201 hectares, spices in 3,213 hectares, horticultural crops in 83,467 hectares, commercial flowers in 62.50 and medicinal herbs in 67 hectares and scented plants in 195 hectares. In this way horticultural crops were grown in a total of 97,720.50 hectares. As the cost of cultivation for paddy is high and due to the problem of labourers are more inclined to cultivate farming crops such as coconut, areca, cashew, pepper, cardamom, cumin seeds, cinnamon, vanilla, rubber, palm, chiku, mango, banana etc. For more details see Table 8.19.

SERICULTURE

Sericulture, in addition to being a cottage industry, is also supportive of agriculture. Sericulture has been helpful in providing employment opportunities to rural farmers and has also helped in the economic development of rural areas. Due to the availability of a variety of facilities for sericulture its cultivation is improving in the district year

**Table 8.19 : Details of production of food grains in
Dakshina Kannada district**

Area: In hectares Production: In tonnes Yield in: Kgs/hectare

Food grains		1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1997-98	2000-01*	2003-04*
Cereals and Millets	Area	146854	155798	152400	138736	62979	59102
	Production	253618	298257	278397	269231	128193	160198
	Yield	1818	2015	1923	2043	2143	2853
Pulses	Area	12289	20614	19622	17728	3701	3365
	Production	2605	8207	4904	5835	1180	1046
	Yield	223	419	263	346	336	327
Total food grains	Area	159143	176412	172022	156464	66680	62467
	Production	256223	306464	283301	275066	129373	161244
	Yield	1695	1829	1734	1851	2042	2717
Oilseeds(excluding coconut)	Area	1621	3452	3848	3969	438	442
	Production	1388	3982	3913	5248	180	194
	Yield	901	1214	1070	1392	433	462

Source: Department of Economics and statistics, Bangalore

* Data relates to divided Dakshina Kannada district (excluding Udupi)

by year. More number of farmers in the district has small land holdings and quite a few farmers belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are engaged in sericulture. The district has three offices of Assistant Director of Sericulture, one Technical Service Centre, three Tribal Sericulture Extension Centres, four Sericulture Extension Centres, two Government Extension Cultivation areas and one Cocoon Market (Bantval) and all these are working for the improvement of Sericulture in the district. Further, for the benefit of farmers four quality societies have been established. The Sericulture Department is contributing Rs.10,000 as revolving fund for each of the societies. In addition the Silk Producers Society in Bantval is also working towards the development of sericulturists.

In 1990-91, mulberry was grown in 415.70 hectares in the district, and after the division it was grown in only 70.90 hectares in 2003-04. Due to heavy rains in the district between June and September and severe summer between March and May only three to four mulberry crops per year can be grown in the district. Silk farmers produce Bi-voltine and mixed species cocoons. The details of area of mulberry

cultivation and cocoon production are given in Table 8.20. The details families in the district that are dependent upon sericulture are given in Table 8.21.

Table 8.20 : Comparative details of taluk-wise Silk worm Production

Sl. No.	Taluk	1990-91			2003-04		
		Mulberry Area (in hectares)	Eggs in chaki (in numbers)	Cocoon production (in M.tons)	Mulberry Area (in hectares)	Eggs in chaki (in numbers)	Cocoon production (in M.tons)
1	Bantval	183.70	117756	59.668	14.10	3460	1.588
2	Belthangadi	107.6	47189	19.189	25.20	5180	2.663
3	Mangalore	7.20	6000	2.769	6.30	910	0.467
4	Puthur	36.00	18875	8.615	13.20	2259	1.047
5	Sulya	81.20	54656	23.058	12.10	1982	0.553
	Total	415.70	244476	113.299	70.90	13791	6.318

Source: Sericulture Department, Mangalore, Dakshina Kannada district

Table 8.21 : Details of families engaged in sericulture in the district

Sl. No.	Taluku	Sericulture Families											
		Mulberry Area (in hectares)		Sche- duled Castes		Sche- duled Tribes		Minori ties		Others		Total	
		1990-91	2003-04	1990-91	2003-04	1990-91	2003-04	1990-91	2003-04	1990-91	2003-04	1990-91	2003-04
1	Bantval	35	32	33	03	115	28	25	10	489	34	662	75
2	Belthangadi	44	42	34	14	107	15	19	10	421	76	581	115
3	Mangalore	18	12	02	04	04	05	07	04	15	26	28	39
4	Puttur	36	32	07	10	13	18	12	02	108	77	140	107
5	Sulya	29	22	07	04	13	19	11	03	270	50	301	76
	Total	162	140	83	35	252	85	74	29	1303	263	1712	412

Source: Sericulture Department, Mangalore, Dakshina Kannada district

The number of disease free silkworms issued to beneficiaries during 2003-04 and the quantity of cocoon produced is given in Table 8.22.

Table 8.22 : Details of number of disease free silk worms issued to beneficiaries in the district and the output of silk cocoon during 2003-04

		Bantval	Belthangadi	Mangalore	Puthur	Sulya
Eggs Chowki (in Nos)	C.B.	1,695	1,370	85	1,245	30
	B.V.	1,765	3,810	825	1,014	1,952
	Total	3,460	5,180	910	2,259	1,982
Cocoon production (in M.T.)	C.B.	0.889	1.023	0.079	0.670	0.015
	B.V.	0.669	1.640	0.388	0.377	0.538
	Total	1.588	2.663	0.467	1.047	0.553
Average production (per K.g)	Total	50.00	49.00	47.00	53.00	34.00

Source: Sericulture Department, Mangalore, Dakshina Kannada district

FOREST WEALTH

Forests are the cynosures of the land. It is said it is no land where there is no forest. These words emphasize the importance of forests. The forests have a major role in agricultural development, industrial development, earning foreign exchange, fodder for cattle, employment, good weather, protection of wildlife, income to government, firewood, timely rains, flood control, protecting the nation, improving soil fertility.

Out of the total geographical area the district has 26.93% forest area and stands at seventh place in the state. Rose wood, Nandi, Teak wood, Ebony, Honne, Hebbalasu, Jack tree, Thiruve, Kalbage, Beriga, Naga Sampige, Maruva, Kiral Bogi, Banpu, Anavu are trees of good value and there is opportunity for establishing forest based industries. It has also helped in earning foreign exchange by exporting wood. Consequently it has helped in the economic development of the district. The income from forest produce in 1993-94 (before the district division) was Rs.213.12 lakhs. This increased to 388.51 lakhs in 1997-98. In 1998-99, after the district was divided the income forests fell to Rs.173.98 lakhs. Details of income received from forest wealth are given in Table 8.23.

MARINE WEALTH

Dakshina Kannada district has 61 k.m. long sea coast and is filled with abundant marine wealth. The fishing activity called as "blue revolution" is one of the major food source. As fish is a nutritious food and easily available it is used as daily food in the coastal areas. Further,

Table 8.23

Sl. No.	Before the district division		Sl. No.	After the district division	
	Year	Income		Year	Income
1.	1993-94	213.12	1.	1998-99	173.98
2.	1994-95	297.94	2.	1999-2000	290.78
3.	1995-96	522.25	3.	2000-2001	340.04
4.	1996-97	478.68	4.	2001-2002	452.03
5.	1997-98	388.51	5.	2002-2003	517.02
			6.	2003-2004	377.60

fish has in it 'A' and 'B' vitamins. There is provision to catch one lakh metric ton of fish in the district.

During 2004-05, 85,085 tonnes of fish were caught in the district valued at Rs.28,067.81 lakhs. In this are included fish varieties such as *prawn, bondaas, anjal, phamphret, ribbon fish, pink perch* etc., that are suitable for export. This not only improves the economic condition of the district but also improves the standard of living of the people. In Dakshina Kannada there are 21 fishing villages and a total of 2800 families are living in these villages. Their basic job is fishing in the sea. Out of the fish caught 15% of the fish will be exported every year and the rest is sold in local markets.

As Bhuthai fish is abundantly available in the district fish oil production industries can be established. Further fish oil, fish pickle, fish namkeen, fish fryums, fish gum, fish cutlet etc., industries can be established. This will result in the economic development of the district. The particulars of fish production and its value from 1970-71 to 1997-98 in the district (undivided) is given. As Udupi was separated from Dakshina Kannada district during 1997-98 details from 1998-99 to 2004-05 are given. For details see Table 8.24.

CATTLE WEALTH

Since olden days cattle is playing a very important role in economic status and living levels of rural people. The district is very rich in cattle wealth and is helpful to farmers in cultivation, to lift water from wells and to transport agricultural produce to markets. It is worthy to mention here that dairy farming has helped in improving the lives of people. On account of development of dairy farming in the district the living levels of the people has improved in addition to employment generation.

Table 8.24 : The quantity and value of fish caught in the district from 1970-71 to 2004-05

Sl.No.	Years	Quantity (in tons)	Value (in Rs.)	Rs. per ton	Rs. per kg.
1.	1970-71	66416.000	255.27	384.36	3.84
2.	1975-76	57904.000	626.52	1082.00	10.82
3.	1980-81	126445.419	1761.55	1393.13	13.93
4.	1985-86	123829.500	3123.85	2522.70	25.23
5.	1990-91	148216.000	4358.59	2940.70	29.41
6.	1997-98	142792.750	18811.02	13173.65	131.74
7.	1998-99	54363.950	6883.45	12661.79	126.62
8.	1999-2000	67134.000	10453.31	15570.81	155.71
9.	2000-2001	80298.050	11020.44	13724.42	137.24
10.	2001-2002	47912.000	7547.94	15753.76	157.54
11.	2002-2003	81974.000	17831.44	21752.56	217.53
12.	2003-2004	95644.000	23428.23	24495.24	244.95
13.	2004-2005	85085.000	28067.81	32987.96	329.88

According to 1972 livestock census there were 6,19,558 cattle, 2,02,786 buffalos, 23 horses and fillies, 206 sheep, 23,227 goats, 14,372 pigs and 11,72,222 hens. During 1973-74 there were two veterinary hospitals, 15 veterinary dispensaries and three first aid centres in the district. By the end of March 2005 there were 10 veterinary hospitals, 28 veterinary dispensaries, 45 primary veterinary centres and five mobile dispensaries and five artificial insemination centres were working in the district. For more details see tables 8.25 and Table 8.26.

8.25 : Details of livestock census conducted in Dakshina Kannada District from 1956 to 2003

Livestocks	1956	1961	1966	1972	1977	1983	1990	1997	2003
Cattle	5,50,862	5,12,611	5,70,884	6,19,558	6,12,979	6,55,900	6,66,100	3,55,100	3,43,994
Buffaloes	2,24,022	2,30,480	2,05,092	2,02,786	2,07,206	2,09,200	1,83,300	57,200	26,715
Sheep	66	255	228	206	922	700	1,400	300	411
Goats	18,581	18,831	22,537	23,227	22,850	29,600	18,600	22,300	17,161
Pigs	15,251	12,826	17,377	14,372	15,324	16,000	20,000	18,400	8,242
Poultry	10,27,067	8,99,072	9,55,706	11,72,222	10,81,680	13,56,100	17,00,800	10,79,200	8,91,214

Table 8.26 : Details of livestock in Dakshina kannada district

Sl.No.		1966	1972	1977	1983	1990	1997	2003
1.	Bovine population per sq.kms.	92	97	97	102	100	85	80
2.	Bovine population per lakh of human population	45,646	41,117	37,282	34,604	30,321	23,010	19,270
3.	No. of cows in-milk per lakh human population	5,325	5,707	5,174	5,530	6,190	5,664	5,449
4.	No. of buffaloes in-milk per lakh human population	1,420	1,240	1,116	960	780	392	153
5.	No. of sheep per lakh human population	13	10	41	30	40	15	22
6.	No. of goats per lakh human population	1,286	1,168	1,022	1,210	670	1,245	878
7.	No. of pigs per lakh human population	992	723	686	650	700	1,028	441
8.	No. of fowls per lakh human population	54,532	58,823	48,376	54,450	59,640	32,384	45,762
9.	No. of livestock population per veterinary institution	22,676	19,549	13,861	13,403	9,870	8,110	66,441

Dairy Industry

Dairy farming, being the life blood of people in the district has improved the economic and social status of the people through its 'milk revolution' and has been responsible for improved standard of living. The Dakshina Kannada Co-operative Milk Federation got separated from Manipal's Canara Milk Federation and was established in 1986. Presently, all the five taluks of the district are in the jurisdiction of the federation. The milk is subjected to pasteur process (pasteurisation) to immobilise the bacteria in the milk, the fat content is brought down to a certain level and the milk is filled in polythene bags for marketing. It is producing milk by-products such as butter, ghee, doodhpeda, Mysorepak, lassi, butter milk, khova, perfumed milk, badam powder, jamoon mix and goodlife milk that can be stored for 45 days without refrigeration. For more details see Chapter 5. The details of milk production for 1997-98, 2000-01 and 2003-04 are given in Table 8.27.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Transport is a public utility service, it gives place and time (*tushti guna*) value to goods and services. Communication co-ordinates activities

Table 8.27 : Details of Milk Producers from 1997-1998, 2001-2002 and 2003-2004

Sl. No.	Milk Products	1997-1998				2000-2001				2003-2004			
		Prodn. (in lakh kgs.)	Value of Prodn. (in lakh Rs.)	Sales (in lakh kgs.)	Sales (in lakh Rs.)	Prodn. (in lakh kgs.)	Value of Prodn. (in lakh Rs.)	Sales (in lakh kgs.)	Sales (in lakh Rs.)	Prodn. (in lakh kgs.)	Value of Prodn. (in lakh Rs.)	Sales (in lakh kgs.)	Sales (in lakh Rs.)
1.	Milk collected	176.52	1580.95	-	-	250.70	2461.47	-	-	33677	3373.17	-	-
2.	Milk sold	-	-	24666	26336	-	-	315.10	3659.10	-	-	411.69	477604
3.	Ghee	-	-	1.5	140.98	-	-	2.62	266.46	-	-	5.77	703.19
4.	Butter	-	-	1.46	115.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.098	12.07
5.	Curd	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.62	77.7	-	-	23.11	327.12
6.	Peda	-	-	-	1.05	-	-	0.077	8.61	-	-	0.11	10.88
7.	Buttermilk	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.18	1.76	-	-	0.64	7.17

relating abundant resources required for economic development, productive agriculture, developing industry, creative commerce, industrial banking and bridges the gap between each one of them. Transport is like life blood of an economic system. Hence, agriculture and industry are compared to human body and bones respectively, and transport is compared to the nervous system which in itself spells its importance.

Though there were no national highways in the undivided Dakshina Kannada district from 1956 to 1972, there was 244 km. long national highway during 1973. There was no change in this number till 1986. Later, in 1991 the length of national highway has reduced to 242 km. By the end of 31.3.2005 the district had 174.20 km. long national highway. From 1956 to 1961 the district had 638 km. long state highways and although it increased to 661 km. in 1966 and to 688 km. in 1969, the same has reduced to 638 km. in 1971. Though it came down to 423 km. in 1973 the figures show that this has increased steadily after 1976. It was 468 km. in 1976 and by 1998 it had increased to 696 km. In 1956 there were only 300 km. major district roads, it increased to 421 km. in 1961, to 444 km. in 1966, to 452 km. in 1969, to 472 km. in 1971, to 472 km. in 1973, to 517 km. in 1976 and to 1480 km. in 1998. The other district roads that were 573 km. in 1956 decreased to 470 km. in 1961, and this increased to 510 km. in 1969, to 512 km. in 1971 and to 516 km. in 1973. The other district roads that were 472 km. in 1976 reduced to a mere 8 km. in 1998. The village roads that were 445 km. in 1956, decreased to 324 km. in 1966. This increased after 1969, and in 1998 there were 1,938 km. village roads. In this way, in 1998 in total there were 4,364 km. of roads in the district. In addition to these, in 1998, there were 635 km. taluk development board roads, 243 km. forest roads and 1248.84 km. pucca roads. These represent the road network. In addition, they also help in the economic development of the district.

In 2002-03, broad-gauge railway line of 118.62 km. was operating in the district. Rail link has been established to Chennai, Mumbai, Tiruvananthapuram and Bangalore from Mangalore, the district headquarters. There are a total of 19 railway stations in the district. There is an international airport in the district. As at the end of March 2004 there were 440 post offices, four telegraphic offices, 147 telephone exchanges and 1,74,790 telephone connections in the district. (For more information refer to Transport and Communication Chapter).

MINERAL WEALTH

Minerals such as bauxite, lime shell, silica sand, gold, iron ore, kyanite, corundum, garnet, building stone, laterite, ordinary stone, ordinary sand, fire clay and brick earth are available in the district and are supportive of development of the district.

Gold: Gold is found near Madmur in Puttur taluk, aspects of alluvial gold in stream Madaluhole.

Iron ore: Haematite, the ore of iron occurs near Arabadagudda, Boryegudda, Butalgudda, Odathmukh in Puttur taluk, Keradi in coondapur taluk, Kanyana in Bantval taluk and Nidle in Belthangadi taluk. Iron ore deposits occurring in the forest of the Subramanya hill range and hill ranges is the Balappa reserve forests have been investigated by prospecting also.

Kyanite: Out crops of Kyanite occurs as huge boulders above the surface and as loose crystals beneath the soil at Kollaguda, Devacharld area in Sulya taluk. The mineral is pale blue to blue, subtranslucent to translucent. The area was investigated by prospecting and drilling and as the mineral did not persist at depths, the occurrence was found to be superficial. Further minerals like corundum, garnet, bauxite, clay, lime shell and building material are also available in the district. The details of mineral production and their value are given in Table 8.28.

INDUSTRY

When all the sectors of economy are grouped into three categories industry becomes the 'secondary' sector. Industries are like bones in the human body, the way the bones are necessary to strengthen the human body, the industries are a necessary for the giving strength to the economy and to help achieve long-term development. The district has mineral resources required for industrial development such as gold, bauxite, lime shell, silica sand, building stone, laterite etc. To support industrial development the district has the availability of electricity, transport-communication system, and skilled labour.

There are 19 large and medium scale industries in the district such as Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals, Limited; Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers; B.A.S.F. India Limited; Kudremukh Iron Ore Company; Kudremukh Iron Ore and Steel Company; Bharat Petroleum LPG Bottling Plant; Hindustan Lever Limited; Lamina Suspension Products (Ltd.); The Canara Workshops (Ltd.); Elfgas India (Ltd.); Ruchi Soya Industries; Compco etc., New Mangalore Harbour, Fisheries and related industries,

Table 8.28 : Details of mineral resources in Dakshina Kannada District
(including Udupi district)

Output: in tones
Value: in Rs. lakhs

Sl. No.	Minerals		1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2003-04
Major mineral resources								
1	Bauxite	Production	39,660	40,447	36,973	37,844	-	24,400
		Value	5,94,900	21,84,138	-	13,00,000	-	-
2	Limestone	Production	6,940	13,363	8,062	9,983	7,031	29,770
		Value	2,05,470	2,00,445	-	63,00,000	-	-
3	Silica sand	Production	44,388	79,088	97,608	1,42,620	70,300	1,01,662
		Value	4,43,880	13,44,496	-	1,31,00,000	-	-
Minor mineral resources								
4	Building stone	Production	-	23,350	79,159	-	3,09,247	2,60,896
		Value	-	4,47,000	-	-	-	-
5	Laterite	Production	-	16,500	5,076	68,930	-	-
		Value	-	4,35,000	-	1,03,38,000	-	-
6	Ordinary clay	Production	-	500	-	-	-	-
		Value	-	5,000	-	-	-	-
7	Ordinary sand	Production	-	14,850	12,664	16,222	22,553	7,585
		Value	-	44,550	-	9,75,000	-	-
8	Fire clay	Production	-	-	-	4,350	-	-
		Value	-	-	-	2,81,000	-	-
9	Ordinary stone	Production	-	-	-	-	639 CUM	649 CUM
		Value	-	-	-	-	-	-

Software Companies (I.T.) have all helped in the comprehensive growth of the district. As at 30 June, 2005 there were 15,220 small scale industries, with a capital of Rs.34,129 lakhs and employed 1,16,069 persons. For more details see Table 8.29.

Table 8.29

	Particulars	1971	1981	1991	1995-96	2000-01	
1.	No. of persons per registered factory	5,213	3,225	5,946	4,880	3,992	
2.	No. of employees per registered factory	36	63	85	77	68	
		March 2000			March 2001		
		Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
3.	Percentage of women employees in organized sector	4.45	51.12	30.31	4.19	50.44	29.74
		No. of factories				Percentage of employees	
		March 2000		March 2001		March 2000	March 2001
4.	No. of establishments	1400		1408		13.04	12.90

HUMAN RESOURCE

In 1901, the population of the district was 8,98,380. This increased over time and in 1991 census it was 26,94,264. The district was bifurcated into Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts in 1997-98. After bifurcation the population of the district as per 2001 census was 18,97,730. Out of this 1,31,160 (6.9%) belonged to scheduled castes and 62,936 (3.3%) belonged to scheduled tribes. The details of rate of change of population of the district in the ten decades between 1901 and 2001,

the sex-ratio of (number of women available per 1000 men) and the density of population are given in Table 8.30.

Table 8.30 : Decadal variation in Population from 1901 to 2001

Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage of Decade variation	Males	Females	Sex-Ratio	Density of Population
1901	8,98,380	-	-	4,33,650	4,64,730	1,072	-
1911	9,41,658	+43,278	+4.82	4,54,451	4,87,207	1,072	-
1921	9,84,054	+42,396	+4.50	4,77,656	5,06,398	1,060	-
1931	10,63,156	+79,102	+8.04	5,12,228	5,50,928	1,076	-
1941	11,73,538	+1,10,382	+10.38	5,64,128	6,09,410	1,080	-
1951	13,30,917	+1,57,379	+13.41	6,36,594	6,94,323	1,091	-
1961	15,63,837	+2,32,920	+17.50	7,51,229	8,12,608	1,082	186
1971	19,39,315	+3,75,478	+24.01	9,42,495	9,96,820	1,058	230
1981	23,76,724	+4,37,409	+22.55	11,54,122	12,22,602	1,059	282
1991	26,94,264	+3,17,540	+13.36	13,06,256	13,88,008	1,063	319
2001	18,97,730	-	+14.6	9,38,434	9,59,296	1,022	416

Manpower Programme

Manpower Programme is the efficient balancing of demand of supply requirement of different sectors. This scheme can be a suitable solution for poverty and unemployment. The percentage of population dependent on agriculture during 1961 (before bifurcation) was 64.82%. This percentage reduced to 54.16% in 1971, to 44.43% in 1981 and to 35.79% in 1991. After bifurcation, as per 2001 census, the percentage of population dependent on agriculture in the district has come down to 10.69%. The main reason for this is that farming crops, edible oil, fruits, coconut, ganja, cinchona, afeem, medicinal plants, beetle leaves, flowers and vegetables have been separated from agriculture and increase in employment opportunities in secondary and tertiary sectors. In order that Manpower Programme is successful it is necessary that people become literate. The literacy rate in the district during 1961 was only 32.35%. This has increased to 43.45% in 1971, to 53.47% in 1981 and to 76.35% in 1991. It is worthy to note that the district had (Udupi district is excluded for these years) 76.35% and 83.47% literacy during the years 1991 and 2001 respectively.

According to 2001 census there were 8,41,509 main workers, 1,04,881 marginal workers and 9,51,340 non-workers in the district. Out

of the 8,41,509 main workers, 44,627 persons were cultivators, 33,253 were agricultural labourers, 1,27,812 persons were engaged in household industry workers and 5,90,817 were other workers. Out of 1,04,881 marginal workers, 5,075 were cultivators, 9,313 were agricultural labourers, 27,435 persons were household industry workers and 63,076 were other workers. For more details see Table 8.31.

Table 8.31 : Details of Main workers classified by Industrial Category in the district during 1961 to 2001 Census

Category	Industrial Category	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Category-I	Cultivators	3,43,147	2,19,945	2,37,673	2,19,324	44,627
Category-II	Agricultural labourers	1,30,607	1,85,591	1,89,264	1,78,879	33,253
Category-III	Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchard and allied activities	28,237	35,157	46,804	74,916	-
Category-IV	Mining and quarrying	-	2,104	1,337	4,628	-
Category-V	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and repairs					
Va	Householding industry	48,794	86,506	1,53,449	12,152	-
Vb	Other than household industry	55,507	66,383	1,42,526	3,12,979	-
Category-VI	Construction	7,591	13,503	14,955	34,990	-
Category-VII	Trade and commerce	33,024	56,562	71,008	1,16,089	-
Category-VIII	Transport, storage and communications	10,719	20,727	35,142	43,232	-
Category-IX	Other services	72,225	62,266	63,035	1,15,260	-
(I - IX)	Total main workers	7,30,851	7,48,744	9,50,693	11,12,449	8,41,509
	Marginal workers	-	-	43,745	50,465	1,04,881
	Non-workers	8,32,986	-	13,82,286	15,31,350	9,51,340

Source: Economic tables, census 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 Part-2B (I) Part-3A and B (I)

PLANS

District plans make it possible to fulfill the requirement of people quickly by utilising the resources available locally. Further, the main

objectives of five year plans are achieving development in the fields of agriculture, industry, animal husbandry, co-operation, forest, education, panchayat raj, social welfare, labour welfare etc. Karnataka had felt the need of such a plan even before the five year plans were started in the country. In the erstwhile Mysore Province planned economic development had started in 1910 itself. The main objective of these plans was poverty alleviation and achieving self-sufficiency.

The local development programme was started for the first time in Mysore state by planning commission during 1953-54. Its objective was to develop the rural areas quickly by utilising the planning commission grants, state's share, share of local bodies and public contributions. While 50% of the total plan outlay came from the planning commission the balance 50% had to be contributed out of the capital collected locally. This plan was supposed to be successful with the co-operation from public. A brief summary of the developmental works under various five year plans is given here.

First Five Year Plan (1951-56) : The objectives of this plan were improvement in agriculture, irrigation, transport-communication, development of social services, substantial improvement in per capita income and improvement in the standard of living. Accordingly, in order to achieve self-sufficiency in food production, issue of improved seeds, fertilizers and imitation of Japanese method in paddy cultivations and usage of technical agricultural implements were undertaken and as a result by the end of the plan period the food production improved. Further, the per capita income that was only Rs.207 in 1955-56 increased to Rs.341 by 1960-61.

Second Five Year Plan (1956-61) : In this plan, although primary importance was given to industrialization, it was ensured that agricultural production didn't go down. For the development of sweet potato and tapioca in Mangalore, Rs.0.074 lakhs in 1956-57, Rs.0.0525 lakhs in 1957-58 and Rs.0.072 lakhs in 1959-60 was spent.

In 1959-60, two 'fishing harbours' were developed in Mangalore and Karwar at a cost of two lakhs rupees. On account of this the fish production doubled. 30 fish curing yards were given to fishermen at concessional rates. Rs.0.56 lakhs was spent for this purpose. In 1958-59, in order to give training to fishermen a Fishery Training Centre was established in Mangalore and 20 fishermen youth were selected to undergo training. The duration of the training was six months. In 1958 December the training completed. In the second batch 20 persons

obtained training. This training centre continued in 1959-60 and 40 fishermen youth were trained. The trainees were paid Rs.50 as stipend and Rs.15 as DA per month. In 1958 a two-ton capacity ice plant was established in Kundapura. Rs.19,000 was spent for this.

In 1958-59, two emporium were established with a grants of Rs.72,000 for marketing handloom products. This continued in 1959-60 and received a grants of Rs.30,000. A target of marketing handloom products of Rs.50,000 value per year for each of these emporium. In the same year Coir Co-operative Society (Ltd.) was established in Kundapura. Its objective was to improve the standard of living of rural people in addition to encouraging coir products. 250 persons worked in this society and produced 430 CWT of coir ropes, mats etc. For this Rs.34,750 was paid as grants. Another Coir Society (Ltd.) was started in 1959-60 in Karkala, and 200 workers worked here and they had a target to produce 330 CWT of ropes, mats etc. Rs.24,950 was spent for this. In 1959-60 there were two harbourers at Mangalore and Karwar, to the South-North of the West coast. In addition, 20 minor ports have been established and six lakhs rupees have been spent for this.

Under technical education extension programme the Indian Planning Commission appointed a 'Technical Manpower Committee'. This committee recommended to central government for starting a large engineering college (REC) in Mangalore (Suratkal). As per this recommendation the engineering college in Suratkal was established in 1960 spending six lakhs rupees. In 1958-59, Manipal Engineering College was started in Manipal. For this the state government has contributed its share of Rs.0.75 lakh. A total amount of Rs.3.70 lakhs had been spent for this college during 1959-60. In this the share of the state and the institution are included. In 1957-58 'Karnataka Polytechnic Mangalore' (KPT) was established. Rs.2.57 lakhs was given as grant, but only Rs.0.14 lakh had only been spent. In 1959-60, Rs.3.75 lakhs was spent towards building construction and other equipments. The Karnataka Polytechnic was expanded and civil, mechanical and electrical engineering diploma courses were added.

During this plan period dental clinic facility was provided in the Venlak hospital in Mangalore. Rs.40,000 was spent for this. Rs.88.25 lakhs was granted for water supply to Mangalore and as at the end of December 1958, Rs.70.17 lakhs had been spent.

Third Five Year Plan (1961-66) : This was an extensive plan and the objective of this plan was to give emphasis for increase in agriculture

production, development of village industries, development of co-operative sectors, complete utilisation of manpower and other resources, education and adult education. In this plan priority was given to long-term projects and completion of incomplete projects. In this plan, during 1964-65, with a view to give emphasis for production of food crops, under 'Integrated agriculture food crops project' paddy cultivation programme was brought to the district. In Mangalore and Karwar, in 1961-62, 16 motorized boats were distributed to fishermen from boat building yard. Similarly, in 1962-63, 15 boats, in 1963-64, 62 boats and in 1964-65, 45 boats were provided. Further, there were plans to provide 16 boats to fishermen during 1965-66. During this period 400 persons were trained in using the motorized boats and related topics at the Mangalore Fishermen Training Centre. 15 fishery schools were also opened in South Kanara and North Kanara districts. Between the period from 1961 and 1965 'Mangalore Milk Supply Scheme' was implemented. For this, a grants of eight lakhs rupees was released. The two boat building yards implemented during the second five year plan for development of fisheries were continued in this plan period also. For this, a grant of six lakhs rupees was released. In 1961-62 Rs. 0.36 lakh was spent and in 1962-63 Rs. 0.60 lakh was spent. To augment inland water ways Mangalore to Kundapur, built canal project was undertaken. There were opportunities to establish industries all along this canal bank. Rs.40,000 was spent as state's share in 1965-66 for construction of guest house for tourists.

Development Index

By reviewing the development of the district between 1960-61 and 1976-77 we will get a clear picture regarding the place and development index of the district. Based on certain statistics of the district for the following years we can determine the development index. In 1960-61 the development index of Dakshina Kannada was 230.21 and the district was in first place. Bangalore 218.0 (02) and Shimoga 180.15 (03) had secured the next two places respectively. But in 1971-72 the district earned 187.04 points and it was reduced to the second place. Although Shimoga continued in the third place with 141.07, Bangalore rose to the first place with 206.26 points. In 1976-77 the district secured 172.86 points and continued to be in the second place. During this period also Bangalore 206.42 (01), Shimoga 118.05 (03), Mandya 112.94 (04) and Mysore 112.09 (05) were in the first five places. It is noteworthy to mention that the district secured 176.69 points and continued to retain

the second position during 1979-80 also. But, though Bangalore secured lesser points of 198.57 it still managed to be in the first position. While Mysore, with 124.45 points rose to third place, Shimoga with 120.44 points got reduced to fourth place. Mandya with 118.87 points went down to fifth place. The figures given in brackets indicate the position of the district. The above figures clearly show that the development index of the district was stable. It is seen that the district had developed in the three annual plans from 1966-69, the fourth (1969-74) and the fifth five year plans (1974-79). In 1970-71 the per capita income of the district was Rs.786 and its increase to Rs.1701 during 1980-81 is an indication of district's development.

Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)

This plan had the objectives of uplifting the quality of societal facilities such as creation of profitable employments, reducing income imbalances, increasing agriculture production, self-sufficiency in production of pulses, electrification of all villages, health, education, drinking water supply, nutritious food to school children and adult education. The per capita income that was Rs.1662.86 at the beginning of the plan period (1980-81) increased to Rs.2587.93 by the end of the plan period (1984-85). In 1979-80 the development index of the district was 176.69 and it is important to note that the district stood at the second place among the 20 districts in the state.

Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)

In the seventh five year plan more emphasis was given to minimize poverty, providing opportunities for social goods and services through extension of minimum needs programme, strengthening the industries in rural areas and thereby increasing employment opportunities, development of transport-communication and other services and reducing economic disparities in the society. The amounts spent in this plan during the last three years are given in Table 8.32.

Further, it is significant to note that the per capita income at the beginning of this plan increased from Rs.2587.93 to Rs.5350 by the end of the plan period (1990-91).

Eight Five Year Plan

The eighth five year plan had poverty alleviation, employment generation, basic infrastructure, efficient economic development, that too mainly development of irrigation, power, agriculture and industry as its

Table 8.32 : Details of amount spent for the development of the district during the last three years of 7th Five year plan

Sl. No.	Sector	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		Annual grants	Expenditure	Annual grants	Expenditure	Annual grants	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Primary and Secondary education	2702.52	2502.40	3299.4	3236.24	3577.36	3655.88
2.	Sports and Youth services	2.46	2.50	3.70	4.17	6.13	6.04
3.	Medical and Public health and Indian System of Medicine	348.84	292.58	366.69	333.63	475.61	429.78
4.	Family welfare	167.53	125.82	110.25	137.02	172.50	162.25
5.	Water supply and hygiene	339.38	305.13	338.65	501.54	271.76	471.18
6.	Backward classes welfare	502.72	441.88	467.42	449.37	579.46	522.57
7.	Women and child welfare	95.34	81.46	113.68	101.79	138.81	134.44
8.	Nutritious food	110.56	88.29	166.45	152.14	146.49	134.74
9.	Agriculture and horticulture	157.07	128.41	192.87	189.83	205.21	178.43
10.	Animal husbandry	54.37	55.46	69.27	70.92	99.00	92.32
11.	Fisheries	25.05	26.66	24.33	22.62	41.39	35.10
12.	Forest department	59.11	57.14	21.16	21.30	25.49	27.86
13.	Co-operation	79.74	33.35	3.88	17.96	11.79	3.50
14.	Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarojgar Yojna	182.18	125.43	172.85	171.8	249.26	153.41
15.	Indiar Awas Yojna	123.36	110.12	32.40	13.88	169.72	166.49
16.	Sampurna Grameena Rojgar Yojna	277.89	273.00	363.72	372.22	243.21	419.43
17.	National Improved Cooking Implements Programme	9.89	36.23	15.03	18.94	2.20	43.13
18.	Minor irrigation	25.42	18.14	33.65	36.85	39.72	37.59
19.	Industries and commerce	52.30	48.31	32.62	53.83	39.69	39.44
20.	Roads and bridges	189.16	187.30	111.04	215.91	108.04	207.91
21.	Watershed	18.120	16.38	9.250	9.18	12.20	11.25

main objectives. While Rs.9,531 lakhs was spent on district development during 1992-93, the amounts spent for further years were as follows. Rs.11,804 lakhs, in 1993-94, Rs.13,262 lakhs, in 1994-95, Rs.17,229.40 lakhs in 1995-96 and Rs.18,229.14 lakhs in 1996-97. The details of expenditure incurred for the development of the district in 8th five year plan are given in Table 8.33.

Physical Growth: In the beginning of this plan two lakhs rupees was reserved for the development of seed production centre and Rs.99,969 was spent on Saanur Seed Production Centre. National Pulses Development Project was implemented in all the taluks of the district during khariff and summer seasons. Under this programme, Rs.2,11,934 was spent towards 350 small bags of pulses, plantations in 150 hectares, 51.6 quintals of certified seeds, plant protection chemicals sufficient for 46 hectares, two sprinkling water systems. Rs.34,52,098 was spent in all the taluks in the district for comprehensive rice development. There were 29 scheduled caste hostels for boys and girls studying from fifth standard to tenth standard. Rs.200 per student per month was spent towards three meals, evening breakfast and coffee. Rs.65 per student per year was spent towards text books, two sets of clothes valued at Rs.150 were spent in addition to supply of soap, oil, medicines etc. Part-time teachers were appointed in the hostels to facilitate children to study well.

By the end of this plan period Rs.1.43 lakhs and Rs.0.70 lakhs were spent respectively for the development of Saanur Seed Production Centre and Brahmavar Agriculture School Seed Centre. Under the National Pulses Development Project, small bags of pulses, plantations, certified seeds, sprinkling water pump sets, rhizobium biological manure, farmers training program etc., were distributed to farmers. For this Rs.7.56 lakhs was spent. Rs.10.62 lakhs has been under Western Ghats Development Programme.

Rs.24,000 had been spent towards adventurous sports by the department of youth services and sports. Under the immunization programme of the health and family welfare department 5692 persons were administered D.T.P., 56929 persons were given polio, 64980 persons were given B.C.G., 57,632 persons were administered measles and 56,891 persons (pregnant women) were given T.T. injections. Under the Malaria Eradication Programme priority was given to public utility service like blood smear collection from 4,99,387 persons. In the beginning of this plan, i.e. in 1990-91 the per capita income was Rs.5350 and by the end of the plan period, i.e. by 1997-98 it increased to

Rs.20,024 which is significant. These figures clearly show that the living condition of the people had very much improved and the district had also achieved economic development.

Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)

The details of amounts spent on the development of the district during the last four years of this plan period are given in Table 8.34.

Physical Growth: During this plan period, under Western Ghats Development Plan for 1998-99 conservation of soil fertility programme was implemented in Puttur, Belthangadi and Sulya taluks and for this Rs.11.05 lakhs was released against which Rs.10.89 lakhs was spent. A grant of Rs.28.94 lakhs was available under Employment Guarantee Programme and Rs.25.31 lakhs had been spent and through Dharmasthala Grameenabhivrudhi Samsthe, 16 Japan Model compost pits were constructed in Belthangadi taluk at a cost of 0.64 lakh and 34 new mini Anekattu (kindi anekattu) have been constructed. In addition, four incomplete works from the previous year had been completed. Under million well scheme a grant of Rs.11.38 lakhs was available and development to the tune of Rs.11.45 lakhs had been achieved. A total of 14 mini anekattu, 26 agriculture ponds, 428 meter sub-canals were constructed. In addition 21 agriculture ponds of previous year were completed.

Against a grant of Rs.55.30 lakhs towards development of various horticultural crops in the district Rs.40.49 lakhs was spent to develop various horticultural crops in 1.10 lakh hectares land. Under special unit plan Rs.4.40 lakhs was spent to provide various horticultural facilities to 1316 scheduled caste farmers through Zilla Panchayats. Various horticultural facilities were provided to 130 farmers under special central unit plan spending Rs.1.90 lakhs, under tribal sub-plan 126 persons spending Rs.3.37 lakhs and under tribal sub-plan (Central) 312 beneficiaries were covered spending Rs.9.70 lakhs towards providing various horticultural facilities.

There were 20 pre-matric hostels for boys and girls and in these students of all classes studying in fifth to tenth standards were admitted based on the proportion of reservations. These students were provided with free accommodation, meals and two sets of uniforms per year. During 1998-99 Rs.70 lakhs was spent for 1295 students.

Under Employment Guarantee Programme the amount accumulated was Rs.678.55 lakhs that included state and central grants and opening

Table 8.33 : Details of amount spent during eighth Five Year Plan period (1992-1997) for the development of the district

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97	
		Annual grants	Expenditure	Annual grants	Expenditure	Annual grants	Expenditure	Annual grants	Expenditure	Annual grants	Expenditure
1.	Primary and Secondary education	5029.16	4890.81	5567.23	5525.91	6245.19	6844.13	7034.13	7363.2	8360.39	8189.14
2.	Sports and Youth services	23.08	28.61	39.08	34.06	36.83	36.54	41.85	36.99	42.17	51.13
3.	Medical and Public health and Indian System of Medicine	761.62	688.96	868.82	803.39	846.52	847.41	1025.10	1040.24	1135.73	1068.08
4.	Family welfare	250.58	204.49	232.33	231.97	275.78	248.65	317.68	317.67	373.65	312.73
5.	Water supply and hygiene	405.05	354.91	653.81	637.60	611.27	877.37	960.67	1326.66	1170.44	1924.15
6.	Backward classes welfare	783.88	711.12	915.43	951.30	997.69	1005.75	1112.14	1185.67	1351.15	1195.18
7.	Women and child welfare	264.33	262.19	286.96	292.48	363.39	333.28	383.75	416.41	413.15	441.418
8.	Nutritious food	219.67	259.52	265.23	242.16	365.66	326.19	341.00	368.95	341.00	370.84
9.	Horticulture	255.53	244.26	276.25	252.37	277.02	317.12	241.93	434.08	300.86	337.42
10.	Animal husbandry	167.76	160.67	186.95	182.11	234.54	206.08	270.79	274.38	290.53	258.62
11.	Fisheries	46.89	37.41	42.74	63.29	39.03	37.23	49.11	46.64	51.84	46.50
12.	Forest department	38.08	39.90	41.50	41.99	24.60	31.27	29.85	39.73	30.00	38.31
13.	Co-operation	7.00	6.85	4.24	4.73	2.31	2.30	7.69	15.48	6.35	13.70
14.	Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarajgar Yojna	281.96	189.09	340.28	427.45	421.50	500.46	126.63	328.41	439.10	553.47
15.	Indiar Awas Yojna	21.09	21.09	32.45	32.33	-	0.85	380.03	360.03	388.65	377.65
16.	Sampurna Gramaena Roigar Yojna	478.70	519.29	574.50	916.37	1005.35	485.34	1714.25	2022.46	1760.00	1577.71
17.	National Improved Cooking Implements Programme	42.00	45.75	72.50	75.54	2.50	55.00	80.18	60.18	24.91	25.91
18.	Minor irrigation	85.73	69.15	108.24	86.81	126.26	65.44	140.89	194.39	138.81	118.95
19.	Industries and commerce	75.74	69.35	69.78	59.60	79.45	74.21	85.34	85.47	91.37	79.41
20.	Roads and bridges	309.50	330.06	348.40	388.02	298.18	298.86	149.53	283.23	281.34	276.33
21.	Watershed	4.58	3.58	-	-	-	-	4.68	4.67	27.03	23.89

**Table 8.34 : Details of amount spent during Ninth Five Year Plan period (1997-2002)
for the development of the district**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97	
		Annual grants	Expen- diture	Annual grants	Expen- diture	Annual grants	Expen- diture	Annual grants	Expen- diture	Annual grants	Expen- diture
1.	Primary and Secondary education	9690.17	9699.66	6472.96	6103.84	7857.51	5045.97	8383.58	8091.65	8400.56	8425.21
2.	Sports and Youth services	45.86	40.35	29.96	30.23	36.94	35.51	35.62	31.06	30.09	26.76
3.	Medical and Public health	1369.90	1262.85	815.39	707.01	931.24	815.25	920.15	876.78	969.57	1007.15
4.	Indian System of Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.93	28.98	29.45	34.51
5.	Family welfare	451.50	374.48	352.80	243.96	310.10	302.38	341.10	298.3	434.00	352.58
6.	Water supply and hygiene	1352.04	1542.05	745.81	1027.95	653.31	2235.99	931.38	837.48	678.72	952.26
7.	Scheduled castes and tribes welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	424.25	411.96	404.02	437.29
8.	Special unit programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	492.90	345.74	468.01	334.2
9.	Backward classes welfare	1355.01	1371.06	949.17	746.91	997.20	619.80	249.77	238.56	248.73	225.74
10.	Women and child welfare	484.88	475.99	320.12	336.82	385.48	276.09	459.82	171.30	527.10	368.19
11.	Nutritious food	420.00	345.71	256.59	222.97	302.23	73.03	314.07	317.75	379.22	308.76
12.	Agriculture	336.47	370.69	208.06	201.36	239.49	207.49	252.30	152.63	194.79	190.78
13.	Horticulture	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.58	68.11	26.66	34.42
14.	Animal husbandry	276.40	296.03	180.84	164.84	232.16	164.29	244.85	221.12	240.59	227.48
15.	Fisheries	52.50	48.98	27.60	22.32	34.62	29.22	36.39	28.47	33.95	28.39
16.	Forest department	27.00	42.53	23.05	30.81	29.09	36.01	30.16	37.30	31.46	77.72
17.	Co-operation	5.58	6.01	3.38	3.38	1.74	3.14	1.70	3.75	2.30	4.18
18.	Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarajgar Yojna	474.00	389.64	220.52	430.88	245.17	257.69	447.13	263.17	357.12	220.46
19.	Indiar Avas Yojna	440.00	805.02	327.50	487.33	127.50	330.37	841.48	407.65	1289.75	1187.11
20.	Sampurna Gramaena Rojgar Yojna	1132.10	1159.10	693.75	732.16	716.10	400.19	823.85	476.06	835.83	638.81
21.	Zilla Panchayat Development Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	97.91	69.82	265.42	254.17
22.	National Improved Cooking Implements Programme	27.15	28.15	16.07	15.07	4.42	37.12	29.36	22.97	5.00	21.23
23.	Minor Irrigation	128.56	112.57	64.03	66.51	26.59	61.31	27.87	86.81	32.66	106.62
24.	Industries and commerce	94.20	68.80	78.56	56.73	85.61	66.36	88.75	62.34	94.52	59.65
25.	Roads and bridges	332.53	334.32	163.52	169.46	151.19	237.30	172.03	616.34	337.90	587.97
26.	Watershed	33.98	1.49	28.32	6.85	12.04	2.47	5.73	5.45	32.51	27.68

balance from previous year. Out of this Rs.593.28 lakhs was spent and 12.68 lakhs mandays were produced. Under Jawahar Rojgar Yojna the amount available including opening balance was Rs.254.18 lakhs and against this Rs.235.29 lakhs had been spent. 4.15 lakhs physical mandays had been produced. Consolidated figures towards medical and people health and Indian System of Medicine and grants and amounts spent towards agriculture and horticulture for the years from 1997-98 to 1990-2000 are given together.

In the beginning of the ninth five year plan (in 1997) the per capita income of the district was Rs.20,167 and the district was in the fourth place. This increased to Rs.27,373 by the end of the plan (2002) and the district rose to second place. These figures reflect the economic development of the district.

Tenth Five Year Plan (2002 - 07)

During the first year of the tenth five year plan grants amounting to Rs.17,620.82 lakhs were released and Rs.18,287.87 lakhs was spent. Details of selected sector-wise grants and expenditure made for the development of the district are given in Table 8.35.

Physical Growth

Social Welfare Department was running Ashram schools and facility for education and residence for students from first standard to fourth standard was available. Here children were provided boarding, stationery, text books and two pairs of clothes. For this, Rs. 17.41 lakhs was spent during 2003-04. During the said year children belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes coming from far off places were provided with facilities such as three meals, evening tiffin and coffee spending Rs.400 per month per child. Pre-matric hostels were being run and for this Rs. 92.82 lakhs had been spent. Rs.7.12 lakhs towards running post-matric hostels, Rs.11.23 lakhs towards running Navodaya Schools had been spent. There were 152 girls in Morarjee Desai Residential Schools and Rs.27.24 lakhs had been spent for this. Rs.0.154 lakh towards scholarships for law students, Rs.150.00 lakhs for distributing sewing machines and Rs. 0.75 lakh had been spent for three couples for encouraging inter-caste marriages.

Under Western Ghat Development Scheme 73.20 hectares plantation maintenance works and 3.41 hectares nursery plantation works were undertaken. For this Rs.5.28 lakhs had been spent. Under Vana Vikas scheme six lakhs seedlings were grown at a cost of Rs.5.25 lakhs. Under

Table 8.35: Expenditure incurred for the development of the district during the tenth five year plan (2002-2007)

Sector	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Annual grants	Expenditure	Annual grants	Expenditure	Annual grants	Expenditure
Primary & Secondary education	7534.97	8994.21	7869.68	8618.95	1645.11	2172.39
Sports and Youth services	25.99	21.16	27.98	18.31	20.62	16.86
Medical and Public health	955.76	1024.31	995.95	986.95	862.19	854.55
Indian System of Medicine	21.66	27.86	22.58	20.17	21.13	20.06
Family welfare	432.20	347.29	508.20	361.74	514.20	361.37
Water supply and hygiene	1868.13	1601.42	3016.93	2651.20	466.18	425.06
Scheduled castes and tribes welfare	333.10	443.39	336.86	309.80	149.15	147.07
Special unit programme	384.63	289.63	459.10	375.76	150.11	195.68
Backward classes welfare	250.30	274.92	271.73	263.45	287.24	294.33
Women and child welfare	506.05	218.73	508.87	584.37	152.20	188.60
Nutritious food	329.64	271.12	336.99	336.99	336.99	336.99
Agriculture	213.77	189.21	238.84	226.57	119.32	112.40
Horticulture	20.40	22.96	20.44	17.38	8.66	8.68
Animal husbandry	213.18	209.68	224.01	217.09	124.87	116.11
Fisheries	31.29	29.95	33.49	27.67	31.95	27.09
Forest department	27.50	67.11	27.50	66.55	33.00	66.35
Co-operation	1.56	2.44	1.56	2.13	1.56	1.52
Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarojgar Yojna	386.04	307.70	288.59	196.21	202.40	226.96
Indiar Awas Yojna	1002.97	922.11	324.82	324.82	540.39	422.98
Sampoorna Grameena Rojgar Yojna	1283.02	1115.81	-	-	1072.85	778.66
National Improved Cooking Implements Programme	1.11	4.22	1.11	6.84	4.80	4.80
Minor irrigation	32.43	123.27	43.10	68.74	31.88	62.34
Industry and commerce	70.09	59.68	74.70	59.72	72.09	61.67
Roads and bridges	518.43	557.61	241.82	298.95	307.50	327.50
Watershed	34.00	33.22	36.62	37.52	37.95	35.55

Sampoorna Rural Development Scheme 1.65 lakhs seedlings were grown spending Rs.12.74 lakhs.

During 2003-04, under Indira Awas Yojan (for new houses) a physical target of 1,191 houses was fixed and 1,189 houses were completed. The construction of two houses was under progress. For this Rs.237.97 lakhs was spent. Under the said scheme, a target of

conversion of 548 houses was fixed and 548 houses were completed at a cost of Rs.54.80 lakhs. Under Sampurna Grameena Rojgar Yojana - 1, 1261 various works were undertaken and Rs.245.64 lakhs was spent. 5.51 lakhs mandays were created.

The works were carried out by utilizing 19,796 quintals of foodgrains used under the said scheme. Under Sampurna Grameena Rojgar Yojana Vahini-II Rs.229.39 lakhs was spent to complete 1384 works and 6.32 lakhs mandays were created. 33,120 quintal foodgrains was distributed. As per National Biogas Development Scheme 34 plants were established by spending Rs.1.0 lakh. 33,416 hectares of paddy during monsoon and 23,424 hectares of paddy during rabi season was grown in the district. 1540 hectares cereals were grown. Under Agricultural Fairs and Exhibition Scheme Rs.19,153 was spent towards organizing Agricultural Fairs and Exhibitions in taluks. Rs.17.41 lakhs was spent for managing Ashram Schools.

Children in the age group of three and six years were provided with pre-school education by spending one rupee per child per day for their food. Rs.2.28 lakhs had been spent for Women Welfare Centers. To help students belonging to Koraga community a residential school on the lines of Central School has been opened in 'Madya' of Suratkal in Managalore taluk. Here, free meals, accommodation and education are provided and priority is given to cultural activities such as Yakshagana. Further, Rs.20.0 lakh was released for building construction.

POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Poverty is an abstract factor, and is indicated in terms of physical factors. In 1945, Lord Baydor, Chief Director of World Food and Agriculture Convention defined poverty line for the first time as 'if a person is consuming less than 2300 calories of food per day he should be considered as being below poverty line'. According to Planning Commission of India persons consuming less than 2400 calories of food in rural areas and less than 2100 calories of food in urban areas are considered to be below poverty line.

Uncontrolled population increase, income imbalances, lower per capita income, unemployment, minimum consumption, regional imbalances, backward technology and lack of investments are some of the social and political reasons for poverty. As such, after the fifth five year plan poverty alleviation has been adopted as one of the important objective of economic schemes.

In the later part of the twentieth century many special schemes were implemented for the benefit of the poor. But they were not that effective. Further, they were not extensive also. In this background, in addition to extensive programmes attacking poverty directly, schemes such as Minimum Needs Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Employment Guarantee for Rural Landless Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Jawahar Rojgar Yojna and Self-Employment Project for Rural Youth, Million Wells Programme, Drought Area Development Programme, were implemented. A brief description of the Area Development Programmes (A.D.P.) implemented by the Dakshina Kannada district Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is given below:

a) Jawahar Gram Samrudhi Yojna (J.G.S.Y.)

Jawahar Gram Samrudhi Yojna was implemented from April, 1999. The main objectives of this programme were to provide employment to labour in rural areas that are below poverty line, creation of basic infrastructure and assets in rural areas based on local needs.

This scheme has been implemented completely at village panchayat level. Works relating to basic infrastructure that are essential for rural population, construction of houses for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, construction of bridges, etc., are being implemented. For this scheme the central and state governments are contributing funds in the ratio of 75:25. During 2002-03, Rs.223.82 lakhs had been spent for this scheme, completing 2,144 works and 7.81 mandays were created.

b) Employment Assurance Scheme (E.A.S.)

This scheme was implemented during 1996-97 with the objective of providing employment during lean agricultural seasons and creation of community assets. As per this scheme men and women in the age group of 18 years and 60 years are provided 100 mandays each at minimum wages. The expenditure for this scheme is shared between the central and state governments in the ratio of 80:20. During 2002-03, against a grant of Rs.338.07 lakhs for the district Rs.332.43 lakhs was spent completing 1,193 works and 6.081 lakhs mandays were created.

c) Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojna (S.G.R.Y.)

The scheme was implemented on 15th August, 2001 as a centrally sponsored scheme. All employment generation schemes as part of S.G.R.Y. continued to be implemented through Panchayat Raj Institutions

(P.R.I.) at all stages. Out of the annual budget of S.G.R.Y. 50% of the grants shall be provided under I Stream to Zilla Panchayat and Taluk Panchayats and the balance 50% grants are provided to Village Panchayats under IInd Stream. Out of the grants specified under the Ist Stream of S.G.R.Y. 40% of the grants shall be distributed to Village Panchayats and 60% of the grants to Taluk Panchayats. During 2002-03, a grant of Rs.289.44 lakhs was available under Ist Stream of the scheme out of which Rs.158.78 lakhs was spent and 2.658 lakhs mandays were created. In the IInd Stream a grant of Rs.258.21 lakhs was available under the scheme out of which Rs.206.64 lakhs had been spent and 4.02 lakhs mandays were created.

During 2003-04, a grant of Rs.254.52 lakhs was available under Ist Stream of the scheme out of which Rs.245.64 lakhs was spent and 5.51 lakhs mandays were created. In the IInd Stream a grant of Rs.261.12 lakhs was available under the scheme out of which Rs.229.39 lakhs had been spent and 6.32 lakhs mandays were created.

d) Indira Awas Yojna (I.A.Y.)

Under this scheme financial help shall be provided to 60% of scheduled castes and schedules tribes and 40% to other beneficiaries who are below the poverty line to construct houses. The beneficiaries are selected through Gramasabhas and Rs.20,000 shall be paid as grants. During 2002-03, under Indira Awas Yojna, a target of 893 new houses and conversion of 452 houses from kuccha to pucca houses was fixed with an outlay of Rs.177.93 lakhs and Rs.44.10 lakhs respectively. Under Indira Awas Yojna construction of 791 houses was completed and the construction of 102 houses was in progress, for this Rs.173.38 lakhs had been spent. Accordingly 450 kuccha houses had been converted into pucca houses at a cost of Rs.44.86 lakhs.

During 2003-04, a target of construction of 1191 new houses and conversion of 548 kuccha houses was fixed and the grants sanctioned for this was respectively Rs.238.20 lakhs and Rs.54.68 lakhs. 1189 new houses were completed under Indira Awas Yojna while conversion of 598 kuccha houses was in progress. For this Rs.237.97 lakhs and Rs.59.80 lakhs respectively, had been spent.

e) Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (S.G.S.Y.)

Under self-employment programme, employment schemes such as Integrated Rural Development Pogramme (I.R.D.P.), Training for Self-employment to Rural Youth (TRYSUM), Development of Women and

Children in Rural Areas (DWACRA), Supply of Improved Implements to Rural Artisans (CITRA), Ganga Kalyan Yojna (G.K.Y.), Million Wells Scheme (M.W.S.) were merged and this scheme was implemented from April 1999. The state and central governments share in the ratio of 75:25.

The objective of this scheme is to form self-help groups of rural poor (families below the poverty line) and provide them facilities such as training, loans, technology, basic infrastructure and markets. Out of the total grants earmarked for this scheme in the annual budget, 10% shall go to groups formation, 10% for training, 20% for creating basic infrastructure and and 60% shall be spent towards grants for group and individual beneficiaries. Under this scheme, 42% scheduled caste, 8% scheduled tribes, 11% minorities and 29% others have been provided with facilities. During 2002-03, 396 individual beneficiaries and 62 self-help groups were provided with facilities, and for this Rs.93.50 lakhs had been spent.

During 2003-04, 227 individual beneficiaries and 90 self-help groups were provided with facilities, and for this Rs.137.44 lakhs had been spent.

f) National Project on Biogas Development (N.P.B.D.)

This programme gained importance among rural fuel schemes and to popularize use of non-conventional fuels and with a view to control use of firewood and prevent de-forestation this scheme was implemented from 1982-83.

During 2002-03, under this scheme 316 plants were established, and for this Rs.4.05 lakhs had been spent. During 2003-04, 34 plants were established and an opening balance of Rs.0.06578 was available and the centre had released its share of Rs.2.0 lakhs. Out of this Rs.1.04 lakhs had been spent.

g) National Improved Cooking Implements Programme (N.C.I.C.)

With the objective of protecting the health of rural women, reduce fuel costs and provide smoke-less cooking medium this scheme was implemented from 1984-85. This being a national programme, these stoves designed to reduce fuel costs can be used by all classes of people. With the improved stoves firewood can be saved in addition to smokeless and fast cooking. There are two types of stoves – fixed and movable and movable stoves can be carried from one place to another.

h) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (I.R.E.P.)

This programme was implemented during 1994-95 with the objective of removing fuel shortage through using implements that could achieve savings in conventional fuel sources such as electricity, kerosene and firewood and utilising more of the non-conventional fuel sources such as solar power, wind power and biogas. This scheme has been implemented in Mangalore taluk. During 2002-03, there was a physical target of 53 equipments and a financial target of Rs.7.43 lakhs. 53 physical implements had been achieved with a spending of Rs.6.88 lakhs. In 2003-04, under this scheme a total of 19 solar power cells have been set up as grants and exhibition with a spending of Rs.5.46 lakhs.

i) Ashraya (Grameen) Yojna

Ashraya Scheme was implemented during 1991-92 with a view to provide housing to people in rural areas who didn't possess any house. Sites with dimension of 30x40 feet in rural areas and 20x30 feet in urban areas at one site per family is being distributed freely under this scheme for people whose annual income was less than Rs.11,000. The Ashraya (Grameen) Yojna is being implemented through Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation. During 2002-03 a target of construction of 3500 houses with an outlay of Rs.700 lakhs was fixed. During this period the construction of eight houses had been completed and the balance 3,492 houses were under different stages of construction. During 2003-04, a target of construction of 2,742 houses with an outlay of Rs.548.40 lakhs was fixed, whereas no progress could be achieved as the target was received during the month of November. But, out of the balance houses of 2002-03 the construction 1908 houses was completed and for this Rs.463.97 lakhs was spent.

j) Ambedkar (Grameen) Yojna

Ambedkar scheme has been reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. During 2002-03, the target for the district was construction of 314 houses and the construction of one house had been completed. The construction of 151 houses was in different stages. For this a grant of Rs.62.80 lakhs was released out of which Rs.6.82 lakhs had been spent. 250 houses whose construction was started in 2001-02 were completed in 2002-03. For this Rs.56.50 lakhs had been spent. During 2003-04, a target of construction of 313 houses with an outlay of Rs.63.20 lakhs was fixed. Out of the balance houses of 2002-03 the

construction of 222 houses were completed in 2002-03. For this Rs.44.51 lakhs had been spent.

k) Swaccha Grama Yojana

The state government has implemented this scheme from 2000 with the following objectives:

- 1) Improving village internal roads and road surface.
- 2) Construction of drainage in each road for disposal of waste and rain water.
- 3) Providing community composts, shifting garbage away from houses.
- 4) Providing facility for all households to use smokeless improved stoves.
- 5) Construction of community toilets for village people, family toilets and toilets in schools.

During 2000-01, 39 villages were selected in the district for the scheme and works were in progress in all the villages. As at the end of March 2003, after collecting a total of Rs.76 lakhs from public, the government had released Rs.470 lakhs, and out of this Rs.397.75 lakhs financial target had been achieved.

In this way both the central and state governments have various schemes for removing poverty. The state government has implemented many schemes such as Shtree-Shakti Yojana, Aksharadasoha, Yashaswini, Nirmala Karnataka etc.

DROUGHT AND FLOODS

Dakshina Kannada district is getting sufficient rainfall. The rains had failed only during a few years. When food scarcity was faced in other districts the district witnessed price rise. There used to be excessive rainfall during June and September and the water was collected in tanks and used for irrigation purposes. It is understood from inscriptions that the district was under severe drought in 1305 during the reign of Bankideva Alupendradeva. According to this the drought that occurred around 250 years ago was deadly. The work "History of Christianity in Canara" (Volume-1, page 74) written by Sevarinsilva tells about the kingdom of Bendur Nayaks. It tells that this kingdom was prosperous. Due to failure of monsoon during 1727 a severe drought occurred. Never was such a drought witnessed earlier. The drought was so severe that parents had to sell their children for their livelihood. During 1872,

though the drought was not severe relief measures were undertaken. But, on account of abnormal import of foodgrains problems were faced. Due to this there was abnormal rise in prices locally. During the same time there was severe drought in other districts. This had an effect on the district and the prices of foodgrains rose.

Due to excessive floods during 1923 in the rivers the district suffered natural calamities. During July and August 1923 there were heavy rains in the district. All rivers were overflowing Uppinangandi, Bantval, Pani, Mangalore and Venjur had floods. The Gangoli river bed near Coondapur expanded towards the sea due to floods. The floods in August 1923 were very severe and these villages suffered serious damages. Many villages of Bantval and Uppinangadi suffered serious damages. The bridges of Uchamogar and Venur and other bridges were destroyed. Mangalore suffered extensive losses. The railway track and many houses in Kudroli, Sultan Batteri, Bolara and Jappu areas were damaged. Rice and pulses valued at Rs.20,000 kept in the wearhouses were destroyed. There were floods again in 1924 and coastal areas suffered damages. Due to this many roads in the district also got damaged. Land revenue was exempted. This amount was Rs.25,000. Further, the government gave a grant of two lakhs rupes for agriculture and providing construction materials free for the poor to build their houses. Local Relief Committee provided food, shelter and clothes to hundreds of people for several days.

All the rivers in the district were flooded from fourth July 1959 to eighth July 1959, and again from 22nd July 1959 to 28th July 1959. As a result a number of houses were destroyed. Eight people lost their lives and 24 cattle also died. The crops in 650 acres of land were completely destroyed. The crops in 1000 acres of land were partially destroyed. 1,625 houses were partially destroyed. The loss due to damages to houses was estimated at Rs.1,11,790. The loss to materials was valued at Rs.2,10,600. Again in 1961 95 villages were under floods. The crops grown in 2,197 acres of land were destroyed. Nine cattle died and one person lost his life. Further, 4,449 people were in trouble. 919 houses were damaged and the cost of this was Rs.1,12,565. Other losses were to the tune of Rs.3,38,450. The total loss was Rs.4,50,015.

21 villages were in trouble during the floods in 1967 and crops in 481.53 acres of crops were destroyed. The value of this was Rs.1,79,570. 737 persons were in trouble. 66 houses were destroyed. Its value was Rs.44,975. The total loss suffered was Rs.2,24,545. In 1968, 4,217.67

acres of land belonging to 239 villages and 17,065 persons were in trouble during floods. Crops in 2,672.60 acres of land were destroyed valued at Rs.6,80,936. Due to these floods 99 cattle and ten persons lost their lives. Damages occurred to 1946 houses and public property. The total loss was Rs.9,91,741. In the floods of 1970, 596 acres of land belonging to 58 villages and 663 persons were in trouble. Crops in 596 acres were destroyed. The value of losses was Rs.7,100. Further four cattle died. 171 houses and some public property were damaged. The total loss suffered due to the floods during this period was Rs.1,37,619. In the floods of 1971, 11 sq.miles of land belonging to 55 villages were damaged. 1073 people were under trouble. 353 villages suffered losses. The value of total loss was Rs.2,09,841.

During the monsoon seasons (June to September) from 1982 to 1985 no taluks in the districts suffered severe droughts. In 1985 two taluks suffered mild drought. In 1984 there was little drought in three taluks. In 1985 six taluks suffered. In 1984 three taluks suffered drought. In 1985 all the eight taluks suffered due to drought.

During the rabi seasons (October to December) from 1982 to 1985, the number of taluks that suffered severe drought were three in 1982. Three taluks suffered simple drought. In 1983 it was one, five in 1984 and one in 1985. In 1982 one taluk was subjected to lesser drought, three in 1983, two in 1984 and one in 1985. The total number of taluks that suffered drought was seven in 1982, four in 1983, seven in 1984 and two in 1985.

During 1997-98, while the number of families that suffered loss of crops and home due to rains was 232, three households suffered cattle loss. The compensation amount paid to these households was Rs.26,30,505. 100 households suffered fire accidents and received a compensation amount of Rs.5,56,135. More details are available in table 8.36.

DEVELOPMENTAL POTENTIALITIES

As at 2003-04 the net area of food and non-food crops in the district was 1,34,246 hectares. In this, paddy in 59,550 hectares, pulses in 3,234 hectares, arcanut in 27,070 hectares, cashew in 29,382 hectares, coconut in 15,608 hectares, vegetables in 3,819 hectares, sugarcane in 197 hectares, cocoa in 835 hectares and rubber plantations in 9,976 hectares were grown. As per 2001 census there were 8,41,509 main workers, 1,04,881 marginal workers and 9,51,340 non-workers in the district. Out of the 8,41,509 main workers 44,627 were cultivators,

Table 8.36

Year	No. of households who loss the crops	No. of households who lost livestock	Compensation distributed for house, crop and livestock loss (in Rs.)	No. of households incurring loss due to fire accident	Compensation distributed for loss due to fire accident (in Rs.)	No. of persons died	Compensation distributed to families who lost live
1997-98	232	03	26,30,505	100	5,56,135	10	13,50,000
1998-99	247	06	30,72,301	83	5,66,244	08	8,00,000
1999-00	119	03	27,96,173	74	4,33,490	03	3,00,000
2000-01	133	01	28,89,575	139	6,39,185	05	5,00,000
2001-02	90	01	20,17,171	113	48,82,245	-	-
2002-03	246	07	17,07,579	72	7,35,631	03	1,50,000
2003-04	148	02	24,58,830	68	3,10,525	06	3,00,000
2004-05	68	02	17,03,537	51	2,69,200	02	6,50,000
Total	1,283	25	1,92,75,621	700	39,98,655	47	40,50,000

33,253 were agricultural labourers. 4,78,005 persons were engaged in animal husbandry, fishing, hunting, horticulture, orchard and related activities, mining and quarrying, construction, trade and commerce, transport, storage and other services. 1,72,812 persons were working in industries.

The above figures indicate that, if rural non-agricultural activities are encouraged, even with lesser capital investment, more employment generation, lesser rated power resources and lower infrastructure, the rural industries can develop better than industries in urban areas. By the end of March 2005, there were 45,041 unemployed persons as per district employment exchange, and out of this 26,874 were men and 18,175 were women. In order to resolve the unemployment problem industries need to be established through which employment opportunities are increased, so also district income, per capita income and thereby the standard of living of people also raises.

Since the district produces crops such as paddy, pulses, sugarcane, arcanut, coconut, cashew, rubber, cocoa there are ample opportunities for establishing agriculture-based industries. There is scope for establishing modern rice mills, beaten rice mills, toothpowder from paddy husk, ayurvedic medicines, banana chips and powder, mango juice, pulp,

pickles, jam, jelly, jackfruit chips, packaged jackfruit processing, coconut powder, scented supari, making plates and cups from areca bark, cashew processing units.

Out of the total geographical area of the district there is forest land of 1,28,476 acres and it has valuable trees like teak, rose, firewood, honne and nandi trees and there is very good opportunity for forest-based industries. In addition, soapnut powder, honey, gum, firewood is also available. As per 2003 livestock census there were 5.99 lakhs livestock and there is ample scope for leather industry.

By the end of March, 2005 there were 19 large and medium scale industries in Dakshina Kannada district. There were 15,220 small scale industries with a capital investment of Rs.34,129 lakhs and it had provided employment to 1,16,069 persons.

There are opportunities for establishing small scale industries in Dakshina Kannada district, and they are identified as demand-based and resource-based industries. Of these the major ones are:

1. Resource-based industries

Jackfruit products, Iodised salt, pickles, cashew industry, masala powders, noodles, fruit processing, furniture, cane furniture, coconut powder, coconut oil, mushroom cultivation and processing, potato chips, ayurvedic medicines, cement bricks,api- culture, scented supari, plates and cups from areca leaves, huller and sheller machines, dry coconut powder etc.

2. Demand-based industries:

Bakery products, ice cream, papads, sandige, notebook, paper bag and cover, distilled water for vehicles, phenol, camphor, steel fabrication, automobile repair and services, school bags, rolling shutters, software development, D.T.P., internet, web center, offset printing, data-printing, data-priocessing, screen printing, vehicle body building, electric laundry, tyre re-treading etc.

Dakshina Kannada District Socio Economic Indicators

	Subject	1961	1971	1981	1991*	2001*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Population growth rates (Percentage)	-	27.17	22.72	15.98	14.00
2	Rural population growth rates (Percentage)	-	20.46	16.10	7.61	4.03
3	Urban population growth rates (Percentage)		40.24	47.93	31.12	36.56
4	Percentage of rural population to total population	82.1	79.7	75.5	71.7	61.6
5	Percentage of urban population to total population	17.9	20.3	24.5	28.3	38.4
6	Percentage of scheduled castes population to total population	4.95	5.14	6.06	6.52	6.91
7	Percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population	3.11	3.28	3.72	3.94	3.32
8	Percentage of workers to total population	46.73	38.61	41.84	45.39	49.95
9	Percentage of rural workers to total population	49.15	39.88	43.27	47.10	54.11
10	Percentage of urban workers to total population	35.69	33.62	37.43	41.3	43.08
11	Percentage of agricultural workers to total workers	64.82	54.16	44.43	35.79	9.67
12	Density of Population per Sq.km	186	230	282	319	416
	a) Rural	160	188	233	242	-
	b) Urban	2074	1897	1495	1611	-

13	Sex-Ration (Females per 1000 males)	1027	1006	1015	1020	1023
14	Literacy					
	Males	41.38	52.34	62.09	84.08	89.74
	Females	23.99	35.04	45.32	68.84	77.39
	Total	32.35	43.45	53.47	76.35	83.47
16	Literacy - Rural					
	Males	37.19	48.01	58.04	81.65	87.07
	Females	19.72	30.23	40.45	72.69	72.69
	Total	28.05	38.82	48.93	72.37	79.93
	Literacy - Urban					
	Males	59.85	68.92	74.22	90.87	93.78
	Females	44.29	54.46	60.81	78.21	84.4
	Total	52.01	61.64	67.47	84.51	89.10

* For 1991 and 2001 the age group of 0-6 is not included for literacy classification.

	Agriculture	1961	1971	1981	1991*	2001*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Percentage of forest area to the total geographical area	29.00	27.62	27.15	27.23	26.93
2	Percentage of land put to non-agricultural use to the total geographical area	8.74	9.98	10.27	10.97	11.96
3	Percentage of barren and uncultivable land to the total geographical area	8.17	8.71	8.65	8.53	12.38
4	Percentage of Permanent pastures and other grazing land to the total geographical area	4.02	3.97	3.81	3.77	4.05
5	Percentage of land under misc trees etc., to the total geographical area	11.68	11.15	10.85	10.66	6.90
6	Percentage of cultivable waste land to the total geographical area	9.50	9.81	8.46	8.96	7.13
7	Percentage of other fallow land to the total geographical area	2.34	3.02	2.53	1.93	1.11
8	Percentage of current fallow land to the total geographical area	4.20	2.67	2.00	1.64	1.53
9	Percentage of net area sown to the total geographical area	22.33	23.05	26.27	26.31	28.02
10	Percentage of area sown more than once to the total geographical area	44.51	36.62	36.45	33.60	20.58
11	Percentage of total cropped area to the net sown area (crop intensity)	144.51	136.62	136.45	133.60	120.58

12	Percentage of net area irrigated net area to the net area sown	36.5	37.0	43.1	43.02	53.00
13	Percentage of gross irrigated area to the gross cropped area	31.60	33.65	34.55	34.94	45.98
14	Percentage of net area irrigated by tanks to the net area irrigated by all source	13.00	8.00	4.00	3.85	1.67
15	Percentage of net area irrigated by all types of wells to the net area irrigated by all sources	22.00	26.00	33.00	38.98	40.93
16	Percentage of net area irrigated by other sources to the net area irrigated by all sources	60.00	66.00	63.00	57.17	57.40
17	Percentage of area under paddy to the total cropped area	67.00	55.84	50.99	49.27	39.07
18	Percentage of area under ragi to the total cropped area	0.20	0.11	-	-	-
19	Percentage of area under cereals and small millets to the total cropped area	67.22	55.94	51.00	49.27	39.07
20	Percentage of area under pulses to the total cropped area	4.06	4.68	6.57	6.38	2.30
21	Percentage of area under sugarcane to the total cropped area	0.59	0.45	1.18	0.85	0.21
22	Percentage of area under oilseeds to the total area	0.38	4.36	1.29	1.64	0.27
23	Average yield of rice (kg/hectare)	1424	1820	1923	1982	2143

24	Average yield of sugarcane (Tonnes/hectare)	89	106	86	97	108
25	Average yield of groundnut (kg/hectare)	1054	1028	1336	1710	-
26	Per capita land available for cultivation (Hectare)	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.12
27	Per capita food grains production (kg)	128.54	108.94	105.64	96.21	194.89
28	Average size of operational holding (Hectare)	1.59	1.50	1.17	1.50	1.05
29	Average size of holding (Scehduled castes) (Hectare)	-	0.81	0.53	0.50	0.50
30	Average size of holding (Scheduled tribes) (Hectare)	-	1.17	0.92	0.82	0.75
31	Average size of holding (Other social groups) (Hectare)	-	1.55	1.21	1.09	1.03
32	Average size of marginal holding of all castes (Hectare)	-	0.40	0.37	0.37	0.39
33	Average size of small holding of all castes	-	1.41	1.42	1.41	1.40
34	Average size of semi-medium holding of All castes (Hectare)	-	2.76	2.74	2.73	2.70
35	Average size of medium of all castes holding of all castes	-	5.69	5.76	5.70	5.69
36	Average size of large holding of all castes	-	24.34	20.26	20.39	17.46

Diary Farming (As per various census)

	Particulars	1966	1972	1977	1983	1990	1997	2003
1	Bovine population sq.km (including buffalos)	92	97	97	102	100	85	80
2	Bovine population per lakh human population (including buffalos)	45646	41117	37282	34604	30321	23010	19270
3	No.of cows in milk per lakh human population	5375	5707	5174	5530	6190	5664	5449
4	No. of buffalos in milk per lakh of human population	1420	1240	1116	960	780	392	153
5	No. of Sheep per lakh of human population	13	10	41	30	40	15	22
6	No. of Goats per lakh of human population	1286	1168	1022	1210	670	1245	878
7	No. of Pigs per lakh of human population	992	723	686	650	700	1028	441
8	No. of fowls per lakh of human population	54532	58828	48376	54450	59640	32384	45762
9	No.of livestock population per veterinary institution	22676	19549	13861	13403	9870	8110	6441

Source: Soci Economic Indicators – 2002 and 2005

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CHAPTER 9

ADMINISTRATION AND REVENUE

The word Administration may be defined as the systematic deliverance of governmental business in an area purposefully earmarked for the intended purpose of administering. When related to a district, it indicates the district administration. District is the primary unit of administration, different royal families, at different points of time had named the units of their administration as 'Nadu', 'Vishaya', 'Seeme', 'Ventya' etc. The words 'Nadu' and 'Vishaya' are found to be increasingly used in inscriptions. Administration was well organized, especially under the Vijayanagara rulers, as gathered from the details found in the inscriptions of the medieval period. Officials appointed to administer the 'Nadu' and 'Nagara' were known as *Nada-Prabhu* and *Nayaka* respectively. In addition to these, there were several other officials known as *Madhyastha*, *Attavani*, *Appanakara*, *Sthala-Adhikari*, *Nada-Senabova*, Village-Officer, *Peregade (Heggade)*, *Odeya*, *Uralva*, *Gramani*, to look after different aspects of the administration. There does not appear to be any historical link between the modern units and the previous historical units of administration. But, provincial division for administrative purposes is, in reality, as old as the organized administration itself.

Before the State-Reorganization, Dakshina Kannada District, comprising the following eight taluks, Kundapura, Udupi, Karkala,

Belthangadi, Mangalore, Puttur, Bantval and Kasaragodu, was part of the then Madras government. But, as a result of State's Reorganization, on First of November 1956, Kasaragodu was transferred to Kerala State, and the remaining seven taluks of the district became part of Mysore State. Since Sulya was formed as a separate taluk during 1966, the district continued to have eight taluks. For administrative convenience the state was divided into four revenue divisions, named after their headquarters as Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga, and each division was brought under a Divisional Officer (at present these posts remain cancelled). Along with Mysore, Mandya, Kodagu, Hassan and Chickamagalore, Dakshina Kannada district was included in Mysore division. During 1973 the district had three sub-divisions, eight taluks, twenty six Firka or Hoblies, and six hundred and eighty seven villages. Its administrative machinery had different hierarchies of officials and their staff of workers under the chief official called the Deputy Commissioner.

According to the Government Order number SRD 42 LRD 87 (Part-III) dated 25-8-1997, seven districts were newly created and Dakshina Kannada district was bifurcated, with Puttur, Sulya, Belthangadi, Bantval and Mangalore put under Dakshina Kannada district. Udupi, Kundapura and Karkala taluks were put under the newly formed Udupi district. From the point of view of the administrative convenience different functions of the present day district administration are grouped under certain broad headings. The first group relates to public safety, protection of civilians and their rights. This comprises maintenance of Law and Order, administration of civil and criminal law. The second group comprises of matters pertaining to revenue and excise, including tax assessment and collection, land revenue, irrigation cess, agricultural income tax, marketing registration fee, tax on motor vehicles, both state and central income tax, excise fee, etc, and various other taxes. Following items can be included in this group: recovery of loans advanced to agriculturists, excise collection on liquor and drugs, control and compliance of government treasury, land ownership, maintenance of land records, classification of holdings and implementation of land reforms etc. The third group includes agriculture, animal husbandry, industries, transportation and communication. All these modern administrative duties come under the group dealing with economic issues.

The next group relates to social-welfare and developmental works. Some matters among them appear to be economic in their nature. Community development, Co-operation, Education, Medical and Public

Health, Social Welfare, *Panchayathraj*, and such other similar activities falling under this category are included in this group. It is also the duty of the district administration to manage the conditions arising out of natural calamities like lack of basic necessities, draught, floods, fire mishaps etc. In addition to these, conducting elections to Lok-Sabha, State Assembly, local bodies and census operations come under their jurisdiction. Municipalities, Taluk Development Boards and supervision over proper functioning of the *Grama Panchayaths*, Local Self-governing bodies and enforcement of governmental powers whenever the public life and safety are threatened. To observe several types of these activities of the district administration there are different grades of officials at different levels like the District, the Sub-division, Taluk, and villages. The overall responsibility of the administration of the district devolves upon the Deputy Commissioner.

Regional Commissioner

Under a Special recommendation by the Administrative Reforms Commission the office of the Divisional Commissioner was abolished by the Government order in 6th May 2003 (Land Act column No.21). Subsequently no substitute arrangements were made to introduce administrative control over the taluk, sub-division or District level. But, according to the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms commission, the Secretary to Revenue department was entrusted with the powers to function as the authority to deal with the proposals of the Deputy Commissioners in the absence of the Divisional Commissioner and also to create a special post of Commissioner (Land Reforms and Land Revenue). Later on instead of continuing with the two posts of Secretary (Revenue) as per the commission's recommendations a new post of commissioner (Land Reforms and Land Revenue) was to be created instead of continuing the two posts of Secretaries on the other hand the abolition of the Divisional Commissioner had resulted in the problems given here under.

1. The deteriorating and effective Administrative control over the taluks and Districts had reached a dangerous point.
2. Since the Divisional Commissioner was exercising greater amount of administrative control over the sub-ordinate officers under several Rules and Regulations several such disposals went pending.
3. The Divisional Commissioner was exercising several Acts in disposing of several appeals and revision even under the

constitutionally given powers vested with him. These magisterial functions of the Divisional Commissioner went pending as a consequence of its abolition.

Due to the reasons explained above and also due to several administrative reasons. The Government considering the need to revive this important office and as per the G.O.No:KamE 09 BMM 2003, Dated 08-09-2005. The four Regional Commissioner's Offices were created one each at Bangalore, Mysore, Gulbarga and Belgaum with the necessary sub-ordinate staff. Accordingly with immediate effect the post of the secretary (Land Reforms, Stamps and Registrations Muzrai and Land Records) has been abolished. Under this order the Dakshina Kannada district is under the administrative control of the Regional Commissioner Mysore. The Regional Commissioner is functioning under the Principal Secretary Revenue Department and exercises powers as indicated in the Annexure-I. He will be the Controlling Authority with regard to all properties, under the Revenue and Muzrai Department both within and in other States. He will be exercising special powers with regard to the execution, control, office location, endowments, salary of the subordinate staff etc., as per the indications in the Annexure-I. These posts of the Regional Commissioner are to be filled by deputation from the Cadre of Indian Administrative Services. The powers and functions of the Regional Commissioner are given in Annexure-I.

Annexure-I

I Executive Powers

The Regional Commissioner's carry out following functions

1. As the head of the Revenue Administration in the Region he has management of Human Resources in the Revenue Department maintenance of Staff. Development, training and execution.
2. Being the head of the Revenue Administration he is also the Chief co-ordinating and controlling authority regarding the administration of the district, sub-division, Taluk, Hobli and Village level Revenue collection and Auditing of Accounts, Managing Annual Inspection holding
Surprise Inspection and Verification and compulsorily conducting annual *Jamabandi*.
3. Powers exercised by the Divisional Commissioner under several Rules and Acts in accordance with the constitutional (Revenue Laws and disciplinary proceedings) provisions. In a nutshell, it may be

said that his functions as supervisory, controlling, co-ordinating, appellate and revisional.

4. The Regional Commissioner is vested with various statutory functions and powers. The statutory powers can be conferred specifically by provisions in the Karnataka Land Revenue Act 1964 and by provision in the rules or by delegation of the powers of the State Government to the Regional Commissioner.
5. Regional Commissioner is also functioning as the supervisory authority with regard to assessing the stamps and registrations fee, Land survey, Maintenance of Land Records, administrating and controlling of Muzrai officer and such other controlling related works in the Region.
6. **Inspecting Authority:** He has to meticulously supervise and conduct periodical Inspections regarding the proper implementation of government works in accordance with the rules and regulations effected by the authority from time to time.
7. He being the utmost administrative authority in the region has to be vigilant and bestow his attention in organizing relief measures, when natural calamities like floods and draughts occur.
8. With the formation of Zilla Parishath with effect from 1987 the development functions of the Regional Commissioner have been transferred to the Zilla Parishath.
9. It is the responsibility of the Regional Commissioner to undertake the periodical implementation of the Development activities of all the departments coming under his purview in the region.
10. In case of lapsesided progress in executing the schemes and programmes both physical and financial the regional commissioner has to initiate disciplinary action against the concerned department heads. He should also give proper guidance and direction for the completion of the various State schemes and programmes. In doing so he will be assisted by the Chief Secretaries and Secretaries and also the heads of department in the region.
11. He has to conduct periodical inspection and investigation in matters relating to development.

Deputy Commissioner

Before the unification, the chief revenue officer of the district was known as Collector in Dakshina Kannada district. After unification the

designation was changed as 'Deputy Commissioner'. At present the official acts both as a deciding officer in the general administration, and performs the duties of the District Magistrate in the district.

Primary duties of the Deputy Commissioner are divided into: 1. Revenue, 2. Maintenance of Law and Order 3. Developmental, 4. Co-ordination, and 5. Social Welfare. Deputy Commissioner safeguards all governmental land (where ever it may be) and at the same time it is his duty to safeguard the vested interests of the Government and the public in the area entrusted to him. Determination of Revenue on all revenue lands within the administrative jurisdiction of the district, collection of revenue and to pay attention towards keeping of accounts there on is his responsibility. He shall observe as to whether all revenue dues are being collected regularly and that all such collections are properly accounted for and credited into the governmental accounts. Along with these duties he is also empowered under the Mysore Land Revenue Act, with enough powers, making it possible for him to perform other duties related to these activities. Excluding land revenue, the Deputy Commissioner may have to collect taxes and fees in respect of Stamps and Registration, cesses relating to irrigation and such others as provided under the Rules and Regulations.

As the head of the district revenue administration, the Deputy Commissioner shall have the right to discharge all powers conferred upon him under the Mysore Land Revenue Act and regulations 1964. In addition to that, he shall have the right to discharge several other powers under the Mysore Land Revenue Rules, Land Possession Rules, Mysore Irrigation Rules, Hindu Religious and Charitable Trusts Rules, Mysore Village Panchayaths and Local Board Rules, Mysore Municipal Rules, etc. In matters of litigations pertaining to revenue he performs the duties as a Quasi-Judicial officer. Since the Deputy Commissioner also happens to be the Executive Magistrate of the district, he is responsible for the maintenance of Law and Order in the district. As a head of all executive Magistrates working under him for the maintenance of Law and Order-like Sub-divisional officers and taluk Executive Magistrates, he is vested with extensive powers under Criminal Procedure Code, the Karnataka Police Rules and other applicable Rules. Relating to the maintenance of Law and Order he exercises control over the District Police Force, Jails and Lockups in the district and has got supervisory powers over all of them. Deputy Commissioner, as Executive Magistrate of the District, acting as a Magistrate under Indian Arms Act, Indian Explosives Act, exercises the powers and is responsible for the issue of Licenses and

Permits. Apart from these, under the Karnataka Cinematograph Rules he issues licenses to run the Cinema houses. At present, Community Development Programmes are being carried out by the District Panchayath Organization. As President of the District Reconciliation Committee, the Deputy Commissioner initiates action for reconciliation among different departments.

Assistant Commissioner

There are two sub-divisions in Dakshina Kannada district. Bantval and Mangalore taluks fall under Mangalore Sub-Division and Belthangadi, Puttur and Sulya taluks fall under Puttur Sub-Division. Each one of these divisions comes under the administrative control of an Assistant Commissioner. The Assistant Commissioner acts as a link between the Deputy Commissioner and the Tahsildar. Assistant Commissioner exercises revenue and Magisterial authorities. Among others, his prominent duties include overseeing and inspecting the works of the Tahsildar, the Revenue Inspector and the Village Officers. He protects the vested interests of the Government land after carrying out specific inspection under special conditions etc; as an appellate authority he conducts inquiries against the decisions made by the Tahsildar; decides cases pertaining to matters relating to land ownership; conducts annual revenue settlement; inspects crops and boundary demarcations; conducts inspection of title deeds and revenue records; recovery of revenue and developmental fees, Takkavi loans, and supervision of revenue collection are also included among his duties.

Assistant Commissioner is also the executive Magistrate of the sub-division, and as enunciated in the Criminal Procedure Code he has got certain powers to discharge. They are: ensuring peace and security of the public pass necessary orders to avoid the possible occurrence of disturbances to public peace, powers to order inquest etc. He will have to report about the condition of Law and Order in the sub-division, from time to time, to the Deputy Commissioner. Assistant Commissioner, designated as Returning Officer in the bye-elections acts as a final authority in the preparation of electoral rolls and its execution. The Head Quarters Assistant to Deputy Commissioner is of the cadre of special Deputy Commissioner. The Assistant Commissioner of the Puttur sub-division, and Assistant Commissioner of the Mangalore sub-division are also functioning. All these Assistant Commissioners assist the Deputy Commissioner in revenue administration. Assistant Commissioners of Puttur and Mangalore have direct powers in their respective sub-

divisions. These sub-divisional officers are responsible for revenue and developmental activities. In matters relating to revenue, Tahsildar works under the control and supervision of the Assistant Commissioner concerned. Under the Karnataka Land Revenue Act and regulations 1964, and such other legislations, the Assistant Commissioner will have all the powers of the Deputy Commissioner, at the sub-divisional level. In the revenue department he is the first appellate authority, and discharges the duties vested in his office, according to Rule 38 of the Karnataka Land Revenue Act 1964. He will have the powers to levy land tax and take over land. He performs the duties of the Chairman of the Land Tribunal according to the Karnataka Land Reforms Act 1968. He is the Returning Officer at the elections to the Legislative Assembly. According to the orders of the District and Sub-divisional officers, he enjoys the powers to inspect and enquire into legal issues. He is also the ex-officio Chairman of several taluk level committees.

Tahsildars

There were eight taluks in the undivided Dakshina Kannada. But, during 1997, after the formation of the Udupi district, Dakshina Kannada has two divisions viz. Mangalore sub-division with Bantval and Mangalore; and Puttur sub-division with Belthangadi, Puttur, and Sulya, totally there are only five taluks. (Kundapura, Karkala, and Udupi taluks are under the administrative control of the Kundapura sub-division in the newly formed Udupi district).

Each of these taluks falls under the administrative control of the Tahsildar. Tahsildar is responsible to the Assistant Commissioner of his sub-division and through him to the Deputy Commissioner. In respect of the General Administration of the Taluk, Tahsildar is a prominent officer. He is responsible for the collection of land revenue, and in respect of the administration of the taluk, and responsible for the discharge of duties and implementation of the relevant rules which devolve on his office under the Land Revenue Rules, Land Reforms Act etc. Along with these, recovery of *Takkavi* loans, water rate, and implementation fee, and at the request of the departments concerned collection of other dues is also his responsibility. He conducts 'Dittam' Land revenue settlement, examines accounts relating to 'Huzur' land revenue settlement, inspection of cases finding relevant records pertaining to the land revenue disputes etc; and to keeps all details ready relating to revenue collection and such other

Table 9.1 : Details of Implementation of Land Reforms in Dakshina Kannada Dist.

Sl. No.	Subject	Details	
		Mangalore	Puttur sub-division
1.	Report on Land Reforms Act 1974 Applications received from tillers:- a) land tribunals at the beginning b) Land tribunals at present	12 2	4 1
2.	Sub-divisions in the district and their extent.	Mangalore sub-division i Mangalore ii Bantval iii Mudabidire	Puttur Sub-division i Puttur ii Sulya iii Belthangadi
3.	Decided applications taluk-wise	Mangalore i In favour of tillers S.C. -7 S.T. -18 ii in favour of land-owners 13788 iii rejected applications 17737	
4.	Taluk applications registered with high court i. applications for review from land tribunal ii. from tillers iii. from land owners	Mangalore 4435 4201 1749 2660	Bantval 1017 524
5.	Applications registered with High Court	Mangalore-208 Mudabidire-16	32
6.	Extent of land allotted to tillers	1338.05	53247.38
7.	Total extent of Land allotted to SC/ST	727.05	105.12
8.	Excess land available in each district and its beneficiaries	SC - ST -	5.50 (2 persons) SC- 1

Sl. No.	Subject	Details	
		Mangalore	Puttur sub-division
9.	Note/latest development on Karnataka Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation Act 1966 and Rules there under	This Act is not in force	ST- 1
10.	Report on the implementation of Land Grant Rules 1969		
	a) Ex-service men/soldiers	37-46	37-40
	b) SC/ST	604-65	402-90
	c) Backward Communities	21-22	12-70
	d) Political sufferers	—	25-50
	e) others	101-68	910-40
11.	Details on the prevention of land transfers by SC/ST		—
12.	Implementation of rules under Land Acquisition Act for Housing details During the past five years sites, Number of beneficiaries	8.28 Acres 370 Sites	

Source : Revenue Department, Mangalore

dues. He is the officer in deciding matters relating to the records of delayed revenue collection and waiver on account of failure of crops.

Tahsildar is also the Executive Magistrate of the Taluk, and discharges duties of a penal officer as enunciated in the Civil Procedure Code. Because of the use of civil force, they have got the power to disperse any illegal disturbances. He is empowered to issue orders for the disposal of properties in case of the failure or refusal to pay taxes etc, and the power to recover the penalty imposed on the guilty. As the Assistant Registrar of election he is responsible for the preparation and implementation of the electoral rolls. In his capacity as Assistant Election Officer he leads the election machinery in the taluk. As the Secretary of the Land Tribunal, under the Karnataka Fragmentation Rules 1966, and under Karnataka Mortgage Rules 1951; Karnataka Registration of Births and Deaths Special Rules 1952; Public Entertainment and control of entertainment places Act 1969, discharges certain duties and issues orders. He is empowered to issue certificates like-Income certificate, Caste certificate, Survival certificate, Births and Deaths Certificates, Domicile certificate, Insolvency certificate etc.

Nada Kacheri

With a view to decentralize the revenue administration and to decrease the work load in the Taluk offices, where the work load is more, offices of the Nada Kacheri or *Hobli* were started on experimental basis in 1982. Out of several duties of the Tahsildar, nine duties were transferred to the office of the Nada Kacheri. In the selected revenue circles two offices of the Nada Kacheri are functioning in all Taluks. The system of the Offices of the Nada Kacheri has provided an opportunity to transfer certain functions to a Deputy Tahsildar, to look after the day to day functioning of the Tahsildar. As a result of this, the village community, especially the agriculturists, instead of going to the Taluk central office, can get their official works attended to quickly, at the Hobli level itself. According to this system Deputy Tahsildar who heads the office of the Nada Kacheri is provided with the minimum required staff. On the basis of the system of the Nada Kacheri certain powers of the Tahsildar, as detailed, are transferred to the Deputy Tahsildar. They are:

1. Sanctioning of the Old Age pensions,
2. Sanctioning of allowances to the physically Handicapped,
3. Sanctioning of compensation to the victims of fire accidents,
4. Imposition of fines,
5. Disposal of Titles and Rights.
6. Inspection and confiscation of kerosene, food grains and civil supplies and punishment of delinquents,
7. Collection of loans and dues to the government and the preparation of DCB account statements,
8. Imposition of developmental cess and water rate cess under the Karnataka Irrigation rules 1965, and
9. Issue of certified copies of documents.

In the *Hoblies*, where there are the offices of the Nada Kacheri, Revenue Inspectors carry out their duties as subordinate staff of the Deputy Tahsildar. Necessary reports have got to be obtained at the office of the Nada Kacheri from the Revenue Inspector, after the receipt of Office files from the office of the Tahsildar.

Revenue Inspectors

In the hierarchy of Revenue officers at the Hobli level, Deputy Tahsildar, the immediate next official to the Tahsildar, is the Revenue Inspector. In performing the official duties, he works as an assistant to

the Tahsildar. Every Taluk in the District is differentiated with the number of Hoblies or the number of Revenue Circles. Every circle consists of a definite number of villages. The circle is a unit, as enunciated in the IV schedule of definite administrative units of the Karnataka Land Revenue Rules 1964. One Revenue inspector is appointed based on the size of the Circle, and he is ordinarily the head of 10 to 20 village accountants. He and the Village Accountant remain in constant touch with the Tahsildar. They are required to perform all the duties laid down in the Karnataka Land Revenue Rules 1964, and Karnataka Land Reforms Rules 1961, and the sub-rules there under, in addition any such other specified legal enactments. As a Revenue official, though revenue collection is their main duty, they can be commissioned to perform other duties relating to the General Administration and Development, Health, Elections, Census, etc, pertaining to the Department. In addition to these, they are empowered to supervise the working of the Village Accountants, and ensure before the 25 day of every month whether the revenue collection made by the village accountant is in order, and whether the collected amount is being remitted on time into the treasury. Under the Land Revenue Rules, the Revenue Inspector has got the right to order the change of title deeds and to change the right of the power of attorney. In all these matters there is provision for an appeal to the Assistant Commissioner, against the orders passed by the Revenue Inspector. He shall exercise supervisory powers over the Village Accountants in respect of their performance relating to the maintenance of the Register of Rights and the Register of the change of Rights and the issue of certified copies of documents to the applicants for purposes of public inspection. They shall observe the collection of Developmental cess, water cess and the collection of dues to government against loans and advances availed by the beneficiaries. They are responsible for the preparation of records pertaining to Land allotment, Land acquisition and Old Age pension, guardianship, etc.

Village Officers

Dakshina Kannada district which was until recent years, a part of the then Madras State, had been following the practice of entrusting the administration of villages to village officers on genealogical basis, following the age old *Barabaluthi* system. They were known as Village *Patels*. According to that system every village establishment had a law enforcement official or the village Magistrate, called *Gowda* or *Patel*. *Shanboga* or *Karnam* worked as Registrar. The land survey and plan

records of the entire village remained in the custody of the *Shanboga*. All authorized documents pertaining to the lands of the village concerned had to be obtained from them. *Thalari* or *Thalati* or *Ugrani* worked as a guard of the village or the crops. The *Ugranis*, Government officers and the chief *Thalari* had to work as pathfinders to the tourists. In all boundary disputes, pertaining to the village concerned, *Ugrani* was being considered as chief witness. Since the *Thalaris* detained the thieves and kept watch on all suspicious characters, they were described as village security men.

But, as a result of 1970 rules, the hereditary appointment of *Patels* and *Shanbogs* was abolished, and village administration was entrusted to the Village Accountants. They are the lowest revenue officials at the village level. Village accountants are incharge of the maintenance of village revenue records, and as such they are the last link in the chain of revenue administration. Sometimes, they perform the duties of the Secretary of the Village *Panchayaths*. Village Assistant/ Helper assist the Village Accountant in the work of Land survey, and instead of *Ugrani* or *Thalari* he works as a messenger.

Village Accountant

The powers of the Village Accountant are limited to the extent of the boundaries of the Village *Panchayath* concerned. Village Accountants work under the directions of their respective *Hobli* Revenue Inspectors. Village Accountants are appointed either to the village or a group of villages, and they perform their specified duties under the Karnataka Land Revenue Act 1964, or any other law in force for the time being. They work on all registers and such other records as specified by the Government. Records, in the instant context mean notices, witnesses, *mahajars* (statements), or reports, necessary for the public and the Government. Village Accountants are directly under the supervision and control of the Revenue Inspectors. Assistant Commissioner decides on the central office at which the village accountant should be present, and since he happens to be the chief of the Revenue Administration at the village level, he should be stationed at the mid-way in the circle of his operations. Where-ever the annual income of the *Panchayath* is less than Rupees 12,000/- or in case of the non-appointment of secretary to the Village *Panchayath*. The Village accountant performs the duties of the Secretary *Panchayath*, as ex-officio. At the village level, as the Secretary of the *Panchayath*, he is responsible for the implementation of Karnataka Grama *Panchayath* and local decisions rules 1959. This system ended

with the implementation of Karnataka *Zilla Parishad*, *Taluk Panchayath* Committee, *Mandal Panchayath* and *Panchayath* Arbitration rules 1983. Village Accountant enforces all orders issued for the purpose by the Revenue Inspector, Tahsildar and such other higher officers concerned. The Village Accountant, performs the duty of collection of land revenue and such other dues to the government, within his circle (extending to 2/3 villages). The village accountant maintains a record of the lands under the control of the *ryots* in RTC forms (locally known as *Pahani*), similarly he maintains an annual, detailed record of the crops and the quantity grown, details of all trees in their lands, availability of water etc.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

From some of the inscriptions found in the district, it is known that under the early Alupas, taxes were levied in kind on agricultural commodities. In addition, *sthalasunka* and *Jalasunka* were imposed. Fishing and marine trades were also subject to taxation. During the mediaeval and later times, there were several taxes which were to be paid in kind or in cash, on lands, on agricultural commodities and on trades.

The share claimed by Government was one sixth of the gross produce from all the cultivated lands and a local price of about ten percent added to this share. The Vijayanagara king Harihara Raya published a manual for the use of the revenue offices. This manual was based on the text of *Parashara Smrithi* and it contained particulars of assessment of land and conversion of the grain revenue into money. This laid down one-fourth of the crop as Government share. One-sixth of the crop was taken to the treasury and the rest was collected out of the State Treasury to be given to priests and temples. This method of assessment remained unaltered until 1618 when the Nayakas of Ikkeri (Bidanur) imposed an additional assessment. Between 1618 and 1660, a special assessment was levied on coconut and other garden trees. Though the kings adhered to the principle of a fixed land rent, they did not interfere with burdensome levies imposed by the local chiefs on their own account. At the close of the rule of the Ikkeri (Bidanur) Nayakas, the extra assessment and village taxes amounted to nearly 25 percent of the total *kist*

In 1763, after the area came under the control of Haider Ali, a general investigation into the revenue policy was ordered. An order was issued repudiating all claims of waste lands and imposing a full fifty percent addition to the 1618 fixation. Between 1779 and 1782, a number of other alterations were made so that when Haider Ali died in 1782, the

extra assessments over the one-sixth share amounted to considerably more than the standard assessment. Later on, under Tipu Sultan, several other new assessments were imposed and there was also resumption of *inams*. Before the district came under the rule of the British, the Shanbhogues or Karnams prepared their accounts in black books or *Kadatas* which gave description of land-holdings, transfers of land among individuals, assessments and the actual *kist* paid to government. Some of these books, which were traced from the old taluk offices, gave details of assessment of different estates.

The end of Tipu Sultan's regime in 1799 saw the emergence of British power in the district when Sir Thomas Munro, who was then posted to take charge of the area, attempted to settle the land revenue. Notwithstanding his views on the impropriety of the late Sultan's assessments, Sir Thomas Munro was unable to depart widely from the established system of levy and accordingly made no reductions in the various imposts. He remitted all assessments on account of waste lands and imposed a settlement on Kanara and Sonda amounting to 4,65,148 pagodas, of which an amount of 2,84,604 pagodas was composed of the old standard land rent or *kist* and the rest was made up of extra assessments. His settlement was divided into 'Shist' which represented the old standard rent, and 'Shamil' which covered the extras imposed by the Ikkeri (Bidanur) and Mysore rulers. Forwarding his recommendations to the Revenue Board, he stressed that the whole of the land under cultivation ought not to be assessed at a higher rate than it was under the Ikkeri (Bidanur) rulers. He also expressed an opinion that the rent of land, however productive it may be, should never on any account be raised higher than it had been at some former period. He pointed out that such favorably rated lands were very few in number and that many of the holders in purchasing them from former holders had given a high price. He, however, exempted government waste lands from being assessed.

The settlement based generally on Sir Thomas Munro's proposals was considered by the Revenue Board to be satisfactory. For about a decade, the revenue based on his proposals seemed to be realized without difficulty, but in the settlement reports from 1810 to 1818 allusions were made to large demands for remissions and an opinion was expressed that the landowners were beginning to feel the effects of over-assessment. On this, the Revenue Board called for a special report from the Collector, Mr.Reid. In submitting his views, Mr.Reid explained that although Sir Thomas Munro's recommendation that the rent of an estate

should never be raised "higher than it has been rated at some former period" had been strictly adhered to yet the same attention had not been paid to his suggested maximum of the *kist* with three-fourths of Haider Ali's additions. He also recommended a reduction of the assessment varying from four to seven percent in different localities.

It was realized by the government that the adoption of the *kist* with the whole of the extra levies was calculated rather to discourage than to give confidence to the land-holders, because it held over them an assessment which few could ever be able to pay.

As a result of this investigation, the Revenue Board came to the conclusion that the *kist* and the whole of the extra levies were greatly beyond the resources of the district and never had been realized in full. The Board was of the opinion that the 'best standard of demand' would be the average collections realized from each estate since the British occupation and directed that the settlement should be decided on that basis. The principle thus enunciated was the basis of fixed rent or *sarasari* (average) settlement. Though the Revenue Board directed the introduction of a fixed assessment in 1817-18, it was not found possible to do whole of the present district of Dakshina Kannada with the exception of the old taluk of Puttur which was then attached to Coorg and was taken over until some years later. The Revenue Board formulated a simpler policy of land revenue assessment by directing that average collection as understood by the collectors of revenue should form the basis of fixation. In the determination of assessment, the fertility of the soil and the yield were also taken into consideration. In case of disputes, the matter was settled by a jury whose word was final.

From the Collector's report for 1819-20, the first year of the 'sarasari' settlement, it appeared that the revenue of the portion of the district to which it was applied, namely, 67 percent, came from estates assessed above Sir Thomas Munro's maximum 21 per cent from estates assessed at that maximum and 12 percent from estates assessed below it. The prevalence of low prices for many years, however, led to the unequally distributed assessment pressing with great severity upon some estates. The *sarasari* principle did not afford full relief anticipated and in 1833, the estates assessed at such rates were divided into (1) *Bharti*-those paying the full *sarasari* rate and (2) *Kambharti*-those not paying the full *sarasari* rate. The *Kambharti* assessment was later sub-divided into (a) *Vayide*, allowing the full demand to be paid in installments, (a) Board *Siphares*, those on which a permanent remission was recommended and (c) *Tanikhi*, those whose resources were still under investigation.

The estates in Dakshina Kannada were known as *wargas* (from the Sanskrit word *Varga*, a leaf) a term which was originally used for the leaf accounts kept by the revenue authorities. The term *warga* came to denote the holding for which the accounts was kept. Though the theoretical basis of the assessment was share of the produce of each field, the assessment was never fixed on particular fields or portions of a *warga*, but as a lumpsum assessment for the whole, although as occasionally happens, the estate or *warga* was composed of unconnected parts which might be even in different villages. The *wargas* or estates have been of two kinds, *Muli* and *Geni* and these were further classified as *Kadim* and *Hosagame*, accordingly as they were formed before or after the commencement of the East India Company's Government.

The *mul* tenure has been the characteristic tenure of Dakshina Kannada and the position of the *mula-wargadar* with regard to Government was settled in 1876 by the Bombay High Court (Vaikunth Bapuji Vs Bombay Government). The High Court arrived at the conclusion that the *Muli*, the *Mirasi*, the *Kanwatchi*, the *svasthyam* and *janmakari* tenures were merely so many various names for the ancient ownership rights of the *ryot* on the soil. *Geni* or *Sircar Geni Wargas* have been estates which escheated to Government by lapse of heirs or by abandonment by owners. During the regime of Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan, such escheats were very numerous, but in a large number of cases, the lands were still cultivated by *Genidaras* who are either the old tenants or new occupiers put in by Government and also paid their rent direct to the Government. Hence the name came to be known as *Sircar Geni*.

During the early years of the British rule, efforts were made to induce people to come forward to take up the *Muli* right of the escheated lands, formal title deeds called *mul-pattas* being granted on favourable terms conveying to the grantee full proprietary or *Muli* right within specified boundaries and they were eventually offered to all tenants on *Sircar Geni Warga*.

The *warga* was the unit of assessment. Prior to 1819, the parties, buying and selling portion of *wargas* were allowed to apportion the assessment as best suited to their convenience, but as this was found to be one of the causes of inequality of assessment, the Government declared in that year that unauthorized sub-divisions of the revenue payable from an estate itself were not binding on the Government, but that the whole estate continued to be answerable for the whole revenue

demand with which it was assessed. To obviate the difficulty in regard to boundaries, an account known as the *durmati chitta* began to be prepared by village officers for each *warga* showing the amount of seed required to sow the land, the assessment due and the actual produce gained by agriculture. These entries were found to be inaccurate. When the *sarasari* assessment was introduced, a new *chitta* was prepared called the *sarasari chitta*. The *sarasari chitta* for each estate was kept up-to-date and all changes of assessment were entered in it including notes of surveys, valuations or inspections conducted from time to time.

Acting according to this policy, the different fields were classified into four different categories called (1) *Bailu* (low-lying land of good quality with an abundant water supply, capable of producing three crops of paddy in a year), (2) *Majalu* (land capable of producing two crops of paddy in a year), (3) *Bettu* (land capable of producing one crop annually) and (4) *Bagayat* (land specially suitable for arecanut and coconut cultivation). The rates of assessment fixed for these four classes were (1) *Bailu* (first sort) Rs.6 and (second sort) Rs.4 (2) *Majalu* (first sort) Rs.4 and (second sort) Rs.4 (3) *Bettu* (first sort) Rs.2 and (second sort) Rs.1 and (4) *Bagayat* (first sort) Rs.12 and (second sort) Rs.8.

Among other assessments determined on land was that on *Kumari*, a method of cultivation by felling and burning a patch of forest and raising on the ashes a crop of paddy or dry crops of cotton, castor seed, etc. for purposes of assessment of these *Kumari* lands, the fields, were divided into two distinct categories called *warga* and *Sircar*. In the case of the *warga* variety, the assessment was collected along with the other assessment and the *Kumari* cultivators dealt only with the *wargadar*. In the other case of *Sircar Kumari*, the assessment was paid direct to Government and the cultivators were usually a migrating class. Later on, due to complication *Wargadar Kumari* was abolished and *Sircar Kumari* was retained.

The commonest classes of tenants under *waragdars* in Dakshina Kannada have been *Mulgenidars* and *Chalgenidars*. The *mulgeni* tenancy is defined as permanent tenure while the *chalgeni* is termed as tenancy at will. The *mulgeni* tenants paid a specified invariable rent to the *muli* or landlord and his successors and obtained from them a perpetual grant of a portion of land to be held by them and their heirs. This right could not be sold by the *Mulgenidar* or his heirs, but it was allowed to be mortgaged by them. So long as the stipulated rent continued to be duly paid, he or his descendants inherited the land like any other part of

their hereditary property. This amounted in fact to a permanent alienation of a certain portion of land by the landlord, for it never again lapsed to him or his descendants except on the failure of heirs to the permanent lessee. If the lessee desired to give up the land he had to give it to the lessor, receiving from him the value of any improvements that might have been made. The Chalgeni tenants, though mere tenants, at will, used to hold their lands from father to son at a rent paid in kind or cash or both without any written agreement. This tenancy-at-will gave rise to a provision in Section 13 of the Rent Recovery Act (VIII of 1865) stipulating that a landholder should not be at liberty to proceed under the Act against his tenant unless he had a written agreement with him.

In addition to these two systems, another type came into vogue called *vayide-geni* or lease for a specific period. In some parts of Dakshina Kannada, another class of 'tenants-for-ever' called *nyaya-genidars* emerged as a result of the processes of sub-tenures. In this case, where there is no heir to succeed, the original land-lords themselves resume cultivation. Lands held by religious institutions were examined and assignments with title deeds were granted in many cases, while all others were converted into cash-paying assessment lands.

The raiyatwari system prevalent in Dakshina Kannada was stabilized by an examination of several problems and probabilities by the East India Company. The efficacy of the system as introduced in 1772 in Baramahal was found to be good. The raiyatwari institution had emerged after a close scrutiny into local usages, customary division of crops, the nature of the produce and the manner of keeping the revenue accounts. There was a general guidance given to all revenue authorities as to how best they should manage the raiyatwari system. In the beginning, it was felt to be a difficult and troublesome undertaking. The raiyatwari system could improve the condition of the cultivators by limiting the funds for public assessment according to the cultivator's ability and by relieving him from the exactions of the old revenue officers. It also secured for him the protection of his property and rights and gave him confidence to proceed with his occupation. Formerly, taxes were levied on agricultural implements, looms, artificers, cartage, houses and cattle. All these various imposts were open to abuse. Some of these levies which were indefinite were abolished by the East India Company and those which remained were clubbed together with the rent.

In 1889, revenue survey work was initiated and this was completed in 1896. During the period of survey, it was noticed that the *warga* had long ceased in most cases to be the unit of ownership. In many cases, *Wargas* included wet, dry and *bagayat* lands, as well as different descriptions of wet lands in the same survey field. Accordingly, supplementary surveys were undertaken to sub-divide different varieties of land. The classification of soils counting of trees in *bagayats* together with revision surveys went on till 1903.

As a result of these surveys, some general principles were formulated for purposes of land revenue and settlement. All wet lands were divided into three categories, first, second and third. First class wet lands were defined as lands giving two wet crops, the water source being the direct flow from the copious rainfall. Second class wet lands were those giving two wet crops situated in low lying areas with river valleys. Third class wet lands were those less favourably situated.

All cultivable lands which were not classed as wet or garden were classified as dry. Dry lands were also assigned with one to nine *tarams* as in the case of wet lands. A field was considered fit to be assessed as garden if an acre of land contained ten bearing coconut palms or their equivalent in other garden trees, that is, one bearing jack, tamarind or mango tree being considered equivalent to two bearing coconut palms and four pepper vines or palmyars to one bearing coconut palm. If one acre of land had ten coconut plants or its equivalent in horticultural crops, such land was considered eligible for the fixation of tax as of *Bagayithu* category.

Bagayithu: Type of land is further sub-divided into seven types. The rates of Land revenue fixation per acre vary from Rupees two to Rupees eight. Coconut, Betel-nut, Mango, Paddy, Tamarind and Pepper plantations are classified according to their numbers. Paddy was being considered as an assured crop of the wet (*Tari*) lands. In respect of the garden lands coconut was being considered as an assured plantation. In respect of dry lands, there was no increase in the determination of basic tax rates.

New and revised Tax assessment became necessary because, in all taluks of the district, the duration of the first revised Tax assessment had ended during 1963-64. In the New Mysore State revision of tax system as applicable to all districts on a uniform basis was imminent. Since that was expected to take a long duration of time, it was felt desirable as well as a necessity to impose surcharge as a stop-gap arrangement. Therefore,

The Mysore Land Revenue (Surcharge) Rules 1961, was introduced on First of April 1961, and the surcharge was collected for the duration of the Revenue Years 1962-63 and 1963-64. Since the enhancement was temporary in nature, and limited to certain number of years, the mode of functioning of the revenue system was formulated in consonance with the changing conditions and very soon became applicable for the unit of every acre.

Having realized the need for a uniform land revenue system in the New Karnataka State, a new system was formulated based on the understanding of the nature, merits and defects of several systems of taxation, prevalent in many integrated provinces. Prominent features of the system are as follows:

- a) Production of primary crops and their prices should become the primary factors in the determination of enhanced land revenue,
- b) There is no need for a small administrative and functional unit like a taluk to be the basis for the determination of land revenue system. The unit may be a taluk in the same district, or may be a circle comprising a taluk, or they could be grouped together by taking into consideration the geographical features, climatic conditions and average rainfall, having uniform concern for the nature of prominent crops grown in the province and their prices, nature of the soil, monsoon conditions etc,
- c) Prices of the primary crops are determined on the basis of the average prices of the total produce and if the specified land revenue rate for each acre is 16 annas (old currency), the price should work out to be one sixteenth (1/16). This would remain in force for a period of five years.
- d) The duration of this arrangement would last for 30 years.

A uniform land revenue Act was introduced in the state during 1964, as Mysore Land Revenue Act. On account of this system of land revenue settlement, procedural units in the land revenue system evolved. These units consisting of geographical features, climatic conditions, soil varieties, and prominent crops grown in rain fed areas, placed in either a uniform type of and geographically contiguous taluks or a group of taluks or parts thereof.

Land Revenue Settlement Officer undertakes extensive land survey and relates the potential of that area to agriculture and economy. He collected information, relating to the previous 30 years, pertaining to crops, cultivation, marketing facilities, Communication, Animal

Husbandry, Census, and Labour availability, varieties of agricultural resources, wages earned by the cultivator for his hard work, and the land value, main crops cultivated, daily wages, general expenditure etc. Extent of Land is located in land records and classified into groups of similar types of land keeping in mind nature of the soil, its specialty, water and other facilities.

Thereafter, the officer of the land revenue system temporarily decided the rates of taxation for each of the classified land. The rate so determined did not exceed one sixth ($1/6$) of the total produce in the land belonging to that specific classification of land group. This officer of the land revenue system either under-took or accepted the experimental harvesting conducted in representative villages by other departments. Thus they were able to calculate the average yield of primary crops on each group of land variety viz. dry-land cultivation (*Kushki*), wet-land cultivation (*Tari*), *Bagayithu*, and *Neduthopu*, and were able to understand its cash valuation based on the average production in each acre of land. Thus paddy, coconut and betel-nut are the main crops, listed as such, in the district.

Standard Rates of taxation with temporary approval are converted to money value on percentage basis and certain parts of that are assigned to every category of land. Next, the revised and approved rates were conveyed to the Deputy Commissioner in the form of a report. Those approved rates of tax were being published in every village. A copy of the report of the officer from the land revenue system was kept in the office of the Deputy Commissioner and the aggrieved persons were invited to file their objections, if any, within a period of three months from the date of the publication of the report. After the examination of the objections, if desired, an enquiry into the grievances of the aggrieved persons was being conducted. Next, the Deputy Commissioner would record his note against each and every objection and send that as a report to the government through the Director of Land Revenue System and land Records.

Along with the objections, reports of the revenue system were being placed before the two houses of the State Legislature. Then, the decisions were announced, with or without modifications, and after they were approved, the Government would issue necessary orders in accordance with the resolutions. The Government notified the approved rates of taxes and the date from which they would become effective after its publication in the State Gazette.

Standard Rates

According to rule 2 (27) of the Karnataka Land Revenue Act "Standard Rate" with reference to any particular class of land in a group means, the value of four per cent of the average crop yield per acre on land in that class of one hundred per cent classification value; provided that with reference to any plantation land, the standard rate shall be the value of one per cent of the average yield of crops per acre on the land in that class of one hundred per cent classification value. While calculating the standard rate the total average produce of the total extent of land, a definite share, the development of instruments of transportation, condition of the animals and their maintenance, data pertaining to rain fall during the past 30 years, the actual production of primary crops in the past 10 years etc, were being taken into consideration.

Water Rate

At the time of States Reorganization during 1956, every province incorporated had its own irrigation rules. Though Mysore uniform Irrigation Rules (developmental tax and water tax) was introduced in 1957, they were made effective from 1965 only.

At present water tax is being imposed on its uses either for irrigation purposes, or construction works of the government, or while water is being used for any purpose relating to such works, and on the usage of the direct flow of water or after its purification. Fixed list of water rate has been prepared in accordance with the water tax rules after relating it to the crops grown. There are two such lists of fixed water taxes: Tax on lands falling under the planned irrigation area of not exceeding 100 acres and secondly, Tax on lands falling under the planned irrigation area of exceeding 100 acres.

Thus it is expected that the water rates introduced during 1965, might help recover the expenses incurred for developing the planned irrigation works and possibly the governmental loans and overheads. Due to this reason the rates of water tax had been on an average enhanced by 33.1/3 percent on the existing rates, and given effect to during 1966. During the period between 1972 and 1981 several amendments were introduced and the water rates were fixed in terms of Rupees as it was earlier. For one acre of sugarcane crop of 12 months duration it was Rs.150/- and Rs. 224/- for the sugarcane crop of 13 to 18 months; paddy crop Rs. 45/- wheat crop Rs. 24/- maize crop Rs. 14/- groundnut

crop Rs. 14/- cotton crop Rs. 48/- Millet crop, Ragi, green-gram crop, sweet potato, tobacco, coriander Rs. 24/- Lentil Rs. 18/-, Green manure crop Rupees nine, and horticulture crops Rs. 50/-.

Data details on revised revenue system II and III of 1964 is provided in the following chart:

Tabele 9.2 Details of Taluk wise standard rates

Taluks	Group	No. of Villages	Kushki R- p	Tari R- p	Pot garden	Mat garden	Remarks
Udupi circle Udupi	I	98	1- 60	9- 44	18- 92	51- 60	Betel nut
	II	17	1- 60	8- 62	13- 35	51- 60	
Kundapur	I	11	1- 60	9- 44	18- 92	51- 60	
	II	65	1- 60	8- 92	13- 35	51- 60	
	III	25	1- 60	7- 48	8- 05	51- 60	
Mangalore	I	113	1- 60	9- 44	18- 92	51- 60	
Karkala	I	22	1- 60	9- 44	18- 92	51- 60	
	II	38	1- 60	8- 62	13- 35	51- 60	
	III	19	1- 60	7- 48	8- 05	51- 60	
Puttur circle Puttur	I	43	1- 60	9- 47	12- 39	77- 51	
	I	65	1- 60	6- 50	8- 84	51- 82	
Bantval	I	85	1- 60	9- 47	12- 39	77- 51	
Belthangadi	I	35	1- 60	9- 47	8- 84	77- 51	
Sulya	II	46	1- 60	6- 50		51- 82	

Source: Karnataka Revenue hand book No. II by K. Balasubramanyam, IAS.

Land Revenue Accounts

After the completion of the work of Land revenue, the Department of Land Survey and Revenue, the Land Revenue system prepares the Registration Book called the Register. That register is a record of revenue from every survey number, details of uncultivated part of land, and name of the holder of land. The Department prepares another containing all survey numbers. That contains all the following details: Land fit for cultivation, land unfit for cultivation, *Kushki* or dry land, *Tari* or irrigated land, and *Bagayithu*, rate of revenue of each acre, Revenue fixed for the entire survey number. This is known as '*Akar Bundh*'. After obtaining this, the village accountant prepares the land sketch known as '*Khethwar*'.

On the basis of this '*Khethwar*' the village accountant keeps recording annually the factual details of all lands of the village. Therefore, this document becomes a very important document among all the revenue records. It contains the names of every land holder, extent of the land, revenue, land classification, water cess, nature of the rights of the tiller, details of lease, details of the crops raised, and such other all relevant facts pertaining to the land. All kinds of changes in the rights over the land are examined by an authorized officer and after receiving that report entries are made in that register. The original record of crops raised and the person raising the crops along with other relevant details are newly prepared quinquennially. Annually on the first of July *Katha* Registration Book is opened. That *Katha* Register is an original document containing the following details: Revenue dues from the land holder, rates fixed normally, or conversion fee, fines and other penalty details. All collections made by the Village accountant should be entered in the prescribed receipt book and he should issue acknowledgement for having received that amount. His monthly requirements, details about collections and dues should be in the form of an indent register. Towards the end of every year or on 30th of June he should bring to a close the accounts relating to Land Revenue Collections and Revenue dues and such other cess. On the basis of that register all matters pertaining to the revenue of the village should be annually brought to a conclusion.

Jamabandhi

'*Jama*' means government's share, '*bandhi*' means income to the government as fixed, put together *Jamabandhi* means fixing the king's share. This is in practice since a very long time. Thus *Jamabandhi* means fixing of the revenue due to the government. The main aim of *Jamabandhi* system is to examine the revenue administration of every village. This was in vogue in all provinces of the state. In recent years, for various reasons, this system is non-functional. The government has keenly examined the effects and consequences of the *Jamabandhi* system. With the main purpose of rejuvenating the foundations of administration and for a critique of revenue administration at the village level, specially aimed at the programmes relating to the upliftment of the downtrodden, supervision of the progress of the developmental plans etc, this system is considered necessary.

There are two types of *Jamabandhi*- '*Dittam Jamabandhi*' and '*Huzur Jamabandhi*'. Tahsildar conducts the '*Dittam Jamabandhi*' at the Taluk level. '*Dittam Jamabandhi*' actually preceeds '*Huzur Jamabandhi*'. It

involves a thorough scrutiny of accounts of the previous year for the determination of Demand, Collection and Balance (DCB). Secondly annual statement of accounts is usually finalized after a detailed verification of the registers of accounts of the Village and the taluk. Verification is undertaken by the staff of the Taluk office and the Tahsildar certifies the verification reports after cross checking the work

Table 9.3 DCB details from 1-7-1998 to 30-6-1999

Items	Total demand	Collection 1.7.1998 to 30.6.1999	Balance As on 30.6.1999	Excess collection
Land Revenue and taxes	1752842	1750920	1922	-
Water cess and tax on maintenance	113251	57655	55596	-
Other revenue dues	329697154	8380535	321316619	-
Total	331563247	10189110	321374137	-

Table 9.4 DCB details from 1-7-1999 to 30-6-2000

Items	Total demand	Collection 1.7.1999 to 30.6.2000	Balance As on 30.6.2000	Excess collection
Land Revenue and taxes	1719815	1719815	-	55860
Water cess and tax on maintenance	104020	48424	55596	-
Other revenue dues	329446093	17236136	312209957	-
Total	331269928	19004375	312265553	55860

Table 9.5 DCB details from 1-7-2000 to 30-6-2001

Items	Total demand	Collection 1.7.2000 to 30.6.2001	Balance As on 30.6.2001	Excess collection
Land Revenue and taxes	1683280	1683280	-	96326
Water cess and tax on maintenance	78026	75900	2126	-
Other revenue dues	338337658	249503456	88834202	-
Total	340098964	251262636	88836328	96326

Source: Revenue Department, Mangalore

Table 9.6 DCB details from 1-7-2001 to 30-6-2002

Items	Total demand	Collection 1.7.2001 to 30.6.2002	Balance As on 30.6.2002	Excess collection
Land Revenue and taxes	1651413	1651413	-	120693
Water cess and tax on maintainance	54601	54601	-	11608
Other revenue dues	119784609	9452732	110331877	-
Total	121490623	11158746	110331877	132301

Table 9.7 DCB details from 1-7-2002 to 30-6-2003

Items	Total demand	Collection 1.7.2002 to 30.6.2003	Balance As on 30.6.2003	Excess collection
Land Revenue and taxes	3078512	3078512	-	254810
Water cess and tax on maintainance	72601	62201	10400	-
Other revenue dues	118523811	22172342	96351469	-
Total	121674924	25313055	96361869	254810

Table 9.8 DCB details from 1-7-2003 to 30-6-2004

Items	Total demand	Collection 1.7.2003 to 30.6.2004	Balance As on 30.6.2004	Excess collection
Land Revenue and taxes	1618468	1818452	14689	214673
Water cess and tax on maintainance	57172	51489	6000	317
Other revenue dues	107765192	3482053	104283139	-
Total	109440832	5351994	104303828	214990

Table 9.9 DCB details from 1-7-2004 to 30-6-2005

Items	Total demand	Collection 1.7.2004 to 30.6.2005	Balance As on 30.6.2005	Excess collection
Land Revenue and taxes	1620333	1704174	-	83841
Water cess and tax on maintainance	49423	46298	3485	360
Other revenue dues	125977262	7767548	118209714	-
Total	127647018	9418020	118213199	84201

Source: Revenue Department, Mangalore

done by his staff. Generally, after the finalization of the *Dittam Jamabandhi*, at the central office of the Hobli, *Huzur Jamabandhi* takes place. At that time the demands for the succeeding year are fixed.

For purposes of *Huzur Jamabandhi* every taluk is considered as a unit. The work of this *Jamabandhi* begins by about 15th of October every year in all places, and will be completed towards the end of the succeeding year. *Huzur Jamabandhi* is conducted by the Deputy Commissioner and Sub-division Assistant Commissioner. Deputy Commissioner completes the *Jamabandhi* work of at least one taluk, and the *Huzur Jamabandhi* of the remaining taluks is performed by the Assistant Commissioner. Tahsildar, should keep all the necessary materials belonging to a definite taluk ready for the *Jamabandhi*, one month prior to the commencement. *Jamabandhi* officials should conduct the inspection and enquiry pertaining to different issues in the presence of the villagers and the agriculturists assembled for the purpose. While enquiring into the village documents arrangements should be made for a public assembly of the agriculturists concerned, and officials should follow the enquiry mode of explanation, and importance will be given to public grievances as per the general election methods in furnishing replies to the different shortcomings as represented. Enquiry of the village documents is a very important work of the *Jamabandhi*. A copy of the report on the proceedings conducted by the officials at the *Jamabandhi* should be sent to the government within fifteen days of the date of conduct.

Land Administration

The old Kanara Province had been placed under the control of the Revenue Board, and the responsibility of determining the quantum of revenue demand was vested with the Deputy Commissioner. In consonance with the administrative policy invested by the Revenue Board, the Deputy Commissioner had the authority to maintain the accounts, issue notices, and to implement different rules and regulations. An attempt was made to understand the extent of holdings, nature of the crops raised, and the details of tenancy as they prevailed in those days. Geographically, the undivided Dakshina Kannada district, located along with the coast line, comprised of uneven land full of valleys and hillocks, with its length seven times more than its width. Tenancy systems, like 'Moola-Geni', *Chala-Geni*, *Nyaya-Geni* etc, as they prevailed during the ancient times were being continued.

When Police duties were separated in 1859, from the Revenue Administration, there was a marked change in the policy of

administrative functioning. The only duty of the revenue officers was to introduce all the necessary reforms to collect land revenue in a systematic manner. Small taluks were merged in consonance with the administrative convenience, and the duties of revenue administration and the powers of the Taluk Magistrate were extended to the Tahsildar.

Collection of Land Revenue

Payment of revenue on land was the most prominent of all dues and that was heavy. In consonance with the Land Revenue Act 1964, every land holder is bound to pay the revenue. The tenant in respect of unsold land, the highest holder in respect of lands sold is responsible to the government to pay all revenue dues. The Revenue which can be levied for the duration of a revenue year, falls due from the first day of the commencement of the year, and becomes payable during the period which can be specified, and is payable in installments. Annually Land revenue and other dues become payable from the first of January and closes on thirtieth June. This duration is called *kistu* or the time of collection. Incase of the non-payment of the installment of land revenue, or its part thereof on the specified date, that becomes land revenue due; and the individual liable to pay falls in arrears. Land Revenue which could be levied in a year is to be paid annually or in four installments from January up to April and every installment should be paid within the first of that month.

Annually, by way of issuing notices for payment of dues, the village accountant begins his formal working. That notice is issued to the defaulter. If the due is not paid within a period of seven days, the matter would be reported to the Tahsildar, in order to obtain his permission for auctioning the immovable properties of the person whose revenue payment has fallen in arrears, according to the provisions specified in the Karnataka Land Revenue Rules 1966. The Deputy Commissioner or any other officer authorized on his behalf should serve an auction notice or make an announcement before auctioning any land or immovable property. In case the amount recovered during the auction is insufficient to recover the revenue dues, the Tahsildar can auction or sell any moveable property to recover the outstanding amount.

All Governmental dues on account of the land use, or enjoyment, use of water or for having used the governmental dues for the production on land as agreement upon, or royal-money, irrigational tax, cess, fee, expenses, installments, and fines, in addition to being considered as public debt are collected as land revenue dues.

Remissions

The government reciprocating sharply to the problems of the agriculturists in case of crop diseases, or failure of crops due to draught gives to the cultivator certain exemptions from the burden of revenue payment. The Deputy Commissioner, making sure after an inquiry about the total or part failure of crops due to draught or any other reason in any province, arranges, in all parts of that province, for a crop harvesting experiment in order to assess the crop-wise average yield per acre of land. The Tahsildar will be required to conduct this type of experiment, at least in five villages of that area, to grant land revenue exemption. At least in 20 such villages the Revenue Inspector, and in such areas under the control of either the Tahsildar or the Revenue Inspector, where such experiment had not been conducted, the Village Accountant conducts the experiment. For purposes of either for postponing of or for exempting the payment of Land Revenue, average per acre crop yield will have to be separately decided under sub-rule 1, in respect of lands having or not having irrigation facilities from wells, ponds, rivers and such other water sources.

As decided in consonance with the Karnataka Land revenue Rules 1966, if the average crop-wise yield from each acre happens to be 37%, land revenue collection would be completely stopped. If the yield is more than 35% and less than 50%, 50% of the revenue collection may be stopped,; if the yield percentage is more than 50, revenue collection will not be stopped.

Whenever land revenue collection is stopped for a specified period, that amount of land revenue would be collected during following year on the reason that the average crop-wise yield is 37%. Under such circumstances the payment of that land revenue becomes exempted during the ensuing third year.

Mysore Land Reforms Act 1961

The Karnataka Land Reforms Act 1961(Mysore Act 1962), according to the amendment of 1965, came into effect throughout the state on second October 1965. A comprehensive picture of Tenancy rights, Maximum limit on the present land holdings, and future acquisitions, payment of compensation to the land owners for taking over the excess lands, and related matters are provided in the detailed subsidiary rules.

According to the subsidiary rules of the Act, for whatever reason the Tenancy might have ended, either it is subject to an agreement or not,

tenancy cannot be put an end to. Tenants, who were tilling the land earlier to September 10th, 1957, and who ever had lost their possession of the land, either by way of a letter of surrender or being evicted, got back the right again for the possession of the land. Tenants could be evicted only in consonance with Section 22 of the Act. From the permanent tenants land could not be retrieved by one who had granted the tenancy, or companies, or an organization which had granted the tenancy or groups of individuals socially or otherwise, or the genuine charitable trusts who had got the lands from them, or from other institutions. In matters pertaining to the existing holdings, land in excess of the provision 27 of the Act, government would take possession, considering as excess land under the provisions of the Act. The maximum extent of the future holdings was limited to 18 standard acres.

Land Reforms

There was no legal basis for the relationship that existed between the Tenant and the Land Owner, and the tillers working on the lands were seeking the governmental intervention for their protection as well as for remedying their shortcomings. Therefore, for the protection of the tenants without land owners, the Land Reforms were formulated. After independence, different states in India, in order to protect the interests of the Tenants brought in legislations with regard to the reforms in the Tenancy system. Because Dakshina Kannada district had come under the Madras Prevention of Ejectments Act of 1954, the Reforms were aimed at observing whether the Tenants were deliberately pushed out by the land owners or the Tenants had moved out of tenancy on their own accord. When the district became part of the New Karnataka State land mass, the Government of Karnataka stayed the operation of this legislation.

After the formation of the new Karnataka State, on 10th May 1957, the State Government constituted the Mysore Tenancy and Agricultural Land Laws Committee under the Chairmanship of B.D. Jatti, to submit a detailed report on determination of Tenancy, security for the cultivation, rights of the land owners to take back the land for self-cultivation, rights of the tenants to buy the land and the amount of compensation payable to the land owner, limitation on the maximum land holdings, prevention of the land falling into the hands of non-agriculturists etc.

The Committee believing that (the Compulsory Prevention of Ejectments Act 1954) the tenancy law in force had been stayed in Dakshina Kannada district, submitted its report in 1954, to the effect

that all tenants who had held the land without interruption for continuous period of six years before the date of the commencement of the tenancy law, should submit their application within a period of one year from the date of the commencement of the new legislation, for purposes of regaining their control over the land.

With regard to the payment of monetary compensation, the committee had recommended a legally acceptable system. Accordingly, whatever amount of monetary compensation which was being paid till then as tenancy dues, the same quantity was to be paid to the land owner and the middlemen tenant by the cultivating tenant. If the compensation was being paid in the material form, the compensation was to be shared in the same proportion as if it were the sharing of the produce.

After considering the report on Mysore Tenancy and Agricultural Land Laws, the Government placed the draft bill of the 'Karnataka Land Reforms' before the Mysore Legislative Assembly. After a general discussion in the Legislative Assembly, the draft was submitted for a review to the select committee appointed by the joint session of both Houses of the Legislature. The Select Committee submitted its report on 25th March 1961. Discussion in the Mysore Legislature took place about the report and the draft legislation on Mysore Land Reforms was approved during 1961. It got the approval of the Governor during the month of March 1962. Yet, the necessity for certain amendments in the sub-divisions of the Act was noticed, and accordingly amendments were incorporated during 1965.

Following the principles of independence, the Land reforms were undertaken throughout the nation with two independent aims: 1) to reform the existing hurdles relating to the agricultural land, which have descended hereditarily, for the enhancement of the agricultural production thereby, enhance the level of honesty, as quickly as possible, and formulate a conducive environment which can enhance the productive income of agriculture by adapting advanced methods of cultivation; and 2) to remove exploitation, vested interests, and social injustice in the agricultural system, and thereby strengthen the opportunities and status for all classes of rural people and provide security for the actual cultivator.

Before State's Reorganization, Tenancy law prevailed in four of the following organized provinces: Mysore, Gulbarga, Belgaum and Madras and as a matter of tradition they became applicable in the Mysore state

as well. The laws which were prevalent in these provinces were amended during March 1957, to provide security to the tenants. All these laws are aimed at providing security to the tenancy, to prevent the land owners from illegally forcing the tenants to quit their lands. The lands vacated by the tenants had to be registered before the Tahsildar. Apart from that, the hereditary rights of the tenants and the tenancy could not have been ended before the expiry of the duration, and there was a sub-clause in the law which did not permit the termination of the tenancy prematurely. The Karnataka Land Reforms Act 1961, along with all the reformed sub-clauses of the tenancy, was again strictly and extensively given effect to from 1-10-1965. During the middle of the period from 1961 to 1962, with a view to make the tenancy permanent for the tenants, a new law called Mysore Tenants' (temporary protection from Ejectment of tenants) Act 1961, came into force. That was in force till the uniform Land Reforms Act 1961 came into effect. That enactment reinvested the tenancy rights over land to all those tenants, who had lost their tenancy after 1957, under section 7, of the Land Reforms Act. Section 22 and 23 provided effective Ejectment against illegally vacating the tenants. Section 25, effectively controlled the tenant from malafide surrender of the land to the land owner. The surrender of land had to be filed in writing before the Land Tribunal.

Abolition of Tenancy

There is no legal basis for the relationship between the tenants and the land owners and the cultivators were working on the land as a result of certain oral agreements. As a consequence, in order to be saved and to get a solution to the shortcomings, the government was compelled to intervene in between. Therefore, agricultural reforms were formulated for the purpose of protecting the tenants from the land owners. The tenants did not leave the land owners according to their whims and fancies. Therefore, different legislations were introduced from time to time. As a result of the abolition of the tenancy the excess land was given to the tenants who had lost their hold on land. Persons whose annual income did not exceed Rupees 2000/= including ex-servicemen, agricultural labourers, landless individuals, came under this clause. Fifty percent of the land was reserved for the persons belonging Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes classes.

In order to be eligible for registration as actual tenants, the tenants had to remit an amount equal to 15% in respect 'A' 'B' and 'C' class of land, and 20% in respect of the 'D' class of land, of the net annual

income. Permission was granted to either pay that amount in one lump-sum, or in 20 annual installments along with 5% of interest added. In respect of permanent tenants an amount equal to six times of the amount of difference between the land revenue and the tenancy dues were payable. Yet, the bifurcation of the tenants from the land, leaving it to the sub-tenant, leaving the land fallow with out cultivating, using the land for non-agricultural purposes, failure to pay the tenancy dues and causing permanent damage to the land or for any other reasons eviction of the tenants had continued.

For amending the Tenancy Act 1952, the Government of Karnataka introduced a draft before the Legislature during October 1954. It had identified three groups of tenants. a) protected tenants, b) unprotected tenants and ordinary tenants. But, for having sub-divided the tenants except not to be evicted, the general reasons of eviction remained the same without any change. The land owners, for cultivating the land themselves, under the condition that the land was being put to proper use, could ejectment of the tenants and could have put one fourth ($1/4$) of the permitted land holding, for non-agricultural purposes. Land owners, by way of giving one year prior notice of eviction on grounds of self-cultivation of the land, could Ejectment of tenants the protected tenant. If the evicted tenant/land owner had not cultivated his own land within the duration of two years, he becomes entitled to take the land back. For all other tenants a minimum of ten years duration had been given, and after the end of that period they could be evicted. Just as the protection less tenants they could also be evicted by giving one year prior notice.

Subject to the condition, that the protected and the unprotected tenants only had the right to purchase the land, and that such tenants should have held the fixed extent of 25 acres of land, and after the purchase, the extent of land remaining with the owner shall not be less than the permissible holding. The tenant purchasing the land shall pay its market value either in lumpsum, or in installments not exceeding six, but within a period ten years. After the purchase, the tenant would lose his right to transfer the land, or gifting the land etc.

Land Tribunal

Article 48 of the Karnataka Land Reforms Act 1961, has given the power to establish Tribunals in every taluk. Under the Presidentship of the Assistant Commissioner concerned, The Tribunal consists of four members nominated by the Government, and the Tahsildar concerned acting as the Secretary. According to the Law among the non-

governmental members one member should be from the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. All issues are decided by majority votes, with a minimum of three members present as the required quorum. But, among that three, if the President remains absent, that does not give the required quorum.

For the convenience of the intended applicants, tribunals are established at the rate of one for every taluk in the state, and in case of increased work load two or three Tribunals are also established in a taluk. Applications received from the Tenants are processed and the final orders issued by the Tahsildar.

Article 48(a): Request in the form of applications received from the individuals for usufructuary right received within six months as fixed, from 1-3-1974, is provided with an opportunity to be heard. In issues pertaining to the registration of the tenant, as an enjoyer of usufructuary right, conduct necessary examination or enquiry and issue orders there on. Determine whether the Tenant is genuine or spurious, Article 77; deals with the sanction of excess land which is not '*Neduthopu*', under the sub-clauses of the Article, the performance of other duties and subsidiaries etc, assigned to the tribunal shall be the definite duty of the tribunal. The duties of the Tahsildar are stated under Article 112(a) of the Act. The decision of the Tribunal shall be final, and participation by any of the advocates is not provided for in the enquiries conducted by the Tribunal. Any decision of the Tribunal cannot be questioned or inquired into by any civil court. A person aggrieved by the decision of the Tribunal may go to the High Court on an appeal. At present, in every District of the State under Art. 116(a) of the Land Revenue Act 1986, Land Reforms Appellate Authority has been established and made effective from 26th of May 1986. It consists of two members, one each nominated from the Judiciary and the Revenue Department. They decide the issues pertaining to the Land Tribunal. All cases relating to these matters but remained pending before the High Court are transferred and entrusted to this Authority.

Allotment of Surplus Land

The land in surplus (according to the Land Reforms Act), of the permitted maximum limit in extent is acquired by the Government, and the Land Tribunal could distribute the excess land according to the priority as follows:

1. to a landless peasant without one basic of holding, Agricultural Labourers, and displaced tenant,
2. to a tenant with less than one basic unit of land holding and displaced Tenants and to a land owner with less than one basic unit of land holding,
3. to a tenant with less than one basic unit of land holding permitted for a family, displaced tenant, and to an actual owner tilling land with less than a basic unit of land permitted for a family,
4. to others desirous of cultivating the land all by themselves.

Permission to pay the price of land by the recipients is accorded, and is payable either in one lumpsum or in annual installments not exceeding fifteen, along with interest.

Disposal of Governmental lands

There was no definite policy regarding the distribution of land prior to independence. A very huge extent of land mass remained uncultivated. For certain services land was being allotted or given away through public auctions. The primary purpose of such disposal was the cultivation of land. After independence social justice became one of the accepted aims in matters of governmental land disposal administration. Land disposal Act came to be amended from time to time in order to have clear and a definite idea about Social Justice. In the process, the weaker sections, landless persons and holders of relatively less land got the preference. During 1958, an attempt was made, throughout Karnataka State, to bring in a uniform principle for the disposal of land. Instead of the rules formulated in 1950, land disposal rules of 1968 had been established. But immediately, instead of those, Land disposal rules of 1969 were established. The new land disposal rules of 1969, was formulated under Article 197 of the Land Reforms Act 1964. These rules came into force with effect from 3-5-1969. After 1977, by way of preparing a list of lands available for disposal, The Karnataka Land disposal rules 1969, was amended. For the disposal of the disposable Lands available in any village, a formula of reservation had been fixed along with the quantity as follows. Accordingly, 10% to the Ex-service men and service personnel, 50% for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 10% to the Political Sufferers, 30% for others was earmarked. Allotment of land and the order of priority were as follows:

- A. Landless persons living in the village,
- B. Residents of the village with lesser land holdings,
- C. Landless persons in the neighbouring villages, and
- D. Others

Land allotted for purposes of cultivation shall not be disposed of for a period of 15 years, and they shall start cultivation within three years of taking possession. The person who got the land allotted by the government should cultivate the land himself and shall use that land for the specific purpose for which it was allotted. Tahsildar was authorized to receive applications for the allotment of land, examine them, conduct enquiry and befitting the situation and remain responsible for forwarding them to the higher officer for finalization of disposal.

Land Acquisition

Whenever the government considers the land located in any area as necessary for any public purposes, it shall publish a notice in the authorized Gazettee, and the Deputy Commissioner, shall display, for the information of the public, prominent points of that notice, in the area concerned, at a fixed place. Under Karnataka Land Acquisition (Karnataka Extension and Amendments) Act 1961, extended to Karnataka also (Central Act 1894) the land possession Act has become, for public purposes, the basic law of governmental land possession. For that purpose the Deputy Commissioner identifies, and measures the land, and issues a notification for the preparation of its plan. The notice issued by him shall contain the details of the land which has become necessary, time of reference and place, and the persons having interest in the land should be present, either personally or through their authorized agents, and give a statement of the nature of their interests in the land, along with the details of the monetary compensation sought for their interest in the said land, and their objections if any, on the measurements taken and their details shall be made known.

After having heard and examined the aggrieved person, the Deputy Commissioner may pass necessary orders under section 11, and take possession of the land. Thereafter, free from all encumbrances, the land becomes an undisputed property of the government. Objections if any, about the measurement of the land, the total amount of compensation, and the details of the individual to whom the amount is payable, and objections in respect of sharing the compensation among the aggrieved etc. If the individual is unwilling to accept the orders of the Deputy

Commissioner, he may give an application in writing requesting the Deputy Commissioner to refer the matter to the judiciary for decision.

After the scrutiny and having of the aggrieved, the Deputy Commissioner may pass an order under section 11 and take possession of the land which thereafter vest absolutely with the Government free from all encumbrances. The Land Acquisition (Amendment) 1984 has introduced a provision regarding approval of awards in the Land Acquisition Act 1894. The present monetary limits upto which various officers can approve awards one:- The Deputy Commissioner upto Rs.10 lakhs, the Regional Commissioner upto 10 lakhs and the State Government above Rs.20 lakhs.

Table 9.10 List of Collectors/Deputy Commissioners in the District

Sl. No.	Name of Collectors / Deputy Commissioner	From	To
1.	Major Sir Thomas Munroe	08-07-1799	
2.	J. G. Raven Straw	10-12-1800	
3.	Alexander Reed	26-01-1805	
4.	Thomas Harris	01-05-1816	
5.	J. Babington	31-08-1824	
6.	H. Dickenson	12-01-1829	
7.	M. S. Cameron	13-03-1831	
8.	H. Waive Ash	27-04-1833	
9.	G. M. Ogilvy	14-05-1835	
10.	C. R. Cotton	26-09-1835	
11.	Malcolm Avon	23-04-1836	
12.	H. M. Blavi	26-07-1838	
		12-02-1840	
		11-06-1845	
13.	Edward Maltbi	27-03-1839	
14.	E. P. Thompson	29-01-1844	
15.	R. D. Parker	19-03-1845	
16.	T .L Blane	09-02-1846	
17.	F. N Matbi	28-01-1850	
		29-07-1850	
		28-05-1852	
		21-04-1854	
18.	W. Fisher	13-04-1855	
		20-10-1857	
19.	J.D. Robinson	30-04-1857	
20.	J. Presser	20-04-1860	

Sl. No.	Name of Collectors / Deputy Commissioner	From	To
21.	A.P. Hogson	27-11-1861	
22.	G.L. Morris	07-07-1863	
		20-07-1864	
23.	J.G. Thompson	11-04-1864	
24.	W. M. Cyadel	11-04-1865	
25.	W.S. Whiteside	27-03-1867	
26.	H.S. Thomas	25-05-1867	
		12-02-1869	
		09-04-1872	
27.	J.A.C. Borewell	10-12-1868	
28.	A.M.C. Webster	04-04-1870	
		15-10-1874	
		19-04-1876	
29.	J.G. Horsefal	10-01-1876	
30.	W.H. Comin	24-12-1876	
		12-08-1880	
31.	W.A. Hapel	11-05-1880	
32.	J. Sturrock	13-04-1881	
		04-05-1883	
		04-04-1885	
33.	E.E. Spanner	04-04-1883	
34.	A.T. Armodel	12-01-1885	
35.	S.H. Wine	29-01-1887	
		29-07-1889	
		16-05-1892	
36.	H.H.O. Forel	10-05-1889	
37.	V.A. Brody	18-04-1890	
		18-08-1892	
38.	G.F.T. Power	14-01-1893	
39.	J.W. Dance	16-03-1894	
		26-07-1896	
40.	W.H. Walsh	06-11-1894	26-07-1896
41.	A.M. Pinha	30-11-1897	
42.	W.B. Ailing	03-05-1898	
43.	D.D. Mudrok	03-11-1899	
		30-05-1902	
44.	M.E. Couchman	07-05-1903	15-09-1903
		15-09-1903	
		08-03-1904	19-12-1912
45.	J.H. Robertson	28-04-1904	

Sl. No.	Name of Collectors / Deputy Commissioner	From	To
46.	A.H.S. Bahaddur	14-12-1905	06-10-1915
47.	A.R. Graham	11-10-1910	
		05-01-1912	
48.	A.F.G. Moskardi	22-02-1912	
49.	A. Photherigam	28-06-1912	
50.	E.S. Llyod	13-05-1915	
51.	A.G. Curgenvan	23-07-1915	
52.	A.M.A.C. Galletti	01-02-1916	
53.	A.L. Vibert	20-03-1916	
		02-10-1916	
		03-04-1918	
54.	R.F.B.L. Gupbi	18-09-1916	
55.	G.L. Lankshiv	27-10-1918	
56.	R.H. Ethij	08-09-1919	
		20-01-1921	
57.	U. Ramarao	01-10-1920	
58.	A.R. Nedungadi	20-01-1922	
59.	I.N.V. Rajachar	01-10-1922	
60.	J.W. Wells	03-04-1923	
		10-05-1925	
		26-09-1928	
61.	C.A. Sowter	03-01-1924	
62.	E.M. Gowne	18-03-1927	
		28-10-1932	
		04-06-1935	
63.	C.G. Marbar	22-03-1928	
64.	J. Hussain	12-04-1931	
65.	A.A.Venkataramana Iyer	14-05-1935	
66.	M.D. Humayun Shaib Bahdur	07-04-1935	
67.	D. Cramby	29-09-1936	
68.	M.R.R.Y.M.R.V.Vellodi	June 1937	
69.	K.B.S.A Alisahib Bahdur	March 1939	
70.	C. Karunakara Menon Ba (Rao Bahaddur)	September 1939	
71.	A.C. Woodhouse C.I.E	October 1939	
72.	Rao Bahaddur Ponnuswamy Pillai	February 1940	
73.	M.V Subrahmanya I.C.S	October 1940	
74.	M. Karmathullah I.C.S	February 1942	
75.	Rao Shaib P. Ramdas B.A	March 1944	
76.	K. Ramavarma Raja B.A	April 1946	
77.	S. Bhuthalingam O.B.E, I.C.S	May 1946	

Sl. No.	Name of Collectors / Deputy Commissioner	From	To
78.	J.R. Betty I.C.S	October 1946	
79.	J.F. Saunders I.C.S	17-01-1947	
80.	S.R. Kaiwar I.C.S	30-01-1948	19-01-1949
		01-04-1949	29-05-1949
81.	S.C. Thomas	20-01-1949	31-03-1949
82.	Syed Ahmad Sahib B.Sc (Hons)	30-05-1949	22-11-1950
83.	A.R. Rajarathnam	23-11-1950	03-08-1952
84.	C.A. Ramakrishna I.C.S	04-08-1952	03-04-1953
85.	A. Mahalingam Chettiyar	04-04-1953	26-05-1954
86.	V. Sitarama Servoi	27-05-1954	27-10-1954
87.	M.G. Rajaram I.A.S	01-11-1954	27-12-1954
		02-05-1955	30-09-1956
88.	Arkal Kunahmad	01-12-1954	01-05-1955
89.	H. Narasimha I.A.S	01-10-1956	20-09-1957
90.	Y. C. Hombalaiah I.A.S	21-09-1957	07-06-1959
91.	C.J. Padmanabha I.A.S	08-06-1959	08-07-1963
92.	K.R. Ramachandran I.A.S	29-07-1963	12-06-1964
93.	P.M. Mujahid I.A.S	18-06-1964	08-07-1965
94.	H.L. Nagegowda I.A.S	31-07-1965	20-01-1969
95.	T.S. Ramakrishnan I.A.S	20-01-1969	10-06-1971
96.	N.A. Muthanna I.A.S	10-06-1971	01-02-1972
97.	M.B. Prakash I.A.S	01-12-1972	28-09-1973
98.	J.K. Arora I.A.S	29-09-1973	18-09-1974
99.	S.B. Muddappa I.A.S	23-09-1974	10-06-1976
100.	B.S. Patil I.A.S	10-06-1976	01-01-1979
101.	Y.K. Puttasome Gowda I.A.S	02-02-1979	18-04-1980
102.	S.K. Das I.A.S	21-04-1980	07-03-1983
103.	Gautham Basu I.A.S	07-03-1983	23-06-1984
104.	Sudhir Krishna I.A.S	23-06-1984	14-02-1987
105.	Anoop K. Poojari I.A.S	06-02-1987	11-07-1988
106.	Subhaschandra Kunthia I.A.S	15-07-1988	15-10-1989
107.	Ranjani Sreekumar I.A.S	25-10-1989	02-04-1990
108.	K. P Krishnan I.A.S	02-04-1990	31-07-1991
109.	R. Sridharan I.A.S	25-08-1991	15-06-1992
110.	V. Madhu I.A.S	15-06-1992	30-04-1994
111.	Bharathlal Meena I.A.S	30-04-1994	08-07-1996
112.	B.H. Anil Kumar I.A.S	08-07-1996	15-07-1998
113.	Dr. E.V. Ranana Reddy I.A.S	15-07-1998	28-12-1999
114.	Kapil Mohan I.A.S	17-01-2000	31-05-2001
115.	A.K. Monappa I.A.S	31-05-2001	03-02-2003

Sl. No.	Name of Collectors / Deputy Commissioner	From	To
116	Aravind Srivatsav I.A.S	10-02-2003	24-06-2005
117	N.V. Parswanath I.A.S	24-06-2005	26-06-2006
118	M. Maheswar Rao I.A.S	26-06-2006	05-11-2009
119	Ponnuraj V. I.A.S.	05-11-2009	23-10-2010
120	Subodh Yadav I.A.S.	23-10-2010	Till Date

Taxes other than Land Revenue

Government gets the revenue by levying direct and indirect taxes and its share of revenue from the taxes which are being levied by the Central Government. The government policy of tax determination is aimed at enhancing the tax sources wherever opportunities exist, reforming the procedures of tax determination in respect of the existing taxes, and to search for new sources of revenue. Such a policy was instrumental in the formulation of multifaceted tax system like Excise, Commercial taxes, Stamp Fee, tax on Motor Vehicles, cess on Electricity, tax on forests etc. The Tax rates are being revised from time to time.

Commercial Tax

Headed by the Deputy Commissioner (Administration), office of the department of Commercial taxes Mangalore Division, Mangalore, started functioning from 16-12-1965. The post of a Joint-commissioner was created for the Mangalore Division during 1992. Apart from that, during the year 2005 one post of the office of the Joint Commissioner (Administration) for value added tax (VAT) was created. Commercial Tax department which brings in major a portion of the revenue to the treasury follows the following rules:

1. Karnataka Sales Tax Act 1957,
2. Central Sales Tax Act 1956,
3. Karnataka Entry Tax Act 1979,
4. Karnataka Entertainment Tax 1958,
5. Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax 1957,
6. Karnataka Taxes on Profession, Business, Services and Employment Act 1976,
7. Karnataka Tax on Hotels and Accommodation Act 1976,
8. VAT (Value Added Tax) 2005

Sales Tax

There are two legislations on Sales Tax. They are Karnataka Sales Tax Act 1957 and Central Sales Tax Act 1956. The second legislation gives an opportunity to the State governments to collect tax at the time of interstate trade and commerce in commodities bought or sold under its jurisdiction and empowers the state to retain for itself all such collections. The earlier sales tax system was a complex single point tax, collected at different places. Producers, importers, manufacturers and finally the articles reach the consumers. In this business chain, only at one stage, single point tax is imposed. In the multipoint system, tax is imposed at every point whenever the item of trade passes through the hands of a business-man. The rate of the single point tax varies from one to 200 percent. Totally 293 prominent commodities are brought under the single point tax, while the remaining commodities are governed by the multi-point tax.

Under the law all businessmen having an income of Rupees 25,000/= or more, should voluntarily get themselves registered, and if their income is more than the taxable limit, income is more than the turnover of sale they are bound to pay tax. When the income of the businessman is not more than 75,000/= while dealing with commodities which fall under the first point sales, and as dealing as first sale or not registered under Central sales tax Act 1956, they are given the option either to pay tax in one lump sum or in installments.

Karnataka Entertainment Tax Act 1958

Till the end of December 1958, there were several entertainment tax laws in force in many integrated areas. A comprehensive Tax law, applicable throughout the Karnataka state, came into force with effect from First January 1959. This law was under the administrative control of the Department of Commercial Taxes from First January 1959. According to this law there is a provision to impose entertainment tax on entry fees into Cinema houses and Horse races. Drama, Music and *Yakshagana* programmes and such other entertainments fall within the purview of this law. With a view to enhance the resources of the State, as recommended by the resources and Finance Committee, both on entertainment tax and exhibition tax 25% extra cess was imposed. During 1966 this enhanced cess was enhanced again by 10% with a view to exempt movies in the State from the production tax. When these rates were enhanced during 1966, the enhanced cess on exhibition tax came to be included in the exhibition tax itself. Next, during 1971, that was

increased by 60%, and once again that was increased to 100% during 1974. The tax rate payable on the entry fee to the Cinema houses was again increased effective from 1-4-1985.

Ninety per cent of the Entertainment Tax was handed over to the local establishments who had the power of authority to run the entertainment shows. The State Government retained the remaining 10% to meet the collection expenses. Certain subsidiary rules were made in respect of Cinema houses at places with a population up to 15,000, and for Cinema houses at places with a population of 15000 to 25,000, 25% of tax was fixed on the total collection capacity.

Tahsildar, prominent officials of the Municipality, Departmental officials, including officials like the Police Sub-Inspector and local officials were empowered to conduct surprise checks, especially pertaining to the entry into the Cinema houses.

Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax

According to this law, there is a possibility to impose tax on 31 commercial crops including seven horticultural crops. According to the Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax law 1957, tax limit for exemption on income increases if the net income is more than Rupees 8000/=. In respect of plantations, tax had been fixed on the basis of the extent of land holding. Individuals having lands for cultivating crops other than plantations are eligible for certain concessions. For purposes of granting concessions land is classified; in respect of dry land – the land revenue payable, and in respect of wet land concessions are based on factors like the source of water, crops like grapes, mulberry, coconut etc, and in respect special crops on the basis of nature of the respective crops.

Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax law 1957 had been amended during 1983. This amended clause is made applicable only in respect of the tax on income from plantations before the year ended on 31-3-1982. The exemption on agricultural income tax available for incomes from Rs. 8000/ to Rs. 14,000/, was enhanced to Rs. 20,000/, and made effective from First April 1985.

The new Karnataka Agricultural Income (amendment) Tax, comprising the plan of concessions, was at a later date altered to include the land with Banana or Coconut, cultivated along with Cardamom, Pepper and Orange, to individuals with a land holding of 250 acres of Coffee plantations, and when concessions were offered to the taxpayers,

tax exemption was given on the income from such holdings to the extent of the income from 15 acres of such land holding.

Under the plan with the said conditions, details of the rate of tax payable in lumpsum are as follows:

1. If the extent of land is 15 acres and above- nil,
2. If the extent of land is more than 15 acres but less than 20 acres- Rupees 1,500/=,
3. If the extent of land is more than 15 acres but less than 25 acres- Rupees 2,500/=.

Professional Tax

Before 1976, taxes on profession, trade, employment and occupation were being collected by the local administrative bodies. In Karnataka imposition of taxes on profession, trade, employment and occupation came into force with effect from First April 1976. The tax on salaried employees was dependent on the amount of their salary, while in respect of those engaged in professions, occupations, and trade, that depended on different measurement criterion like the duration, turn-over, number of employees etc. Yet, according to insurance rules 1938, licensed of registered insurance agents and in so far others, the rates of tax and tax-payers depended upon the income gained rather than the duration of their work.

From First of April 1983, individuals with a basic salary of rupees 1200/- or more were liable to pay professional tax. Under this law, self employed persons engaged in a definite profession should enroll themselves in the list of tax payers, and before 30th of April pay the professional tax, annually, at a fixed rate.

According to the Karnataka Sales Tax Law, registered traders with the volume of sales exceeding Rs. 25,000/ but less than Rs. 50,000/ per annum had been brought under professional tax and they were liable to pay Rs. 100/ per month. For those with an annual sales exceeding Rs. 50,000/ were liable to pay Rs. 250/ per month.

With effect from First of August 1985, if the volume of sales, in any year, is less than Rs. 75,000/ should get themselves registered according to the Karnataka Sales Tax Law 1957. Those who are already registered and those traders who are yet to be registered were brought into the professional tax net and an amount of Rs. 250/ per month was imposed.

Luxury Tax

The Karnataka (Hotels and Accommodation) Law 1979 came into effect on First of June 1979. According to that law services rendered in the hotels to any individual were taxed at the following rates:

1. If the daily accommodation per individual is priced at Rs. 30/- and less than Rs. 150/, tax is 10% of the price,
2. If the daily accommodation per individual is priced at Rs.150/- and less than Rs. 250/- tax rate is 15%
3. If the price of daily accommodation per individual exceeded Rs. 450/ tax rate is 20%

Stamps and Registration

During the period 1831 to 1861, Court Fee was being paid primarily in the form of coins along with other receipts. Court Fee and Stamp duty was being taken into the head of account Law and Judiciary. During 1867, two legislations were passed, one each for Stamps and Court Fee. Thereafter, several amendments and rules were passed and enforced from time to time.

Karnataka Stamp Act is applicable to 55 different types of documents, and they are all subject to stamp duty. These documents are

Table 9.11 Details of Taxes collected in the district from 1994-95 to 2004-05 (Rupees in Laks)

Year	Karnataka Sales tax	Central Sales tax	Entry tax	Profession tax	Entertainment tax	Luxury tax
1994-95	11506.14	—	596.26	674.54	232.94	232.94
1995-96	13732.41	—	710.94	766.09	182.65	182.65
1996-97	17731.35	—	2609.66	871.07	154.22	154.22
1997-98	16698.68	—	5411.67	776.88	262.71	262.71
1998-99	25322.55	—	6561.47	792.93	240.59	240.59
1999-2000	34631.36	—	10361.81	916.68	229.32	229.32
2000-01	31994.18	—	7214.00	1043.38	254.78	254.78
2001-02	31060.65	—	5096.91	1079.13	255.15	255.15
2002-03	27646.78	—	5027.41	1151.34	209.19	209.19
2003-04	34404.55	3729.11	6560.16	1482.13	154.23	254.23
2004-05	37420.27	9326.86	10545.02	1661.98	143.88	243.88

Source: District Commercial Taxes Department, Mangalore

divided into two groups. Documents of the first group fall under Advance Tax, while the second group of documents falls under Fixed Tax. The documents that fall under the category of Advance tax are further sub-

Table 9.12 Details of Revenue collection in the District under Stamps and Registration Act

Year	Number-of documents registered	Registration Fee	Stamp Duty	Total
1994-95	14275	90035387	16867996	106903383
1995-96	19657	114607550	23630195	138237745
1996-97	20536	183805782	35263924	219069706
1997-98	20200	157125853	30957357	188083210
1998-99	19481	181863320	35863887	217727207
1999-2000	18450	181427028	39471629	220898957
2000-2001	19137	189936848	41874693	231811541
2001-2002	22912	217925867	47728838	275654705
2002-03	24062	212638449	53567521	266205970
2003-04	23258	234933679	58252159	293185838
2004-05	28604	323677673	48513641	372191314

Table 9.13 Details of Revenue collection in the District under Stamps and Registration Act

Taluk	No. of Regd. Doct.	Registration Fee	Stamp Duty	Total
District office	278	7405986	1359230	865216
Mangalore town	6412	184982193	2519099	210173188
Mangalore Taluk	5941	59726507	8417387	68143894
Mulki	2067	10583743	1905088	1248831
Bantval	2953	10624980	2207366	12832346
Puttur	3213	15757083	3196720	18953803
Sulya	1777	7976630	1680415	9657045
Vittla	1698	3698877	944215	4643092
Belthangadi	2225	15456639	2521540	17979179
Moodabidre	2040	7465035	1090685	8555720
Total	28604	323677673	48513641	372191314

Source: Office of the District Registration officer, Mangalore

divided into Conveyance Documents and Bond Documents. Conveyance Tax is imposed on documents relating to full rights and interests or documents categorized under Sale, Gift, dispersals etc.

Documents pertaining to fixed vested interest in property are charged Bond Rates. For example enjoyment of property without possession, partnership-deed, surety Bonds etc. Conveyance rate had been revised twice during the period from 1957 to 1979. But, the Bond rate which had remained unchanged till 1962, had been enhanced by 1/3 amount during 1979.

A definite rate of tax is imposed on Agreements, Affidavits, Mortgage deeds, and Articles of Association. Documents are not only categorized on the basis of rights, but they are also categorized as judicial and Non-Judicial. Stamp duty or judicial documents are regulated by the Karnataka Court Fee and Litigations Act 1958. The matters coming under the Government of India Stamps Law are recorded on non-judicial paper.

The offices of the Sub-Registrar of the District perform their duties according to the Legislations listed below:

1. Registration Act 1908,
2. Karnataka Registration Rules 1965,
3. Karnataka Stamp Act and Rules 1967,
4. Karnataka Court Fee and Suits Valuation Act 1958,
5. Indian Shareholdings Act 1932.

At the District level the Special Deputy Commissioner, or in his absence the Deputy Commissioner, perform the duties of the District Registration Officer, ex-officio. The duty of collection of Registration Fee and Registration of documents pertaining to the immovable properties in the area under his administration are entrusted to the Sub-Registrar. He is also the Registration Officer of different Marriages, in the district, under the marriage rules in force also see table 9.12 and 9.13.

State Excise

Karnataka State Excise act 1965 has created a comprehensive tax network in different integrated areas by reestablishing different excise laws which were in force. According to the Act-

1. At the rates fixed by the State Government, excise tax may be levied on any article manufactured or produced under any license or permit or articles on which Excise Duty is imposable.

2. At the rate/rates given in the Act the Excise Tax can be levied on articles which are taxable or on articles manufactured or produced under permit or license.

Excise Duty may be levied upon Molasses (Kakambi), Brandy, Whisky, Rum, Gin, Milk punch, and refined Arrack, Beer, Wine, Fenny and other types of alcohol etc, manufactured in the State distilleries.

Excise Tax includes 1 Excise duty, 2 Liter Fee, 3 Tree Tax, 4 Rent on Tree, 5 Surcharge, 6 Shop Rent, 7 Export Duty, 8 License fee, apart from the manufacture of 1 illicit liquor, 2 illicit transport, 3 illegal possession and violation of Excise Act, 4 manufacturing Illicit liquors unfit for human consumption, 5 misuse of license, 6 adulteration, 7 an individual manufacturing/selling/possessing on behalf of another individual, 8 for giving an opportunity with an intention to commit a crime like hiring, letting out enclosure, vessels, vehicles-penalty shall be imposed.

Motor Vehicles Tax

Motor Vehicles Tax was introduced during 1924. On the basis of the nature of the vehicle and its horse-power the registration tax will also vary. During 1925 permit tax on Motor buses and Taxicabs were liable for excess levy. That varied in relation to the distance traveled by the buses. As a result of this levy, municipalities impose taxes on vehicles coming within their jurisdiction. Taxes are being imposed by Jilla Parishads and Municipalities. Collection of revenue from Motor Vehicle Tax is related to the expenses on incurred on the development of roads.

Regional Transport Office comprising Mangalore, Bantval, Puttur, Belthangadi, Sulya, Karkala, Udupi and Kundapura taluks under the administrative control of the undivided Dakshina Kannada district was started during 1956. On 2-11-1978, with the Assistant Regional Transport Officer working as Chief of Udupi, Kundapura and Karkala, the Sub-divisional Transport Office was started at Udupi. This is the Regional Office. The office at Mangalore works under its control.

After the establishment of the Udupi district in 1997, the Sub-Divisional Transport Office at Udupi, was upgraded with effect from 1-11-1998, and this office works independently with its administrative control over Kundapura, Karkala and Udupi.

Mangalore Regional Transport office, under the Deputy Commissioner of Transport, comes under the administrative control of the Divisional Office, Shivamogga.

Tax on Electricity

Imposition of tax on the use of Electricity, for the first time, began in June 1950. Later on tax at the rate of 10% was imposed on electricity installations and accessories.

Table 9.14 Yearwise revenue collection from 1992 to 2004

Period	Estimated Targets	Collection in Rupees	Percentage
1992-93	12.95	124429018	96.08
1993-94	14.50	132163827	91.15
1994-95	15.90	156118073	98.19
1995-96	26.10	261075011	100.00
1996-97	20.50	205717563	100.00
1997-98	24.80	242382675	97.73
1998-99	26.67	219386181	82.24
1999-00	30.00	244762330	81.59
2000-01	30.00	260126197	86.71
2001-02	33.50	299828526	89.59
2002-03	35.50	332789499	93.74
2003-04	41.20	373941853	90.55

1. Street lights in cities, minor municipalities, and village *Panchayaths*.
2. Flour Mills, Photo Studios, and other industries.
3. Camera projects
4. Textile Mills and other industries with separate rates for the supply of electricity during day and night
5. Electricity supplied to prominent industries under special conditions.

Later on, effective from First April 1954 this tax, subject to a maximum of four *paise* per each unit of electricity, was enhanced by 20%. Different rates of tax on the utilization of electricity are in force in several integrated areas. Rates in force in the undivided areas was four *annas* (25 *Paise*) per each unit of electricity consumed for lighting purposes, and (Consumers using less than 12 units enjoyed certain concessions) for all other purposes every unit consumed was being charged at the rate of four *annas* per unit.

Instead of charging differential rates in different integrated areas, a uniform rate list had been started in accordance with Mysore Electricity (tax on usage) Act and rules 1959. Under that Act, there was scope to impose tax, not exceeding six paise for every unit of electricity (maximum rate was three *paise*, prior to 1970). At the installations supplying electricity for non-domestic consumption, the quantity consumed could not be measured as they were not metered. But, on the basis of any applicable principle in the license tax had to be imposed, either on the number of units of electricity consumed, or on the basis of an applicable principle tax had to be paid. If uniform rate became applicable, the tax had to be levied in accordance with the rate list

The Government of Karnataka had developed a general work policy for the department of Electricity, keeping in view certain basic and note worthy reforms. The Reform Bill which was started during 1999, to reorganize the Karnataka Electricity Board, brought out a prominent order to make it a limited company. To look after the transmission and distribution of Electricity, the same Electricity Transmission Company Ltd., (K.P.T.C.L.) came to be transformed into a limited company.

Prior to 1-6-2002, the Chief Regional Engineer, with his Headquarters in Mysore, was also the Chief of the Mangalore circle, with control over Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Chickmagalur, Kodagu, Shimoga, Mysore and Mandya districts, and Mangalore happened to be the office of that circle.

After 1-6-2002, its jurisdictional control was limited to Dakshina Kannada, and Udupi districts. At present the Office is called 'MESCOM'. Its central office and circle office is in Mangalore, with the Superintending Engineer as Chief.

Forest Development Tax

Forest wealth is of national importance, and they are the important sources to bring revenue in the form of taxes to the government. They are administered on the philosophy of increasing production eternally. With a view to promote investment in the forest circles, the state government has started collecting Forest Development Tax from December 1975, and has reserved the tax money for the development of forests only. Forest Development Tax is being levied under the Karnataka Forest Act. In the beginning this tax was five per cent. From 1-4-1980, that was enhanced to eight per cent. Taxes are levied on all forest products, like Timber, Fire wood, Char Coal, minor forest products, Sandal Wood, Bamboo etc. State government deals with deliverance of these products

through sales or otherwise. For purposes of taxation there is no difference between different types of forest products.

Dakshina Kannada district has got three Divisional Offices, at Mangalore, Puttur and Sulya. For every office the chief is the Deputy Forest Range Officer. These offices carry on their duties under the administrative control of Mangalore Circle Office at Mangalore. Mangalore Sub-division consists of Mangalore, Bantval and Belthangadi forest circles. Puttur Sub-division has Puttur and Uppinangady circles, while Subrahmanya Sub-division has Sulya and Subrahmanya Circles. Subrahmanya Circle has got forest depot at Sulya, Nettana and Mannangudi. The Department in the district adheres to the following different Acts and rules:

1) Karnataka Forest Rules 1976, 2) The Amended Karnataka Forest Accounts Rules 1988. 3) Karnataka Forest Act and Rules 1969, 4) Karnataka Forest Hand-Book, 5) Karnataka Protection of Trees Act 1976, 6) Karnataka Wild Life Protection Act 1972, 7) Forest Protection Act 1980. also see table 9.15

Central Excise

At first the word excise was being generally used like cess or tax. In course of time it acquired the meaning of the price of articles paid by the consumers. Since a very long time excise was being collected in the form of cess or tax or as price.

It is learnt that the system of excise collection probably began during 1804, with a levy on cotton thread, and that was extended in 1896, to include fine clothing. During 1917 excise duty was levied on Motors and Spirits; during 1922 on Kerosene, and during 1930 on silver. During 1934, just as it was the case with revenue regulations, regulations were brought in respect of excise duty as well, and made applicable to sugar, match box, articles of steel etc. At present Central excise has been extended to include about 136 items, and central excise is about 2/3 of the revenue. Petroleum and petroleum products, Cigarettes, iron, steel and sugar bring in the lion's share of the revenue to the Department of Excise. Backed by the legal authority, Excise Department runs the administration according to the ensuing Legislative Enactments.

Central Excise 1944 and Salt Act

According to the article 3, of the Central Excise Act, Central Government has the power to levy and collect serially customs, and

excise taxes. The enactment of Central Excise Act 1985, regulating the levy on imports and exports, along with the rates of tax has also specified the taxable articles.

Office of the Mangalore Central Excise Commissioner for Mangalore-I and Mangalore-II Sub-divisions has become functional with effect from 1-1-2000, according to the order Number: 57/99 CE (NT) dated 10-12-1999. Apart from that, according to Order No: 22/2000 CE (NT) dated 26-3-2000, the Malnad area then under the control of the Commissioner Bangalore and Karwar and Dandeli circles then under the control of Commissioner of Belgaum at Dharwad sub-division, were put under the control of the Office of the Commissioner of Central Excise, Mangalore. Malnad Sub-division is working under the administrative control of the office of the Commissioner, Mysore with effect from 1-11-2002. Accordingly, the Office of the Central Excise Commissioner Mangalore has four divisions- Mangalore-I, Mangalore-II, Udupi Division, and Service Tax Division, including EOU division. This arrangement includes Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada revenue districts.

Sugar, Molasses, Bio-Chemicals, wholesale medicines, Ayurvedic medicines, Dooradarshan, electric wires, and cables, plastics, match boxes, iron and steel items, cement, Aerated waters, Ethyl alcohol, printed circuit boards, acids, oils etc are the articles on which Central Excise duty can be levied. Among the items listed above sugar, Molasses, bio-chemicals, dooradarshan and ayurvedic medicines bring in the lion's share of tax income to the department.

Income Tax

The Income Tax Act 1961 was introduced by way of an amendment to the Income Tax Act 1922, and became effective from 1-4-1962. The Department works under the control of Revenue Department, Ministry of Finance Government of India. As a result of the reorganization of the Department during 2001, there are three Chief Commissioners at present in Karnataka and Goa. The Income Tax Commissioner at Mangalore is the Chief Commissioner of the Income Tax, working under the Regional Officer at Panaji. Prior to August 2001, the power of administering Dakshina Kannada and Udupi, was vested with the Income Tax Commissioner at Mysore. Matters pertaining to Income Tax and other Direct taxes of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi Districts had been

**Table 9.15 Statement of Accounts of Taxes collected by the Forest Department from
1993-94 to 2003-04**

Particulars	1993-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-2000	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04
Timber	143.23	206.53	206.53	339.72	271.16	80.92	151.68	201.12	301.33	413.70	304.6
Firewood	8.51	12.04	12.04	26.95	16.51	7.48	4.08	7.26	32.20	14.51	10.68
Bamboo	0.54	1.58	1.58	1.43	0.21	0.36	2.7	0.82	0.68	0.42	0.13
grass	1.09	0.70	0.70	1.71	1.50	—	0.22	—	0.23	0.41	0.04
Confiscated forest goods	23.85	22.61	22.61	32.77	17.67	20.00	22.38	19.21	16.42	11.27	—
Others/planta	0.48	10.49	10.49	19.51	23.42	10.75	47.01	47.91	54.73	36.31	19.05
Minor produce	9.63	22.51	22.51	25.77	22.07	16.27	26.29	19.98	15.44	8.16	8.89
finer	26.23	26.46	26.46	32.52	36.70	38.37	37.31	45.30	31.52	32.24	31.07
Nett revenue	213.12	297.94	297.94	478.68	388.51	173.98	290.78	340.04	452.30	517.02	377.6

Source: District Forest Department, Mangalore

**Table 9.16 Detailed list of the revenue collection
from 2000-2001 to 2005-06**

Financial year	PLA Rs. Crore	Central Value based tax Rs. Crores	Increase % in Previous year PLA
2000-01	780.10	103.77	
2001-02	909.20	146.59	16.51
2002-03	1037.34	160.15	14.09
2003-04	1538.13	80.20	48.27
2004-05	2453.97	89.89	59.54
2005-06	1469.06	16.97	125.01

transferred to the Commissioner of Income Tax, Mangalore, with effect from August 2001. The Mangalore Commissioner's office has got three circles under its control. Out of the three, Circle I and II, Mangalore and Udupi, circles respectively, are working under the administrative control of the officer in the Rank of an Additional Commissioner/Joint-Commissioner of Income Tax. Under the jurisdiction of the Income Tax Commissioner, Mangalore (A) Dakshina Kannada and Udupi district's Karkala taluk (Mangalore circle-I and circle-II and (B) Udupi taluk and Kundapura taluk of Udupi District, and Bhatkala, Honnavar, Kumta, Ankola, Karwar and Joida taluks of Uttara Kannada district, are under Udupi Circle.

The Department, at present, is adhering to the following Acts: Income Tax Act 1961, including the Amendments there on, Wealth Tax Act 1957- including the amendments there on, Interest Tax Act 1974 stayed, with effect from 31-3-1985, it was revised during 1991 and withdrawn with effect from 1-4-2000. Expenditure Act 1987, made applicable up to 31-5-2003. Gift Tax Act 1958, abolished with effect from 1-1-1998. Wealth Cess Act 1953, abolished with effect from 16-3-1985. Hotel Receipts Tax Act 1980, stayed with effect from 1-4-1982. Security Transactions Tax, - Economy Act 2004 Chapter VII. Tax on Banking Transactions (cash) under Economy Act 2005, Chapter VII

Table 9.17: Division wise Revenue collection for the year 2004-05

Division	Revenue collection (Rs. Crore)
Mangalore-I	2277.15
Mangalore- II	115.81
Udupi	61.01
Total	2453.97

Source: District Excise Department, Mangalore

Table 9.18: Total Revenue Collected in the District from 2002-03 to 2004-05 Under Income Tax, Gift Tax, Wealth Cess etc.

Mangalore Circle-I and II, (Dakshina Kannada district and Karkala taluk Udupi district)

Udupi Circle: (Udupi and Kundapura taluks and five taluks of Uttara Kannada district)

Financial year	Corporate Tax	Income Tax	Wealth Tax	Total
2002-03		132.92	66.33 (-) 0.06	199.23
2003-04		315.62	75.60 0.16	391.38
2004-05		269.35	77.75 0.10	347.20
2002-03		91.88	30.31 0.10	122.30
2003-04		235.65	51.61 0.01	287.27
2004-05		132.50	(-) 1.27 0.01	131.24

Source : Income Tax Department Mangalore

Revenue collected-Circle wise

Circle	Central Excise	Income Tax	Wealth Tax	Total
Mangalore I, II	269.35	77.75	0.10	347.20
Udupi	132.50	(-) 1.27	0.01	131.24

Source : Income Tax Department Mangalore

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CHAPTER 10

LAW ORDER AND JUSTICE

Since ancient period, the legal system and the Judicial administration based on religious texts like Dharmashastra was prevalent in Dakshina Kannada District. The epigraphical studies reveal that the rules and regulations were strictly enforced. During the rule of *Alupas*, the ancient rulers of the district, it was in practice that if persons found guilty of loyalty and theft, if proved were expelled from the kingdom. Though simple punishments were imposed on mild and petty offences, in case of severe law violations they were viewed cognizably. The "State" with province, and Nadus were the chief administrative units during the rule of the *Alupas*. The Vaddarse inscription of Udupi taluk of 7th century while giving details about the administration states that, Gundanna the right and able commandar of the Alupa king Kandavarma, was judicious in enforcing the justice with efficiency.

During the *Alupa* rule there is frequent reference to "Rajyabhivruddi Pravardhamanam" in their inscriptions. It was the object and the king himself was the Chief Justice in the kingdom. Their epigraphs speaks much about the Judicial practices that prevailed during medieval ages under the *Alupas* in Tulunadu. A person if committed a cognizable offence was excommunicated by the four castes which was commonly practiced during the *Alupa* rule. It was known by inscriptions that such

outcasted offenders were called "*Horahinavaru*". For petty and small offences penalties in the form of gold was imposed. In one of the inscriptions of Alupa Kulashekara I of 1204 A.D. one who do not adhere to specific donation "If a Bramin does-he was outcasted among four castes, if a Shetty (Vyshya) does, would be outcasted among the whole community, if a Vakkaliga does, then a penalty of thousand gold per head. The same inscription also says if the king or ruler himself commit an offence, he is also to be penalized. It further states that "If all these are not properly enquired and protected then the ruler is guilty of committing the sin of killing 1000 cows and Brahmins at Ganges and Rameshwara respectively. The Udyavara Dharmashasana of god Vinayaka, the Kapu inscriptions of 1325 A.D., the Hattiyangadi inscription of Kundapur taluk and other epigraphs give useful information about the penalties imposed and the punishments given for violation of gifts and donations made to the temples.

The Dakshina Kannada region was exposed to the decentralized administration under the Vijayanagara rulers. It is noteworthy that the judicial administration of Vijayanagara rule was based on religious code formed with Vedic tenets. The chaturvarna principle was the foundation of the social structure. From the Shivalli inscription of 8th century A.D. it becomes clear how the "*Shivalli Brahmanas*" enjoyed an highly influential status in judicial administration in those days. An inscription from Udyavara of 8th century A.D seriously warns of becoming victim to five peculiar sins, if anybody tries to destroy the religious centres like Varanasi, *Banavasi* and *Shivalli*. A good, number of such inscriptions with imprecatory warnings are available in plenty. In most of the administrative divisions the religious sanctions were determined based on the religious beliefs and practices were enforced. Besides this, people of respective castes, and communities had exclusive rules and sanctions in order to protect their social interest was common.

The judicial system of modern times was not found in ancient period. However certain inscriptions speak about the administration of provinces, villages and councils. Infact Grama Chavadi was the seat of justice. It comprised Gramini Madhyasta, Janni, Hegde and other elders. They decided the general issue. The village council by solving the village disputes strived for the development of village. Besides, the village council also discharged the duties of Collectors and Magistrates of modern times. Every community had its own committee under the stewardship of a *Gurikara* who was made responsible in enforcing justice

within the community. If there is any dissatisfaction about the decision and punishment imposed by the village council, the aggrieved parties had the provision to appeal before the Seema, Naadu, or Magani Councils. The Nadaprabhu who looked after the administration of the Nadus, headed also the Judicial Committee at provincial level. Thus the regional or provincial seat of justice, this committee used to hear major disputes and problems arising thereon and after reviewing them comprehensively, decisions were enforced. There are evidences to show that the Naadu or Seema councils had special power to review or revise the judgment passed by the village councils. Hence all these disputes or problems are usually disposed off locally either at the village level or else at provincial level only. However scarcely cases being taken upto zonal level and decided thereon. In all such cases the role of Madhyasta (mediator) in courts was so important. His role was more as a judiciary or mediator rather than an administrator.

A system called "*HALARU*" known as Civic Council for the general administration of the cities gradually came into existence at Barakur, Mangalore, Karkala, Basarur, Venupura and other towns. The association of Merchants who represents on behalf of the *settikar union*, are responsible to take decisions regarding the disputes arising out of business or trade, and case of a greater concern or only cognizable cases are referred to the *King*. However till recent, the association of merchants and its office bearers used to decide the case. It is very clearly represented in the inscriptions that the *Nakhara*, *Settikara*, *Nakhara-hanjamana* and *Kolabaliya* are the main association of merchants during the *Hoysala* period, who took a leading role in various fields. In the inscriptions of the *Hoysala* the strength of the *settikara* associations of various trading centres is also recorded. For examples:-*Barakoorina Moorukeriya Muwvaru Settikars*, *Moodabidriya Entu Mandi Settikars* etc.

In the inscriptions of the Vijayanagar period among the various designated posts Madhyasta (Judge) is also found. The "*Kattaleyavaru*" or "*Samasta Kattaleyavaru*" was administrative class entrusted with various powers, and while enquiring the political crimes, the executive body seems to discharge even the Judicial powers. But in the inscriptions of Tulunadu, there is no reference to capital punishment or death sentences. Instead simple or meagre penalties being imposed for even cognizable crimes. In an inscription of 1342 A.D. when *Maleya Danda Nayaka* was ruling *Barakuru*, the criminals *Govinda* and *Krishna* who killed a Brahmin, as punishment were ordered to make donations

to the *Trimurthy* temple of the place. Whenever disputes arised between the officers of the kingdom and the Petty Chieftains of Tulunadu, or disputes between public and merchants associations such disputes were to be settled through influential persons or associations who acted as mediators was very common. It evidenced by several epigraphs of early times.

When *Annappa Odeyar* the governor of the Barakuru province invaded Shivalli in 1476 A.D, the whole village was set to fire and burnt, various merchants, associations of different groups who initiated as mediators, compensated the people of Shivalli is recorded in the above inscription.

The Kodiyalabylu inscription of 1419 A.D. states that the five *masjid* (place of worship of muslims) of Hanjamans were demolished by the Governor of Mangalore. On hearing this news the emperor after conducting enquiry, directed not only Bychappa Danda Nayaka to reconstruct them and but to restore the loss caused to the *Hanjamans*, by making grants afresh.

The Basarur inscription of 1444 A.D. states that when some of the members of Nakhara association of Basarur involved in the death of Thirumahadavala and Bommasetty, this incident was enquired by the Settykara union at Padavakeri Basarur, the accused persons were ordered to pay as compensation to the crime perpetuated, by them, by gifting gold, cash and other kind of donations as penalty to Nakhareshwara (Mahadevaru)temple of Basarur.

According to the Ujare inscription of 1468-69 A.D., due to the differences that arose between the Governor of Mangalore province and *Kamiraya Arasu* the king of *Bangavadi*, the villages Kodeyala (Mangalore) and Neeruwara of *Kamiraya Arasu* were set to fire and burnt by Vitharasa. Because of this Ujare (Puttur Taluk) village was given to *Kamiraya Arasu* and *Devanna Kothari* may be his deputy as compensation for the evil incident. The inscription further states that the tax and revenue collected from this village must be remitted to *Kamiraya Arasu* and *Devanna Kothari*.

Some aspects of Judiciary which was in practice during Keladi rule could be called out from "Shivatatva Ratnakara" composed by Basavaraja. There were specific laws to be followed by the state in providing justice to the needy becomes clear from their inscriptions. Among such laws Aliya Santana (son-in-law) inheritance through a unique social law that existed among the *kallu kutiga* (stone crushers)

community of Keladi. As per this Law, men enjoyed proprietary rights use to over the assets through their wives.

The Matriarchy system was in force in Dakshina Kannada district. It was known as Aliyakattu (son-in-law inheritance). In Kerala, among a large segment of people is practiced in the name of "Marumakkattayam". According to the famous researcher, Late. Manjeshwara Govinda Pai, the practice of Aliyakattu (son-in-law inheritance) is found among the aborigines of Hispaniola in South America, in the region of New Granada and Bogota, in the community of Huran and Natchez in North America, the Negro people around the river Niger of the African continent, among the few castes of Malaya people of Sumatra Island, in a neighboring district of Bintenne in Srilanka Island, and in India itself, the Kasi People living on Sychet hill area of East Bengal and Tipperah, the royal family of Tripura origion since early times, and is continued even today. Accordingly the region of this of Aliyakattu practice of Dakshina Kannada dates back to Before Christ. Hence in the opinion of Govinda Pai, this tradition was not pioneered by Bhootala Pandya. As this tradition existed much earlier he seems to have given only a legal frame work with his royal consent. Hence people appears to have called it as "*Bhootalapandyakattu*".

As per the rules and conditions of Aliyakattu, the inheritance right over Land, Cash, Gold, Jewellery, Houses and other ancestral property exclusively belongs to woman and her female offsprings only without break. However the male offsprings of a woman can enjoy the property till his death. After the death of a male member of a family, the property rights inherited shall not be transferred to his offsprings, instead, it reaches his sister or children of his sister who have their claim over it. Likewise after the death of the husband the widow woman automatically loose her claim over her husband's property.

In the post-independence period, during the Hindu Law was comprehensively compiled as for as wealth and property are concerned. "The Hindu Succession Act of 1956" came into existence and most of the legal provisions of Aliyasanthanakattu was cancelled, and few sections were retained. In 2005 for the same Act another amendment was brought. Wherein the remaining sections of son-in-law inheritance (Aliyasanthanakattu) was also abolished. The said son-in-law inheritatice act was in force for centuries uptill the middle of 20th century i.e., till 17-06-1956, as it was practiced in Dakshina Kannada district. In this manner the evolution of law, order and Judiciary and its

gradual development through the ages may be traced with epigraphical evidences.

Modern Period

During the Vijayanagara Empire, there are records to prove that the revenue officers themselves discharged even their judicial duties as magistrates. Even after the down fall of the Vijayanagara rule, it seems that the same system continued to flourish even in modern times. Hence till the modern period independent judicial set-up was absent. The civil and criminal judiciary system which came into existence in Bengal since 1793, was later extended to Madras province in 1802. Accordingly, in Madras presidency the Court of Fouzdari Adalat, Court of Circuit (Mobile Court) and District Magistrate Courts were established in 1802. Moreover, the District Magistrate's office was brought under the Jurisdiction of the District Civil Judge in 1802 itself. Further four Circuit (Mobile) Courts came into existence under the Government of Fort Saint George. In 1806 certain changes were made regarding their judicial powers of these courts and were redesignated as Regional Circuit Courts having Jurisdiction over North, Centre, South and West divisions or provinces. Accordingly the Canara and Sonda province (Dakshina Kannada District) came under the western division.

In 1804, the District Commissioner of Dakshina Kannada was also made charge of Magistrate powers. During 1806 District Courts were established in some of the districts of Madras presidency. In the same year District Court was started in Mangalore for Canara and Sonda Provinces. Its head was a British Officer and the post was designated as Judge and Magistrate. With this the Magistrative powers either too vested with the District Commissioner was abolished. Moreover, scribes, Judicial Officers, Pandits of Hindu Law, Muftis as described in Muslim law, and Jail staff and other officers were made to work under the District Judge. He was given the facilities of a public prosecutor of modern times. The court of Registration and under it, the Local commissioner Court was also made to work under the District Court, and government official was appointed as "Registrar" to supervise it. The local commissioner was to be selected from among the local Zamindars, Jahgirdars, merchants and Khazis. This local Commissioner was known as *Sadar Ameen*. In 1843, this designation was changed to Chief Sadar Ameen. He used to act as Muncifs while handling the cases of farmers and tenants.

In July 1808 the office of the District Judge was shifted from Mangalore to Honnavar. But at the request of the leading merchants and wealthy farmers, the same was transferred back to Mangalore in 1812. Later in 1816, the Magistrate and Police powers of the district was transferred to District Commissioner, either too held by the District Judge. Besides, in every district, Criminal Courts were established under the chairmanship of District judge. The Muncifs were appointed in Taluk Centres in the year 1816 and in the same year village headmen were appointed as Muncifs.

The British Judicial system which started during the early 19th Century in Dakshina Kannada District gradually witnessed progress. It was an systemized judicial power and within it various executive powers and facilities, that rested with officers were described. Judiciary was the chief machinery to serve as legal-aid-authority to control and consolidate imperialism. It had sidelined the mediatory principles practiced during the pre-British period. With this , the role of Mediators, Zamindars, and village chiefs who were playing a significant role in deciding the disputes earlier reduced considerably.

This British judicial system of delay nature, found expensive to the local people. Court Fees, stamp duty and penalties were all new to people. Hence they were not ready to accept them. But this type of local opposition was suppressed forcibly. The local leaders thus arrested were legally trialled in Courts. So, injustice, delay policy and corrupt practices were proved on record in the Judicial Administration. Eventhough Munroe pleaded that a systematic and feasible justice can only be given by the locals, still they were not appointed in higher posts of the judiciary. It becomes known from the previous administrative records that the locals had neither power nor can prevail over Europeans despite the fact that the local civil and criminal courts were established in 1827.

In Dakshina Kannada district, the Judiciary Department was divided into two divisions well before the separation of Judiciary and executive. The Civil Judiciary division was under the District Judge and the Criminal Judiciary division was under the control of District Magistrate. District Muncif Court and Stationary Sub-Magistrate Court belong to the above two Courts respectively. The Civil Court division was under the control of District Judge and the Criminal Court division was under the control of District Magistrate.

In relation to the Civil Justice, the District Court and subordinate Courts were working in Mangalore along with the six Taluk Muncif

Courts situated in Mangalore, Kasaragodu, Kundapura, Udupi, Karkala and Puttur. By 1846 itself the Taluk Muncif Court for Udupi Taluk was functioning at Barkuru. Whereas in Kundapur a Muncif Court was established in 1882. In 1898, the Taluk Muncif Court was shifted from Barkur to Udupi. The Udupi Taluk Muncif Court had Administrative jurisdiction over the revenue division except the 33 northern villages and 14 eastern villages of Udupi Taluk. The Revenue Division of Kundapura and the above 33 villages of Udupi Taluk comes under the Jurisdiction of Kundapura Muncif Court, 42 villages of Mangalore Taluk and 14 village of Udupi Taluk comes under the jurisdiction of Karkala Muncif Court respectively.

Likewise as criminal Justice is concerned, a District Magistrate Court at Mangalore, one Sub-Divisional Magistrate Court at Puttur, one first class Magistrate court at Karkala and five Sub Magistrate Courts one each at Mangalore, Kundapura, Udupi, Puttur and Bantvala were working. Before Independence, the *Patels* at village level, acted like Magistrates. The *Patels* use to decide the suits worth of Rs. 500 within their village panchayats. Since *Patels* had no power to impose punishment on the culprits, all disputes were settled through compromise and mutual understanding. Disputes like water, property, road etc., use to come under the perview of *Patels*.

Under the concept of village Courts, places like Temple, Village Council, (*Gramada Chavadi, Aralikatte*) or Village Panchayat (*Panchayathi Katte*) acted and served as Courts. The Judgement of *Patel* was not final or conclusive. They could be Challenged and appealed for review before the Muncif Court and other concerned appellant courts. It is very significant that the judicial pronouncements were in the regional language i.e., Kannada. The written transactions (Suits, appeal, stay etc) dealt in Kundapura Court were in Kannada language till 1955, is evidenced by early paper records.

But, this system stopped with the abolition of hereditary posts like *Patel* and other posts. The Mysore Regulation Act 1951 came into practice when the New Mysore state came into existence in 1956. Accordingly the District Court and Civil Judges Court at District level and the Muncif Court, First grade Judicial Magistrate Courts were stated at Taluk level.

Accordingly, the District and Session Court is functioning at Mangalore. While, the Governor in consultation with the High Court, appoints the District Judge. Other Judicial Officers are appointed by the

Governor in consultation with the Public Service Commission and the High Court of Karnataka. The High Court is having control over the District and other Courts.

Based on the New Mysore Civil Act, which came into existence in July 1964 Judge's posts of unicadre were created. Accordingly Judges of different cadre of Madras province who came to Mysore State were brought under this unicadre system.

The Sub-Courts at taluk level are functioning under the District Court. While, Civil Courts decide the civil disputes, the Session Judges decide the Criminal cases. At taluk level Muncifs are conducting trial of civil cases and Magistrates conducting trial of criminal cases. Though Magistrate courts are meant to decide criminal cases, Tahsildars of Taluk and Assistant Commissioners have some power on certain section and cases. In the same manner the Deputy Commissioner at the District level is the District Magistrate.

The list of Courts (as on 2004) which are functioning in Dakshina Kannada district.

- 1) Principal District and Sessions Judge-Mangalore.
- 2) First Additional District and Sessions Judge, Mangalore.
- 3) Second Additional District and Sessions Judge, Mangalore.
- 4) Third Additional District and Sessions Judge, Mangalore.
- 5) Fast Track Court-I, Mangalore.
- 6) Labour Court, Mangalore.
- 7) Principal Civil Judge (Senior) and Civil Judicial Magistrate Court, Mangalore.
- 8) First Additional Civil Judge (Senior) and Judicial Magistrate Court, Mangalore.
- 9) Second Additional Civil Judge (Senior) and Judicial Magistrate Court, Mangalore.
- 10) Civil Judge and Judicial Magistrate Court, Puttur.
- 11) Principal Civil Judge and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Mangalore.
- 12) First Additional Civil Judge (Junior) and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Mangalore.
- 13) Second Additional Civil Judge (Junior) and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Mangalore.

- 14) Third Additional Civil Judge (Junior) and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Mangalore.
- 15) Fourth Additional Civil Judge (Junior) and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Mangalore.
- 16) Fifth Additional Civil Judge (Junior) and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Mangalore.
- 17) First Class Judicial Magistrate-II Court, Mangalore.
- 18) First Class Judicial Magistrate-III Court, Mangalore.
- 19) First Class Judicial Magistrate-IV Court, Mangalore.
- 20) First Class Judicial Magistrate-V Court, Mangalore.
- 21) Principal Civil Judge Court (Junior), Bantvala.
- 22) Additional Civil Judge (Junior) and First Class Magistrate Court, Bantvala.
- 23) Principal Civil Judge (Junior) and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Puttur.
- 24) Additional Civil Judge (Junior) and First Class Judicial Magistrate Court, Puttur.
- 25) Civil Judge (Junior) and First Class Magistrate Court, Beltangadi
- 26) Civil Judge (Junior) and First Class Magistrate Court, Sulya
- 27) Civil Judge (Junior) and First Class Magistrate Court, Moodabidri.

District Court

The District Judge with his head quarters at Mangalore is the Principal Judge of the district. He heads the Judicial Administration of the district, and conducts inspections of the Sub-ordinate Courts periodically and supervises the functions and activities. The District Court is having the power to accept and hear Civil Suits worth Rs. 1,00,000/-.

The cases which come under the Copy Right Act of 1956, Trade and Merchandise Act of 1956, P and S.C. (Petty) Cases and Appeals against lower Court decisions and the regulations made by the Government from time to time shall come under the jurisdiction of the District Court.

Sessions Court, Mangalore

- 1) As per the amendment of Code of Criminal Procedure, and as told in the Indian Penal Code, such cases of legal breach wherein the punishment period exceeds 07 years.

- 2) Those cases comes under this Court, in accordance with the notifications issued by the Government from time to time, for example: cases of Ganja, Petroleum an Attorcities, on SC and ST's etc.,
- 3) Appeals against the Judgement passed by subordinate Courts, and Review Petition Application also come under the jurisdiction of this Court.

Civil Courts (Senior Division)

- 1) All type of Civil Suits to mean Original Suits of Rs. 50,000/- and Petty civil suits of less than Rs. 25,000/-
- 2) Civil Court (Junior Division) Appeals and Review Petition applications, cases other than Rent Control Acts, other suits arised out of the bare acts issued by the Government, from time to time, example: Land Acquisition cases, Appointment of guardians related cases etc.,

Criminal Cases Courts

Under the Indian Penal Code Criminal Cases punishable in between three to seven years comes under the jurisdiction of this Court.

Magistrate Courts

Criminal Cases punishable upto three years under the Indian Penal Code and other suits arises out of the notification issued by the Government, from time to time, comes under the jurisdiction of this Court.

Civil Court (Junior Division)

Civil Cases above Rs. 25,000/- and upto 50,000/- and Rent Control Act cases comes under the jurisdiction of this Court. From 1990-2004 Details of the cases of different courts of Dakshina Kannada District.

Table 10.1: District Principal & Sessions Court Mangalore Original Suits (Original Suit, P and S.C., A, M.A., Amaldari Suit, RRP)

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Income	Expenditure
1990	1924	1238	390289	3116539
1991	1286	1230	754431	1163023
1992	1664	728	986517	7634458

(Contd.,)

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Income	Expenditure
1993	1822	1038	940362	8944234
1994	2094	1199	992541	1016321
1995	2014	1730	989651	12022101
1996	1872	1015	860521	8467858
1997	1932	1179	901341	9984452
1998	2581	2123	934565	8396978
1999	3131	1132	978521	11011617
2000	2767	1217	859521	11525850
2001	3935	1327	267810	64913390
2002	1171	984	207379	11800661
2003	2109	1355	11800661	207379
2004	1356	1156	1616996	19257944

Source: District and Sessions Court Mangalore

Table 10.2: District Court Mangalore
(Criminal cases, Sessions, Special Appeal, and Revision Petitions)

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed
1990	578	409
1991	653	475
1992	674	417
1993	739	578
1994	574	397
1995	874	907
1996	1182	1031
1997	1189	1239
1998	992	957
1999	1581	1486
2000	1591	1076
2001	1696	1247
2002	972	903
2003	1114	1107
2004	1355	1156

Source: District and Sessions Court Mangalore

Table 10.3: Civil Judge Court Mangalore

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Income	Expenditure
1990	939	669	7956120.00	5729195.00
1991	645	597	5993291.00	5631809.00
1992	607	575	5851221.00	5534190.00
1993	636	575	5806433.00	5015257.00
1994	615	559	5916210.00	5210127.00
1995	623	529	5115995.00	5022187.00
1996	701	625	6998241.00	5831201.00
1997	688	567	5812919.00	5544195.00
1998	977	287	4439988.90	3906850.00
1999	637	639	6098895.01	5267255.00
2000	482	461	398250.60	4895607.00
2001	498	493	5628527.78	5015636.00
2002	521	773	7038500.60	4895607.00
2003	577	742	2781387.50	4187975.00
2004	571	740	2540167.00	3105761.00

Source: District and Sessions Court Mangalore

Juvenile Offenders Court: The Juvenile Offenders Court is purely concerned with Juvenile delinquents who are below 17 years, and who knowingly or unknowingly become juvenile delinquents. Such adolescent youth are being cared by the Juvenile Court in a meaningful way, by keeping them in prisons specially meant for them during their punishment period. As they are immature, proper cares being taken in the Juvenile prisons for their overall development with proper education and training in such a way that they become a responsible citizen in the Society. In the table 8.4, number of delinquency cases that filed, disposed and those lying pending in District Juvenile Court, during 1990-2004 is given.

Table 10.4: Court of Juvenile Offenders, Mangalore

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Cases Pending
1990	38	20	18
1991	36	18	18
1992	30	12	18

Table 10.4: Contd.

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Cases Pending
1993	29	15	14
1994	37	11	26
1995	22	07	15
1996	33	13	20
1997	27	09	18
1998	31	07	24
1999	40	15	25
2000	35	11	24
2001	32	12	20
2002	26	12	14
2003	32	09	23
2004	**	**	**

** As per the office memorandum No: 5402/04 dtd: 29-09-2004 of this court all the cases of Juvenile offenders of Mangalore has been transferred to Juvenile Justice Board of Shimoga (Source: District and Sessions Court of Mangalore).

Table 10.5: 87 Villages coming under the Jurisdiction of Muncif Court Mangalore

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Income	Expenditure
1990	1645	383	2278415.90	1635606.80
1991	1501	307	1940025.50	1826138.00
1992	1405	224	1422160.10	1883707.00
1993	1087	321	791646.00	2185590.00
1994	1013	348	400487.65	2453009.00
1995	925	430	323048.85	2966926.00
1996	718	312	301131.90	2942579.00
1997	499	404	502967.00	3500670.00
1998	507	346	651318.50	3613918.00
1999	722	250	443298.00	3409737.00
2000	898	357	101486.00	3590471.00
2001	1221	274	398725.00	4403430.00

(Contd.,)

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Income	Expenditure
2002	1009	215	348251.00	4773440.00
2003	649	195	575220.00	5317859.00
2004	705	222	56664.00	4612695.00

Source: District and Sessions Court Mangalore

**Table 10.6: Criminal Cases in Magistrate Court,
Mangalore**

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Income	Expenditure
1990	13911	20682	44775.00	780445.00
1991	16317	18070	537796.00	934040.00
1992	19138	11762	641866.00	995283.00
1993	11400	9178	782752.00	1117074.00
1994	8022	7880	1974130.00	1331351.00
1995	7430	12839	2179300.00	1514126.00
1996	17958	27850	2517263.00	1603275.00
1997	24527	19197	3140842.00	2065791.00
1998	29961	34324	2772652.00	2031056.00
1999	28366	29114	3433058.00	2538293.00
2000	28911	31682	2701609.00	2507081.00
2001	24259	36900	2376806.00	2558392.00
	12708	3352	11901.00	918308.00
2002	12479	17558	16772.00	16554.00
	19442	17376	162908.00	1183137.00
2003	6514	5589	18.00	19027.00
	16146	14991	1236945.00	1074343.00
	4364	384	13850.00	343324.00
2004	5364	7238	1439559.00	2774501.00
	16645	14493	1541716.00	1065528.00
	2974	1473	27048.00	1230683.00

Source: District and Sessions Court Mangalore (The No. of disposed cases are more compared to No. of cases filed, because the cases which were due in the previous year is also included).

Table 10.7: Civil Judge Court (Jr.Dvn) Bantvala, 77 Villages coming under the Jurisdiction of this Court. Original Suits, H.R.C., Amaldari suits, P and S.C, F.D.P., Small Cause, Caveat.

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Income
1990	969	910	21155.00
1991	1123	742	37912.50
1992	1167	933	49105.00
1993	1308	981	70989.85
1994	1007	927	117946.80
1995	1107	1097	106001.25
1996	871	1202	106497.27
1997	532	936	115693.65
1998	374	571	88182.00
1999	301	436	73972.00
2000	283	409	157084.00
2001	261	340	62080.00
2002	226	299	72789.00
2003	315	424	73394.50
2004	438	548	73187.00

Source: District and Sessions Court Mangalore

Table 10.8: Additional Civil Judge (Jr.Dvn) and J.M.F.C. Bantvala 79 Villages coming under the Jurisdiction of this Court

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Income	Expenditure
1990	2040	1118	2448.00	2146.00
1991	2021	1675	2906.00	2386.00
1992	2773	1906	3412.00	2874.00
1993	2629	1999	3705.00	2738.00
1994	2506	1549	3112.00	2014.00
1995	1827	1136	2105.00	2628.00
1996	2221	1961	2561.00	2841.00
1997	2192	2001	2343.00	1738.00
1998	2338	1909	2373.00	1624.00
1999	2320	1494	2013.00	1258.00

(Contd.,)

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Income	Expenditure
2000	1011	1296	1390.00	1088.00
2001	1627	1087	1700.00	1179.00
2002	1721	1103	1842.00	1367.00
2003	1092	1853	2302.00	1906.00
2004	1927	1237	2905.00	2596.00

Source: District and Sessions Court Mangalore

Table 10.9: Principal Civil Court, Puttur
68 Villages coming under the Jurisdiction of this Court.

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Income	Expenditure
1991	317	302	15.00	0.00
1992	350	240	110.00	0.00
1993	367	230	137.00	0.00
1994	220	191	29.00	0.00
1995	110	544	0.00	438.00
1996	143	163	0.00	20.00
1997	151	42	0.00	109.00
1998	137	109	28.00	0.00
1999	192	67	95.00	0.00
2000	142	86	56.00	0.00
2001	138	111	27.00	0.00
2002	178	90	88.00	0.00
2003	127	86	41.00	0.00
2004	140	213	0.00	73.00
2005	196	191	5.00	0.00

Source: District and Sessions Court Mangalore

Table 10.10: Magistrate Court, Puttur 68 Villages coming under the Jurisdiction of this Court.

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Income	Expenditure
1990	3842	3791	51.00	0.00
1991	2183	2494	0.00	311.00
1992	2939	2840	99.00	0.00
1993	3508	3418	90.00	0.00
1994	3314	3216	98.00	0.00
1995	3607	3406	201.00	0.00
1996	3381	3426	0.00	45.00
1997	2912	2699	0.00	213.00
1998	3273	3218	0.00	55.00
1999	4492	4437	0.00	55.00
2000	3407	3387	20.00	0.00
2001	2553	2735	0.00	182.00
2002	2258	1867	391.00	0.00
2003	2493	1863	630.00	0.00
2004	2234	2278	0.00	44.00

Source: District and Sessions Court Mangalore

Table 10.11: Muncif Court, Belthangadi. 81 Villages of Belthangadi Taluk coming under the Jurisdiction of this Court

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Income	Expenditure
1990	384	600	141412.00	572027.00
1991	527	549	188138.00	950128.00
1992	466	347	264177.00	1087255.00
1993	589	323	112487.00	1248085.00
1994	467	343	99676.00	1291359.00
1995	434	394	102509.00	1494293.00
1996	501	384	83857.00	1524256.00
1997	335	227	54964.00	1715973.00
1998	377	349	85088.00	2255386.00
1999	606	507	83331.00	3195573.00

(Contd.,)

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Income	Expenditure
2000	465	316	109653.00	2540983.00
2001	380	576	75651.00	2755583.00
2002	329	441	110200.00	2559726.00
2003	252	403	31734.00	2858754.00
2004	273	370	68031.00	3052688.00

Table 10.12: Magistrate Court, Belthangadi. 81 Villages of Belthangadi Taluk coming under the Jurisdiction of this Court.

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	Income	Expenditure
1990	1821	1706	129784.00	191.00
1991	938	958	94701.00	1940.00
1992	1095	1277	113480.00	997.00
1993	1139	1169	74869.00	3000.00
1994	980	962	95683.00	1500.00
1995	1182	987	93442.00	864.00
1996	1378	1492	153585.00	807.00
1997	1326	965	160351.00	474.00
1998	2003	1947	199118.00	1290.00
1999	2393	2315	333950.00	12517.00
2000	1835	1304	258213.00	20053.00
2001	1117	1924	381149.00	10119.00
2002	1039	1110	346254.00	3980.00
2003	1219	1527	236915.00	5482.00
2004	841	934	339561.00	11077.00

Source: District and Sessions Court Mangalore

Table 10.13: Civil Judge (Jr.Dvn) and J.M.F.C. Sulya

Year	No. of Cases Filed		Case Disposed	
	CIVIL	CRIMINAL	CIVIL	CRIMINAL
1990	215	949	240	1060
1991	285	628	228	520
1992	294	758	248	569
1993	234	1740	194	1660
1994	535	1179	415	1150
1995	445	447	1540	1483
1996	394	1148	365	1463
1997	409	1403	374	1258
1998	352	1677	486	1730
1999	327	2310	515	2385
2000	383	2057	374	1815
2001	344	1222	343	1360
2002	325	1446	492	1635
2003	399	1514	640	1605
2004	339	1439	380	1460

Source: High Court of Karnataka, Bangalore.

Fast Track Courts

The Central Government has introduced Fast Track Courts as per the recommendation of the 11th Finance Commission. The Fast Track Court system was introduced to serve the common people for a speed and quick disposal of criminal cases pending either too in the courts since two years.

In Dakshina Kannada district, the Fast Track Courts have started working from 8-12-2003. At present only one Fast Track Court is functioning, in the District Court Campus in subordination to the Principal District Court. The Principal District and Sessions Court is helping to quick disposal of the pending cases in other Courts by transferring them to this Fast Track Court. The cases referred to and disposed by the Fast Track Court in the district upto 2005 is as follows;

Table 10.14 Progress of Fast Track Courts in the District

Year	No. of Cases Filed					No. of Cases Disposed					No. of Cases Pending				
	Sessions Cases	Regular Appeals	Criminal Appeals	Criminal Complex Appeals	Criminal Revision Petitions	Sessions Cases	Regular Appeals	Criminal Appeals	Criminal Complex Appeals	Criminal Revision Petitions	Sessions Cases	Regular Appeals	Criminal Appeals	Criminal Complex Appeals	Criminal Revision Petitions
2003	67	00	90	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
2004	04	209	00	02	02	01	11	31	00	02	00	00	00	00	00
2005	17	02	58	04	04	32	54	09	01	00	00	00	00	00	00
TOTAL	88	211	148	06	06	33	65	40	01	02	55	146	108	05	04

Source: District and Sessions Court, Mangalore.

Note: No case is directly admitted in Fast Track Courts. These cases are referred by the Principal District and Sessions Judge of Dakshina Kannada District, Mangalore.

Labour Courts

The labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals are existing to decide the cases referred by the Government under section 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act. The Labour Court is having powers to decide the service condition of the labourers and rules and regulation regarding execution of their financial rights. Initially, these courts were under the jurisdiction of Labour Department. Now this has been attached to the Judicial Department. Udupi, Shimoga and Dakshina Kannada districts are included and brought under the jurisdiction of Dakshina Kannada district Labour Court. There are no separate Labour Courts in these districts. Therefore the labour disputes in these three districts are registered in Dakshina Kannada district Labour Court only.

Under various labour acts, the cases registered, disposed and pending for the year 2003, 2004 and 2005 their statistics is given in the succeeding pages for reference :

Table 10.15: Complex Petition Act

Year	No. of Cases Filed		TOTAL	No. of Case disposed	No. of Cases pending
	Udupi and Mangalore	Shimoga			
2003	00	00	00	00	00
2004	04	00	04	04	04
2005	01	00	01	00	01

E.S.I. Act-75 : 1948

Year	No. of Cases Filed	No. of Cases Disposed	No. of Cases Pending
2003	16	15	01
2004	10	01	09
2005	07	00	07

Industrial Reference Case Act-33 (c) 2

Year	No. of Cases Filed		TOTAL	No. of Case disposed	No. of Cases pending
	Udupi and Mangalore	Shimoga			
2003	04	05	09	02	07
2004	12	17	29	12	17
2005	04	01	05	00	05

Industrial Dispute Petition Act-10 (4) A

Year	No. of Cases Filed		TOTAL	No. of Case disposed	No. of Cases pending
	Udupi and Mangalore	Shimoga			
2003	24	16	40	26	14
2004	21	04	25	08	17
2005	16	01	17	04	13

Industrial Dispute Petition Act-10 (4) A

Year	No. of Cases Filed		TOTAL	No. of Case disposed	No. of Cases pending
	Udupi and Mangalore	Shimoga			
2003	41	18	54	41	13
2004	32	20	52	27	25
2005	23	21	44	01	43

Mangalore Bar Association

The Mangalore Bar Association was commenced since a century with a membership of seven to eight Advocates. The Association started a good library in the name of the then District Judge, Best. Later on the membership of Advocates went upto 25. The said "Best" library till today serve as a reference library to the advocates of the district. In 1960 the Bar Association of Mangalore has a membership with 180 Advocates and five pleaders. Whereas in 1970 it had a membership of 176 Advocates and two pleaders. At present a good number of Advocates are serving in the Bar-Association under different capacities. Among them, the number of leading advocates are 174. The association has a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Joint Secretary, Treasurer and 15 members in its Executive Committee is serving and in the same way all taluk Bar Association are also functioning.

Advocates Heritage: The Judges and Advocates of Dakshina Kannada district are maintaining a rich and good heritage. Many of them are not just serving the judiciary department, but also serving even in the social fields. The honorable : Ammenbal Subbaraya Pai (Founder of Canara High School) Ammenbal Sreenivas pai, Nyampalli Shivarao and U.C. Krishna Bhat, are the senior members of Mangalore Bar Association. Former judges of Supreme Court K.S. Hegde and M.K. Nambiyar, Mysore High Court Advocate Sree A. Narayana Pai, Former Chief Justice G.K. Govinda Bhat, M. Santhosh, D.Narohna, Jagannath Shetty. Benagal Narasihma Rao of Internationally fame and who served as Judge at the International Court at Hague, Karnad Sadashivarao who was inspite of being a rich advocate, who left his practices largely influenced by Gandhiji and sacrificed everything for the cause of Nation, all these are of Dakshina Kannada district. As one of the leaders who fought in the Karnataka Unification Movement with K. Ramakrishna Karanth who strived very hard and before 1947 served as Member of Central Assembly and an advocate was K.B. Jinaraj Hegde; Freedom Fighter and Member of Parliament K.R. Achar, Member of Madras Assembly B. Mahabala Hegde, District Judge and President of Mangalore City Council Jerome Saldhana, Madras State Assembly Member and Honorable Member of Mangalore City Council Rao Bahaddur M.N. Suvarna, famous advocate of Mangalore, Member of Mysore Assembly and Speaker Vaikunta Baliga of Bantvala, Member of Mysore State Assembly K. Balakrishna Rao, K. Suryanarayana Adiga, S. Narasappaiah, P.A. Aitaal, A.Shankar Alva, Ex-Minister for Co-operative U.D. Fareedh and B. Subbayya Shetty are

all members of this Advocate Association and legislator too. Ullala Raghunathaiah who served as Secretary of Brahma Samaja which was started with Social Reformer N. Arasappa, Company Law expert, Vice-President of City Council M. Madhava Rao, Melahalli Shivaram was prominent in the fields and served as Co-operation Movement, Social and Cultural activist, District Rationing Commissioner during 2nd World War time under Madras presidency. Manjappa Hegde, Nayyampalli Subba Rao, served as presidents of District Board, President of Mangalore City Council, L.C. Payas, B. Venkata Rao Baliga, K.S.N. Adiga, G. Somashekar Rao, B.V. Krishnaiah, S. Narasappaiah, P. Srinivasa Rao served as president of different Co-operative societies and all the above are very famous leading Advocates of Dakshina Kannada district. There are many more who served as members of Mangalore Bar Association.

PRISONS

Though prisons are existed since man started living as a social being. From time to time the structure and purposes has been changing. Prisons has seen a thorough change and developed from caves, creeks, huts into dark room prisons has been used 200 years back only to keep the under trials, detainees, convicted prisoners and those who have to repay loans. Prisons have changed into punishment, torture and rigorous imprisonment cells. Illegal and anti social elements are punished in prisons. Because of prisons, society is safeguarded. During the period of British rule many number of central prisons came into existence.

Initially the Mangalore prison was a district sub jail, but from 01st October 1908 it was converted as a special Jail. Since then it serve as District Jail. Around 1926 for under trials and short term convicts there were six sub-jails in Dakshina Kannada district and in Mangalore one prison existed. If conviction was more than one year, usually they were sent to Kannanur Central Jail of Malabar or other central Jails. If the conviction was less than one month, then they were kept in sub jails, but more often only under trials were kept in these sub jails. The Madras Prison and Reformatory Manual (volume-2) was in force in this district and as the time changes gradation in Jails were also changed.

Prison Rules and Manuals: Before the unification, when the district was under the direct rule of Madras presidency, Madras prison Manual, Madras Prison Reformation Manual were in prevalence. Besides, the Prison Act of 1894, 1871 and 1900 Prisoners Act, 1869 Evidence and Attendance Act and 1897 Reformatory School Acts were in practice.

But with the reorganization of state in 1956 and subsequent period the Rules and Regulations that were in practice is follows;

- (i) Karnataka Prisons Rules of 1974.
- (ii) Karnataka Prisons Manual of 1978.
- (iii) Juvenile offenders Act of 1963.
- (iv) Juvenile Offenders School Rules of 1963.

The Prisons has the responsibility of providing security and safety to the prisoners. In the district altogether there are three prisons. The District Jail is functioning at Kodiyalbail in Mangalore City. Besides the sub-jails functioning in Bantawal and Puttur are associated with the Revenue department.

Sl No	Details	Men	Women	Total
01	Authorized capacity in district Jail	146	04	150
02	Present position	189	04	193

Source : District Prison, Mangalore.

Staff Pattern: Earlier the District Assistant Medical Officer of Wenlack Hospital of Mangalore was made in charge of Mangalore special Sub-Jail. But actually as part time officer an officer of lower cadre in Mysore prison department called Jailor, held the additional charge of this special sub-jail. One clerk, three chief warders, fourteen warders, one watchman, two women warder and one pump attender were assisting the Jailor. Later on in 1972 although the Mangalore District Surgeon was made both a non-officiating Superintendent of prison and medical officer, no change was made in the prison staff. But the Jailors post was upgraded to Chief Jailor.

At present, there is a superintendent, chief jailor, jailor, chief warder, head warder, warder, clerical staff, driver, pump attender and sweeper are working in the district jail. Medical officer, Drug Specialist, Typists and Nursing Warder are also working here. In sub- jails, the Deputy Tahsildar serves as the Superintendent of sub-jails. They are assisted by one first division assistant and a attender. In 2001-02 the annual expenditure of prisons was Rs. 42,07,772/-, whereas in 2003-04 Rs. 84,67,676/- it means the annual expenditure was doubled from 2001-02 to 2003-04.

From 1994-95 till now in the district the number of prisons and prisoners (Men and Women) is given here. (In 1997 the district was

divided into Udupi and Dakshina Kannada districts, the statistics shown herein upto 1998-99 are statistics of undivided districts).

Table 10.16: Details of Prisons and Prisoners in the District.

Year	No. of Prisons	No. of Prisoners	
		Male	Female
1994-95	06	239	05
1995-96	00	00	00
1996-97	06	227	13
1997-98	00	00	00
1998-99	06	320	03
1999-2000	04	241	05
2000-01	04	163	03
2001-02	04	120	00
2002-03	04	119	06
2003-04	04	190	06
2004-05*	03	189	04

1. The Sub-Jail is under renovation, total number of prisoners presently in the district prison is 193.

2. *Except in the year 2004-05 rest of the statistics are given here as per the Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

Facilities: One fulltime Medical officer is serving in the District prison at Mangalore. Besides this, health check-up, diagnose and treatment facilities are extended to prisoners with the assistance of drug-experts, nursing warder and other staff. In case of additional, or specific treatment if required, they are sent or referred to Government Wenlack Hospital in Mangalore, Nimhans and Kidwai Hospitals of Bangalore and Kims Hospital of Dharwad district. Moreover dental treatment camps and skin disease camps are also organized for individual prisoner under health and care camps. As the mental health is as important as physical health, the yoga camps are also conducted in the jails.

Every prisoner is provided with Nutritious food and on all National Festival days sweets worth of three rupees is also distributed. Daily wages for the work done by prisoners is also given as a token of encouragement. Those who serve in kitchen and sweeping work is given Rs. Ten, as daily wage. While Under trial prisoners whether male or female are allowed to wear casual dress, the convicted male prisoner are

provided with white Jubba, White Nehru Cap and White Towel as uniform. Likewise convicted female prisoners were given white saree, white blouse alongwith inner garments, towel, comb and mirror. Carpet, Blanket and two bed sheets and a pillow is also provided. Books borrowed from City Central library are provided to cultivate reading habits in them. Daily News papers in Kannada and English are also available for reading. For the entertainment of prisoners T.V. sets are provide in each cell. Apart from this, to encourage enthusiasm, sportive spirit and to develop sports skill both indoor and outdoor sports facilities are provided. To play chess, carom, kabaddi, volleyball and other sports facilities are provided. Provision for Bhajans, Keerthana (mass prayers and spiritual songs) and such other cultural activities. Proper facilities are extended to keep them off ill feelings and to bring mental peace among prisoners. In order to make them law abiding good citizens and to boost their morality into religious, spiritual, discourses, lectures and programmes about freedom fighters are arranged. "Womens Day" is observed for the sake of women prisoners.

The Director General of Police, Inspector General of Prisons, Deputy Inspector General of Prisons, District Principal Sessions Judge, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent of Police and others periodically make visits to supervise the efficiency working of prisons. If the under trial prisoners are allowed to meet their relative and friends once in a week, convicted prisoners are allowed to meet once in 15 days.

Prosecution and Government Litigation

In Karnataka during 1972, the Directorate of prosecution and Government. Litigation has been constituted in order to execute the recommendations of the 14th and 41st report of Law Commission. A separate and independent department for Prosecution and Government Litigation, is functioning in order to examine the comprehensiveness of information collected by police department, so that it can effectively trial the criminal cases in the court of law. This department is functioning at taluk, district and divisional level. Since 15th June 1985 the office of the Deputy Director of Prosecution is functioning in Dakshina Kannada district. This Divisional office situated at Mangalore has control over Dakshina Kannada, Uttara Kannada, Udupi and Chikkamangalore districts. The office of Assistant Public Prosecutor at taluk places like Bantval, Karkala, Puttur, Beltangadi and Sulya in Dakshina Kannada

district have been started as per the G.O Number Law: 16:PPE:79 dated: 11-04-1979.

The Deputy Director is the Chief Officer of the Mangalore Divisional Office. The Deputy Director gives his opinion after scrutinizing the files submitted by the Assistant Public Prosecutors and Government prosecutors in Criminal cases with his comments and recommends fit cases either for appeal or to file a Review Petition, to his superior authorities. The office of the Assistant Director of Prosecution is working at the district level to give legal advice to the Superintendent of Police.

The District public prosecutors participate in the meetings organized by the district level coordination committee of Judicial Department to discuss for the quick and speedy disposal of the cases pending over years in the district. With the participation of public prosecutors, the cases are disposed off speedily due to the cooperation of the department of police and judiciary. The officers of this department also participate in legal-aid programmes to help the weaker section people in the society, by co-operating with office bearers of legal cells in extending free service to the needy poor. In this issue, if the Assistant Director of prosecutions who is the adviser to district superintendent of police also serve as member of the district legal aid committee, the Assistant Public Prosecutor serve as the member of Taluk legal aid committee. At the district level the office of the Deputy Director of prosecution, office of the Government prosecutor and office of the Assistant Director of Prosecution and at taluk level office of the Assistant Public Prosecutor are functioning in making this programme a success.

Public Prosecutors at the District Level and Assistant Public Prosecutors at the taluk level represents the Government in Criminal Cases. For judgement copies they apply to courts after the disposal of cases. After obtaining the judgement copies scrutinized the cases and offer comments and write their opinion. The case file with opinions, are thus submitted to the divisional office with details by the Public Prosecutor for proper action.

Fire and Emergency Services

The District Fire Brigade Office is a service oriented institution. Its main functions are to extinguish fire, provide rescue operations and Emergency services. When the public property catches with fire, protection of property, and saving the lives of the people are the prime responsibility of this office.

Table 10.17: Details of Criminal Cases of Dakshina Kannada district from 1999 to 2004

Year	Disposed	Conviction	Cases Verified	Recomm- ended for Appeal	Recomm- ended for Revision	Cases not Recomm- for Appeal or Revision
1999	11212	2453	4077	117	19	3941
2000	12686	2739	4047	142	22	3883
2001	13567	3209	4334	138	09	4187
2002	13814	3356	5734	246	10	5478
2003	13803	3965	6883	393	04	6486
2004	14742	3962	6490	79	03	6408
TOTAL	79824	19684	31565	1115	67	30383

Table 10.18: Details of Civil Cases of Dakshina Kannada District from 1999 to 2004

Year	No. of Cases verified on Judgement and order	No. of Cases Recommended for Appeal	No. of Cases not Recommended for Appeal or Revision	No. of Cases Recommended for Revision
1999	112	06	104	02
2000	154	21	133	00
2001	186	18	166	05
2002	174	26	141	07
2003	163	12	148	03
2004	182	15	162	05
TOTAL	974	98	854	22

Source: Directorate of Prosecution and Government Litigation, Bangalore

The Directorate of Fire and Emergency Services in Bangalore is having control over all the Fire Stations of Karnataka. There are Five, Fire and Emergency Service Stations working the Dakshina Kannada district. Two fire stations at Mangalore and one each at Puttur, Mudabidri and Beltangadi are serving. The year of establishment of these stations is as follows;

1)	Pandeshwara	Mangalore	1942
2)	Kadri	Mangalore	24-10-1996
3)	Puttur	Mangalore	16-05-1992
4)	Mudabidri	Mangalore	13-03-1997
5)	Beltangadi	Mangalore	29-09-1997

Details of Staff :- The details of the staff of Fire and Emergency Service Station of Dakshina Kannada district are as follows (as on 19-07-2005)

Table 10.19: Details of the Staff of Fire and Emergency Service Station of Dakshina Kannada District, (as on 19-07-05)

Sl No	Designation	Santioned Post	No. of Staff Working	Vacancies
1)	Chief Fire Officer	01	01	00
2)	Regional Fire Officer	01	01	00
3)	District Fire Officer	01	01	00
4)	Station Officer for Fire	05	01	04
5)	Asst. Fire Station Officer	05	05	00
6)	Leading Fire Man	24	24	00
7)	Driver Mechanic	05	01	04
8)	Fire Man Driver	27	22	05
9)	Fire Men	104	52	52
	TOTAL	173	108	65

Source : District Fire and Emergency Service Station, Mangalore

Previously the Fire and Emergency Service unit was under the control of Police Department and now it is functioning independently. The department of Fire and Emergency Service is helping the district police department in many ways. In the district when communal clashes occurred, the Fire Station Staff help in protecting the public, private property, by initiating preventive measures. During the visit of Very Important Persons by cooperating with department of police and in public gatherings on the instruction of the department of police. The Fire Fighting Force has extended commendable services. During 1990-91 in

Puttur, Sulya and other places when communal clashes broke-out, by providing fire extinguisher instruments, the Fire Fighting Force ably helped the police department in the district.

In 1990 main office of the Corporation Bank at Pandeswara caught fire and Rupees 16,25,000/- worth of property was saved. In 1992 Tokkattu, Ullala, Suratkal, Byakampadi, Kavoor, Kooluru and other areas of Mangalore Taluk, due to the communal clashes many residential houses, shops and other commercial places caught fire and in these incidents, property worth of Rupees 28,97,800/- was saved and protected. In 1993 at Kudremukha Iron and Ore company Ltd., where a Iron mixing unit caught into fire and during this incident property worth Rupees 1,60,00,000/- was saved and protected. In 1993 at Bengre River shore in Mangalore taluk, the boats anchored there caught fire and rupees 90,00,000/- worth of property saved and protected. All these fire extinguishing services are the few examples of the Fire and Emergency Service stations of Dakshina Kannada district. In 2004, the department has received 443 public calls. Totally a sum of Rupees 6,30,50,000/- worth property caught fire and out of that a sum of Rs. 5,32,00,250/- worth of property was saved by Fire and Emergency Service Force.

As a token of appreciation and encouragement to the staff of Fire and Emergency Services Stations, in the district Hon'ble President of India and Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka State, Medals are given. The various staff members of Fire Station of Dakshina Kannada district have earned three bronze, eight silver, four gold medals from Hon'ble C.M. of Karnataka and one medals from Hon'ble president of India during 1990 to 2005 .

The welfare fund facility is available to the Department of Fire and Emergency Services. From this fund financial assistance is given for post death rites ceremony of the staff, by looking into the circumstances extended to meet the expenses of medical treatment and also for the education purpose of the staff children. Out of this fund between 1995 to 2004 nearly 110 officers and their family members were benefitted. Practical demonstrations are conducted for the benefit of public, industrial workers, students and for this purpose, every year in the month of April the third week is observed as "Fire and Emergency Services Week" by arranging lectures on fire prevention. Apart from this in order to prevent fire accidents, lectures and demonstrations regarding prevention measures are conducted by Fire and Emergency

Station in camps, industries for the benefit of different organizations, association, NGO's, schools and Colleges,

Homeguards

For the first time in December of 1945 when the Homeguards organization was commenced in Mumbai, Homeguard units entered the four districts of Bombay- Karnataka region. In 1965 at Mangalore the Homeguards came into existence. It is basically voluntary service organization, organised as per the Karnataka Home Guards Act of 1962. Any male or female between 20 to 45 years of age can become a member of this organisation, provided who maintains good health and service oriented attitude. He should not have been convicted and should not have any criminal cases against him. The minimum education qualification required is seventh standard. A member of Homeguards can serve upto three years. Defence training, Training in operating weapons, wireless training and first aid, trainings are imparted to the Homeguards. Between 1990 to 2004 in Dakshina Kannada district nearly 500 Homeguards have been registered and trained.

The Acts followed by Homeguards

- 1) Karnataka Homeguards Act of 1962
- 2) Karnataka Homeguards Rules of 1963
- 3) Karnataka Homeguards Manual

The Homeguards units are functioning in district head quarters and at almost all taluk centres and other important places. The year of Homeguards commenced in various places of Dakshina Kannada district as follows:

Table 10.20 : Homeguard Units of the District

Sl No.	Taluk	Year of Commencement	No. of Home Guards
1)	Mangalore (Taluk)	1965	150
2)	Belthangadi (Taluk)	1966	44
3)	Puttur (Taluk)	1966	44
4)	Panambur (Sub-Unit)	1968	44
5)	Bantvala (Taluk)	1976	44
6)	Sullya (Taluk)	1976	80
7)	Mudabidri (Sub-Unit)	1976	44
8)	Kadaba (Sub-Unit)	1982	44

(Contd.)

Sl No.	Taluk	Year of Commencement	No. of Home Guards
9)	Bellare (Sub-Unit)	1982	44
10)	Mulki (Sub-Unit)	1993	44
11)	Vitla (Sub-Unit)	2005	44
12)	Uppinangadi (Sub-Unit)	2005	44

Source: Home Guards, Mangalore.

Hon'ble President's Medals has been conferred six persons for their meritorious service as Homeguards in Dakshina Kannada district. One teacher of the district has got cash prize twice by the State Commandant General of Homeguards. There are 44 women Home guards in the district. On the directions of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, the State Government appoints an important person from among the Homeguards as the District Commandant honourarily. Hence they are not given any salary. They may be of any caste or religion but should not be a member of any political group. He is a volunteer service officer in the district. The district commandant is a prime officer who deputes Homeguards in emergency situation. He is also a member secretary of the Homeguards recruitment committee. In the office of the Honorary Homeguards commandant Honorary Home Guards also serve. Details of the Homeguards Office and its staff Dakshina Kannada district is as follows;

Honourable officers : District Commandant : 01, District II in Command : 01, Staff officer :01 **Details of Staff :** FDA-1, SDA-1, Typist-1, Office Assistant-1, Office watchman-1 **Trainers (for voluntary Service home guards)** Teacher-1, Asst. Teacher-1 and a Deputy Commandant post was created to help the commandant. **Details of Homeguards Staff reorganized since 1982** Deputy commandant-1, office Superintendent-1, FDA-1, Office Assistant-1 and Office watch man-1.

Allowance	From 1990 to 94 Rupees	From 1995 to 2004 Rupees	From 2004 to till now Rupees
Drill Allowance	3.00	12.00	22.50
Washing allowance for 03 days	1.00	7.00	7.00
Duty Allowance	35.00	70.00	90.00

In 1985-86 during the historical visit of Reverend Pope John Paul to the Dakshina Kannada district and during those four days, 600 Homeguards helped the police in maintaining peace, law and order. Every year, during the month of December Homeguards Day is celebrated. On that occasion the Homeguards exhibit before the public the kind of Training they had after attending oath taking ceremony with all enthusiasm.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

With proper maintenance of internal peace, containment of crime, within the legal frame work enforcement of rules and regulations and by protecting the rights and duties of people, the Police department is giving protection to the public property with utmost care. In Greek Language, 'police' to mean pivot of village administration. This is what the origin of the term 'police', punishing the offender and protecting the law abider is the main purpose of police system. The process of punishment is changing over the years. The two important officers mainly related to village administration are *Senubova* and *Talawara*. Among them, the responsibility of protection of town is by *Talawara*. In most of the inscriptions the name of *Talawara* is openly referred.

Historical Background

As in other regions of India, king was holding the prime seat even in ancient *Tuluvas*. For the efficient administration *Tuluwanadu* was divided into regions. In inscriptions these regions were ruled by king's officers. The towns are identified as *Mahanagara*, *Nagara*, *Nakara*, *Pura* and the administrators of these places were called as *Nayaka*. The chief of the village was known as *odeya*, an officer belonging to administration of village was known as *gramani* and one who ruled big village was known as *Uralu Heggade* or *vergade*. The scholars are of the opinion that in *Tulunadu* inscriptions that such nomenclature is rarely visible. *Pergade* or *Heggade* in *Tuluva* Inscriptions are referred to as village officers.

Under British Administration

The Bengal Police system was extended even to Madras Presidency. Every district, sub divisions with 20 square miles were classified as small police zones. In each police zone, a *Darogha* (police chief) or police officer and one station officer were designated. Under his jurisdiction nearly twenty to fifty armed police who were working under the Deputy Commissioner.

For the purpose of Police Administration, the district was divided into three divisions. Each division was supervised by a *Darogha* (police chief) and his subordinate *Thanedar* (station chief) assisted by police constables. Every division was divided into many police stations headed by Tanadar. Each police stations with required number of police constables and station chief was appointed. Appointment and dismissal of police chief, station chief and police constables was done by Magistrate (Executive). The Station chief's or any police officer never had the power to punish or impose penalties on offenders. They can intimate the magistrate (executive) about the punishment or imposition of penalties. When the workload of Deputy Commissioner was increased, in 1808 the police power delegated to him was transferred to District judge. In 1812 certain laws are enforced to prevent injustice and to protect law and order. In the year 1814, the board of directors rejected the *Darogha* (police chief) system and to expresses their opinion that the village police can maintain peace locally in a better way. It is also recommended with a strong proposal that the reorganization of police force at the grass root level and the duties of Magistrate alongwith their control over the Department of police may be integrated with the office of Deputy Commissioner.

Till then, the duties of Magistrate and the police supervision rested with the Judge. Mr. Munroe who headed the special committee, suggested that offices of Magistrate and Police Superintendent must be separated and be attached to Deputy Commissioner as existed earlier. Mr. Munroe advocated that the Department of police headed by Deputy Commissioner worked in a better way than that of judges and both village *Patels* and *Karnam* are relieved of two officers control. But for these reasons in 1816 the suggestions made by Munroe was accepted and the supervision of the police department was separated from District Judge and transferred to Deputy Commissioner. The designation of *Darogha* (police chief) was abolished. The Police force was brought under the control of *Patels* in village, under *Tahasildars* in taluk and Deputy Commissioner in district. Thus the common police system came into practice in 1816 which included even the orders coming under the administration of Fort Saint George, Government of Madras.

In the Dakshina Kannada district, till the middle of 19th century the police system which was commenced in 1816 was practiced. This system too was full of corruption, torture and local exploitation as seen in the Revenue and Judiciary departments. A commission was appointed in

Sept. 1854, comprising E.F. Elliot, H. Strokes and John Bruce Norton to conduct a comprehensive enquiry about the torture and exploitation made by the revenue officers, Magistrates and Police officers on locals and common people. This commission submitted its report during April 1855. In this report it was reported that torture was rampant in Police and Revenue Department and especially it was more in revenue department when compare to police.

Pardoning was one of the methods in the investigation of crime. Till 1856 torture was another method of investigation much used by the police in crime investigation. The Government half heartedly initiated actions to investigate the torture cases reported from 1806 to 1855. Police were paid low salary. Because of this, they were corrupt, immoral, unethical and have no self respect. Thus it was required essential to change and reorganize the police system. The committee of E.F. Elliot and others, suggested the remedial measures to solve the problems of police administration. Important among them are separations of revenue and police department and to reorganize the polices and bring them under the direct Supervision of European , viz., of Superintendent of Police. The Madras Government that accepted the suggestions and accordingly separated the police functions from that revenue functions.

In this way in 1859 the Police department which was either too a part of Revenue Administration was separated from it and made an independent department in the district. Since then District Police force is functioning under the direct control and supervision of the Superintendent of police. In 1860 with commencement of new police system, some improvements and achievements were found in the field of crime investigation. Inspite of this, throughout 19th century, the belief that crime prevention is possible because of defferent punishment continued. But in 1860 the Indian Penal Code was initiated and implemented in 1862. Till then chopping of Hand and legs (repealed in 1802), branding (repealed in 1818) and torturing such other inhuman type of punishments was in force. Later on as per the Indian Penal Code, only five type punishments were accepted and they are death penalty (Captial punishment), deportation, simple and regular imprisonment, forfeiture of property and imposition of fines (Financial penalty).

According to the imperial Gazetteer of India it was reported that in Madras province during 1904, for six square miles and for 1558 people one police and for the same six square miles and for 1612 people, one

village (rural) police were in service. Inspector General of Police was the head of the police department, assisted by one or more Assistant Superintendents and under whose subordination Inspectors, Deputy inspectors, Head Constable, and Police Constables and rural police were in service. In cities *Sarjents* were serving. It is known from the Imperial Gazetteer of India that in 1908, the district was under the control of the Superintendent of Police and with its Headquarters at Mangalore. In this Police squad 10 inspectors, 558 Police and 50 Police Stations were serving.

The prime duty of the district police administration is maintenance of Law and order. Under the control of District Police Superintendent with the help of sufficient staff the district police are discharging their duties. The law and order is maintained as per the (Karnataka police) Acts and manuals. The Dakshina Kannada district is having a unique distinction of the invention of Khaki colour which was the uniform of police since British period and this was for the first time invented by John Hallor in 1851 at the Basel Mission weaving factory of Mangalore. Even today this is the uniform of Police staff.

In 1997 Udupi District was created by dividing Dakshina Kannada district. Accordingly since 01-04-1998, number of police staff and police stations also partially transferred to Udupi district. At present there are 28 Police Stations functioning in Dakshina Kannada district. As on March 2004 there were two traffic Police Stations, all Taluk and Hoblies Police Stations, Sub-Police Stations that were working as follows:

Table 10.21: Details of Police Stations in the District

Sl No	Police Station Name	Sub Station
1	2	3
1)	Mangalore North	NIL
2)	Mangalore South	NIL
3)	Mangalore East	NIL
4)	Mangalore Barkey	NIL
5)	Mangalore Uruva	NIL
6)	Women Police Station	NIL
7)	Traffic Station East	NIL
8)	Traffic Station West	NIL
9)	Mangalore Rural	NIL

Sl No	Police Station Name	Sub Station
1	2	3
10)	Kavuru Station	NIL
11)	Panamburu	NIL
12)	Surathkal	NIL
13)	Bajpe	NIL
14)	Mulki	NIL
15)	Mudabidari	NIL
16)	Ullala	NIL
17)	Konaje	NIL
18)	Bantvala Town	NIL
19)	Bantvala Rural	NIL
20)	Vitla Station	NIL
21)	Belthangadi	Ponjala Katte & Dharmastala Out Station
22)	Puttur Town	NIL
23)	Puttur Rural Station	NIL
24)	Kadaba	NIL
25)	Uppinangadi	Nelyadi (Shiradi) Out Station
26)	Subramanya	NIL
27)	Sulya	Bellare Out Station
28)	Venuru	NIL

Source: Department. of Police, Mangalore.

After separating the Udupi District in 1997 from Dakshina Kannada, Mangalore, Panambur, and Puttur Sub-divisions were reorganized to Dakshina Kannada district. The Deputy Superintendent/ Assistant Superintendent of police are in charge of these sub-divisions. The jurisdiction of Mangalore sub-division include Mangalore Taluk, the jurisdiction of Panambur Sub-Division include Mangalore town and Bantval Taluk and the jurisdiction of Puttur Sub-Division include Bantval, Puttur, Sullya and Beltangadi Taluks. There are four outpost stations located at Nelyadi, Dharmasthala, Poonjalakatte and Bellare.

District Armed Reserve Police Force

The District Armed Reserve Police Force (D.A.R.P) is functioning under the District Superintendent of Police. This Force or squad will discharge its duties whenever a situation warrants in emergency

situations like Riots, strike, procession and election related preventive measures. This Staff also functions as orderly, Different beat Staff and escorts to VIP, Police Band and producing prisoners before Courts such other duties are discharged by them. In the RPF squad District vehicle unit, District Armed force, armoury, and Police Dog Squad are also functioning.

District Police Dogs Squad

The Role of Dogs squad is very important in police networking. Dogs are joining to help in nabbing the criminals by tracing the scent which is the special/ gifted skills of dogs. In order to exploit this skill dogs are specially trained by police. The police are going to detect bombs, other explosive weapons and criminals through these specially trained dogs.

The District Police Dogs Squad started functioning since 1982. There are four police dogs, among them two dogs for detection of explosives and the other two for crime detection. These police dogs are meant for detection of crime and explosions. In this division trained staff are working. There are; three trainers for detection of explosives and another three trainers for crime detection. These staff with the help of police dog squad are detecting and investigating both crime and criminals.

In Dakshina Kannada district special forest squad and District Crime Intelligence units are also working. In the district under the District Superintendent of Police, District Special Wing is working in the collection of intelligence report. In this division one Police Inspector, one Police Sub-Inspector, Six Head Constables, one Civil Police Constable, were working. Total number of police personnel in Dakshina Kannada district during 2004 were 1164.

Police Vehicles: Totally 143 vehicles were with district police force during 2003-04 and rupees 70,76,943/- was spent for its maintenance.

Police Welfare Fund: The facility of police welfare fund is provided for the welfare of the staff of police department. Monthly donation is collected from the staff/officers of the department. Towards this funds, totally Rs. 10,00,000/- (Ten Lakhs) has been deposited in a fixed deposit scheme. This fixed deposit amount is kept in HDFC, Bank account and interest accrued from it is deposited in welfare fund savings account. Out of this fund daily and weeklies, news papers are subscribed to the Police Welfare Centres. In this interest amount financial aid for higher

education also provided. For the first year of medical education Rs. 10,000/- and for subsequent years Rs. 1000/- financial aid is provided. Even for engineering courses first year Rs. 5,000/- and for subsequent years Rs 1000/- financial aid is provided to the children of staff and below the rank of Police Sub-Inspector. Apart from that, out of this fund, for the medical treatment, a maximum Rs. 5000/- per year is going to be sanctioned. For the police staff and their family one police health centre has been provided.

Police Employees Co-operative Society Limited: The District Police Employees Co-operative Society is working in Mangalore. Its area of operation is restricted to Dakshina Kannada district only and the membership is 1188. As on 31-03-2005 it had a total share amount of rupees 48,31,450/- (at the end of 31-03-05) and total loan amount was rupees 1,18,74,650/-. The maximum of rupees 50,000/- as loan can be sanctioned to its members by the society. The first (available information) police chief of the district was Colonel Heskins (04-10-1860-date of reporting) and the first Indian Police Chief was Sree A. Subbarao (24-3-1911). After independence, the first police chief of the district was Sree M. Singaravelu (16-6-1948). The District Police Superintendents worked in the district since 1990 till today are as follows:

Tabl3 10.22 List of District Police Superintendents

Sl No	Sriyuths	Dates
1)	K.S. Sureshababu IPS	16-02-1990 To 19-03-1991
2)	M.R. Poojar IPS	27-03-1991 To 02-03-1994
3)	A.M. Prasad IPS	02-03-1994 To 10-07-1996
4)	N.S. Megharik IPS	10-07-1996 To 09-07-1998
5)	Kamal Panth IPS	09-07-1998 To 22-12-2000
6)	Seemanthkumar Singh IPS	22-12-2000 To 12-02-2004
7)	Pankajkumar Thakur IPS	04-02-2004 To 14-08-2004
8)	Sowmendu Mukharji IPS	14-09-2004 To 05-09-2005
9)	P. Dayanand IPS	05-09-2005 To 25-06-2007
10)	Sathish Kumar IPS	25-06-2007 To 20-07-2009
11)	Dr. A. Subrahmanyeshwara Rao IPS	03-03-2009 To Till Date

Police staff conferred with medals: The police who earned medals meritorious service in the district are:- one Deputy Superintendent of Police, one Assistant Superintendent of Police, three Circle Inspector of Police, two Assistant Police Inspector, one Police Inspector, two civil Head Constables and one Head Constable.

Table 10.23: No. of Criminal Cases of Murder, Dacoity, Robbery, House Theft including Livestock Theft, other Theft and Rape Cases in the district from 1990 to 2004 are as follows:

Year	Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	Theft	Other Theft Cases	Rape
1990	56	02	11	423	313	03
1991	56	07	15	492	452	04
1992	54	08	27	489	478	10
1993	52	06	40	517	428	07
1994	54	08	17	538	420	06
1995	74	07	36	495	470	14
1996	48	08	31	361	381	06
1997	38	05	28	212	216	06
1998	42	01	25	211	180	06
1999	36	05	20	203	208	06
2000	45	00	12	159	186	11
2001	33	01	08	214	219	03
2002	26	03	09	173	208	09
2003	35	07	07	163	220	03
2004	24	08	50	215	259	12

Table 10.24: Main causes for the above crimes are given here

Year	No. of Cases					
	Sex Disputes	Gain	Family Disputes	Enmity	Other Causes	Total
1990	00	749	20	250	3049	4068
1991	01	966	08	301	3274	4550
1992	01	1002	07	443	4062	5515
1993	02	991	13	467	3392	4865
1994	01	983	15	502	3353	4854
1995	03	1008	12	604	3850	5477
1996	05	781	18	598	3717	5119
1997	03	461	20	459	2233	3176
1998	03	417	21	403	2050	2894
1999	03	436	24	462	2256	3181

Year	No. of Cases					
	Sex Disputes	Gain	Family Disputes	Enmity	Other Causes	Total
2000	07	357	12	400	2199	2975
2001	04	442	10	410	2181	3047
2002	01	393	15	501	2519	3429
2003	01	397	20	504	2599	3521
2004	07	535	17	562	3012	4133

The incidents of Crime: when compared with 1990 figures during 2004 the Murder, Theft, are declined considerably, but an increase in the Rape Cases. Through the Statistics it becomes clear that personal gain and personal enmity are the main causes for these crimes.

Stolen Property and the value of Recovered Property : Details of stolen property-its value; recovered property-its values as follows;

Table 10.25: From 1990 to 2004 the value of property stolen and the value of property recovered in Dakshina Kannada District

Year	Value of Property		Percentage
	Stolen	Recovered	
1990	Rs. 6548452	Rs. 3862293	59%
1991	Rs. 6026788	Rs. 2371173	39.35%
1992	Rs. 15140815	Rs. 3156519	29%
1993	Rs. 14933219	Rs. 5659099	38%
1994	Rs. 16198668	Rs. 5396480	33.50%
1995	Rs. 23897429	Rs. 10840331	45.50%
1996	Rs. 22656463	Rs. 6673409	29.50%
1997	Rs. 13303180	Rs. 5381989	40.50%
1998	Rs. 14123063	Rs. 5351139	38%
1999	Rs. 19026969	Rs. 6140841	32.25%
2000	Rs. 15688552	Rs. 5410027	34.50%
2001	Rs. 20096167	Rs. 8331482	41.50%
2002	Rs. 34639291	Rs. 25747814	74.50%
2003	Rs. 14135756	Rs. 4924507	35%
2004	Rs. 20366610	Rs. 8397648	41.20%

(Contd.)

In the year 2004 total amount of property stolen was Rs. 2,03,66,610/-, and property recovered was Rs. 83.97,648/-; percentage 41.20%. Though there is an increase in the percentage when compared to previous year (2003), but during 2002, the percentage was 74.50.

Cases Disposed Off: In Dakshina Kannada District from 1990 to 2004 the Crime cases reported under different heads, crime cases proved and their statistics is given below;

Table 10.26: In Dakshina Kannada District Crimes Reported under different heads and the No. of cases proved are given in the Table from 1990 to 2004

Year	Cases Reported	No. of Cases Investigated	No. of Crimes Proved
1990	4068	3438	110
1991	4550	3692	84
1992	5515	4717	146
1993	4865	4098	93
1994	4854	4228	156
1995	5477	4476	325
1996	5119	3909	415
1997	3176	2383	854
1998	2894	2207	846
1999	3181	2273	880
2000	2975	2288	1043
2001	3047	2363	1078
2002	3429	2684	1234
2003	3521	2795	1286
2004	4133	3530	769

During the year 2004 totally 4133 cases were reported, out of that 3530 cases where trial was conducted and of which the number of crime cases proved are 769, when compared to last years (i.e., 2003) figure of crime cases proved has decreased.

Table 10.27: From 1990 to 2004 in the District the Details of Clashes, with a brief explanation and such cases are given in this table:

Year	No. of Clashes	Reasons for Clashes and Details
1990	315	315 cases were reported, among them 42 cases were communal clashes, 08cases of students roits, 10cases of labours roits and 254 property dispute cases, individual hatred and other cases.
1991	547	547 cases were reported among them 177 cases of communal clashes, 07cases of labours roits, 04cases were related to Agriculture, 02cases of students roits, 357 property dispute cases, individual hatred and other cases.
1992	1076	1076 cases were reported, among them 252 cases of communal clashes, 07cases of labours roits, 02cases of students roits, 315 property dispute cases, individual hatred and other cases.
1993	457	457 cases were reported, among them 94 cases of communal clashes, 01case of labours roits, 07cases of students roits, 355 property dispute cases, individual hatred and other cases.
1994	322	322 cases were reported, among them 13 cases of communal clashes, 05cases of labours roits, 04cases of students roits, 300 property dispute cases, individual hatred and other cases.
1995	491	491 cases were reported, among them 12 cases of communal clashes, 01case of labours roits, 05cases of students roits, 04 cases of political roits, 469 property dispute cases, individual hatred and other cases.
1996	350	350 cases were reported, among them 02 cases of labours roits, 02cases of Agricultural roits, 08 cases of students roits, 338 property dispute cases, individual hatred and other cases.
1997	201	201 cases were reported, among them 44 cases of communal clashes, 02cases of labours roits, 02cases of students roits, 153 property dispute cases, individual hatred and other cases.
1998	166	166 cases were reported, among them 26 cases of communal clashes, 05cases of labours roits, 02cases of political roits, 133 property dispute cases, individual hatred and other cases.

Year	No. of Clashes	Reasons for Clashes and Details
1999	343	343 cases were reported, among them 266 cases of communal clashes, 03 cases of labours roits, 01case of political roits, 02cases of students roits, 74 property dispute cases, individual hatred and other cases.
2000	123	123 cases were reported, among them 19 cases of communal clashes, 03cases of political roits, 04cases of students roits, 97 property dispute cases, individual hatred and other cases.
2001	127	127 cases were reported, among them 05 cases of communal clashes, 01case of political roits, 01case of students roits, 120 property dispute cases, individual hatred and other cases.
2002	141	141 cases were reported, among them 01 case of communal clash for silly reason, 01case of students roits, 139 property dispute cases, individual hatred and other cases.
2003	194	194 cases were reported, among them 05 case of communal clashes, 01case of labour roits, 178 property dispute cases, individual hatred and other cases.
2004	277	277 cases were reported, among them 01 case of Election related communal clash, 01case of labour roits, 42 cases of Political roits, 02cases of students roits, 231 property dispute cases, individual hatred and other cases.

Unnatural Death: As per the law, any Unnatural Death must be informed to police, and with this the exact cause of death can be known. The police has to send the dead body for a thorough postmortem examination. Later on the body is to be handover to the relatives.

The cases of Unnatural Death reported in Dakshina Kannada district during 1990-2004 is given below;

Table 10.28: No. of Accidental death cases in the District

Year	Sui- cide	Drow- ning in Water	Snake Bite	Elec- tric Shock	Thun- der	Vehi- cle Acci- dent	Fall- ing from Height	Burn inju- ries	Other cau- ses	Cases of Penal- ties
1990	336	114	06	01	02	235	17	09	195	00
1991	418	191	02	01	01	260	13	14	222	00
1992	664	170	05	71	02	295	15	19	264	00
1993	673	225	03	08	01	285	15	12	312	00

(Contd.)

Year	Sui- cide	Drow- ning in Water	Snake Bite	Elec- tric Shock	Thun- der	Vehi- cle Acci- dent	Fall- ing from Height	Burn inju- ries	Other cau- ses	Cases of Penal- ties
1994	736	249	09	08	02	345	17	14	310	00
1995	748	240	03	14	03	342	29	10	314	00
1996	652	251	07	13	03	331	23	15	301	00
1997	452	162	00	12	04	304	26	12	214	00
1998	518	161	07	11	04	486	22	20	257	00
1999	475	157	05	08	01	187	77	08	229	00
2000	548	169	03	15	01	215	22	18	213	00
2001	515	125	03	16	02	247	29	27	211	00
2002	546	144	08	14	01	265	34	19	217	00
2003	517	170	06	13	05	242	22	21	218	00
2004	482	139	03	13	03	235	29	17	291	00

*During 2004 total number of Un-Natural Deaths were 1212, out of that 482 cases are suicide, 139 cases are drowned in water, 235 cases are Accidental Death, and 291 cases are of other reasons. During last year (2003), the number of Un Natural Death cases had declined when compare to the 2004 statistics. In Dakshina Kannada district from 1990 to 2004 the reported cases of SATTA, other cases related to Gambling and the statistics are given below;

Table 10.29: Satta and other Gambling Cases reported in District

Year	Satta	Other Gambling Cases	Illicit Liquor	Smuggling	Other cases of same nature
1990	00	73	04	14	15
1991	00	93	07	10	09
1992	00	220	03	23	12
1993	33	241	04	23	10
1994	16	181	13	21	13
1995	00	121	19	20	12
1996	01	42	23	17	21
1997	00	59	35	10	19
1998	00	72	46	19	35

(Contd.)

Year	Satta	Other Gambling Cases	Illicit Liquor	Smuggling	Other cases of same nature
1999	00	92	36	38	28
2000	04	79	42	21	18
2001	05	83	15	15	16
2002	08	57	05	11	10
2003	07	53	07	08	10
2004	10	75	09	11	17

When compared to 1993 the cases of Satta and other Gambling cases, Illicit Liquor and Smuggling cases have considerably declined during 2004. But there is an increase when compared to that of 2003.

Table 10.30: Number of cognizable crimes reported in Dakshina Kannada District

Year	Crimes against the State, Public Peace, Security and Justice	Serious Crimes against individual	Serious Crimes against individual property or property	Small offences against individual	Small offences against property	Other crimes besides specifically mentioned above
1990	190	90	40	1262	40	2446
1991	183	86	40	1177	48	3016
1992	206	125	30	1653	68	3433
1993	144	102	31	1217	35	3336
1994	111	92	17	1185	43	3406
1995	139	110	18	986	12	4212
1996	152	111	26	991	33	3806
1997	190	249	42	1216	41	1438
1998	190	159	31	1299	32	1183
1999	256	137	63	2285	60	380
2000	217	118	24	1113	37	1466
2001	183	109	26	1841	46	842
2002	191	98	21	1952	35	1131
2003	175	113	20	1644	55	1514
2004	255	152	19	1519	45	2143

Motor Vehicle (Accidents) Crimes

Violations of Traffic Rules is also a Crime. There are heavy traffic in Dakshina Kannada district, Cars, Buses, Lorries, Cycles, Motor Cycles and Auto riksha accident cases are more when compare to other vehicles.

Table 10.31: Number of different Motor Vehicle Accident cases in Dakshina Kannada

Year	Car	Bus	Lorry	Motor Cycle	Maxi Cab Jeep Taxi	Auto	Other Vehicles
1990	92	163	95	163	102	97	93
1991	99	218	120	159	106	112	106
1992	117	224	125	330	131	115	380
1993	174	297	162	242	149	157	378
1994	177	324	174	218	171	154	458
1995	145	311	151	208	171	170	487
1996	127	358	172	237	167	171	521
1997	156	278	207	243	192	195	23
1998	180	290	200	250	158	171	13
1999	165	254	158	269	138	172	100
2000	205	310	201	279	151	188	80
2001	201	268	196	296	196	183	78
2002	263	286	211	403	224	242	56
2003	237	313	189	450	172	194	185
2004	305	305	294	487	184	239	77

Vehicle related accident cases have increased considerable when compared to previous years.

Table 10.32: Different cases of Accidental Deaths and injured (fatal and Non-fatal) statistics in the District

Sl No	Accidental Deaths	Injured in Accidents
1990	134	905
1991	127	1076
1992	178	1116
1993	227	1289

(Contd.)

Sl No	Accidental Deaths	Injured in Accidents
1994	261	1426
1995	250	1401
1996	224	1360
1997	214	2073
1998	201	1880
1999	190	1932
2000	217	2109
2001	250	2119
2002	269	2445
2003	248	2525
2004	250	2658

During 2004 the injured number in accidents are more when compare to 2003.

Prevention of Prostitution

In the Dakshina Kannada district Prevention of Immoral Traffic Act is executed. There is no separate police squad to investigate, the cases of prostitution.

**Table 10.33: Under the Prevention of Immoral Traffic Act
No. of cases registered in the District**

Year	No. of Cases Registered	No. of Crimes Proved	No. of acquitted	Cases pending enquiry
1990	66	60	06	00
1991	78	66	12	00
1992	123	112	11	00
1993	75	70	05	00
1994	111	99	12	00
1995	60	53	07	00
1996	46	44	00	01
1997	73	72	01	00
1998	93	90	03	00
1999	81	75	05	00
2000	115	114	00	00

(Contd.)

Year	No. of Cases Registered	No. of Crimes Proved	No. of acquitted	Cases pening enquiry
2001	49	44	03	02
2002	31	22	01	07
2003	80	74	00	06
2004	82	60	02	20

Motor Vehicle Inspection

During peak hours and heavy traffic areas the traffic Police Officers of different rank in the District Police Squad, especially conduct efficient inspection on motor vehicles and cases are registered. Every year in the month of December the District Police observe "Traffic Safety Week" and create awareness among the public about road safety, public roads for smooth and safe transportation by following traffic rules. Police barricades are installed in the limits of police stations of the district to prevent road accidents.

Civil Rifle Shooting Training Centre

This training centre is functioning at Mudushedde in Mangalore City. In this centre the District Civilians are given training in using the Rifles. One Head Constable and one Inspector of Reserve Police are serving the centre.

Table 10.34: Number of Rifle Shooters trained in the District

Year	No. of Trained
1990	00
1991	00
1992	42
1993	00
1994	00
1995	00
1996	29
1997	22
1998	27
1999	62
2000	27

(Contd.)

Year	No. of Trained
2001	23
2002	23
2003	00
2004	32

32 persons are trained during 2004. During 2003 nobody has been trained.

Table 10.35: Number of Cases of Complaints to the Police in District

Year	Cases Disposed in Courts	No. of cases Guilt proved	No. of Cases acquitted and released	No. of Cases compromised	The percentage of cases proved guilty	No. of persons released on Bail
1990	302	110	137	60	35.83%	2392
1991	248	84	128	36	33.87%	2679
1992	350	146	166	38	41.71%	3012
1993	276	93	144	39	33.69%	2974
1994	439	156	254	29	35.53%	3269
1995	905	325	530	50	35.91%	2869
1996	968	415	527	26	42.87%	3046
1997	2282	854	1185	243	37.42%	2987
1998	2068	846	1068	154	40.90%	2902
1999	2040	880	1037	123	43.13%	2715
2000	2036	1043	857	136	51.22%	2915
2001	2050	1078	813	159	52.58%	3005
2002	2131	1234	804	93	57.90%	3130
2003	1964	1286	659	19	65.47%	2875
2004	1424	1046	365	13	73.45%	4280

Finger Print Bureau

The Finger Print Bureau is working at Mangalore under the jurisdiction of State Finger Print Bureau of Bangalore. The District Superintendent of Police is responsible for supervision, salary distribution, management of the staff and other responsibilities of the Finger Print Bureau unit in the district. The main duties and

responsibilities of the Finger Print Bureau is to compare the enrolled Finger Prints with the chance/latent Finger Prints of those involved in the theft and other criminal cases.

The total number of cases examined, the cases detected and the verification of the finger prints of the persons arrested by this unit from 1990 to 2004 in Dakshina Kannada district are given in the following table:

Table 10.36 Finger Print Bureau Statistics

Year	Total Cases	No. of verified finger prints of the arrested persons	Cases detected
1990	1299	1299	66
1991	1092	1092	45
1992	994	995	50
1993	1095	1098	54
1994	574	580	42
1995	486	488	19
1996	773	773	34
1997	571	571	30
1998	586	586	19
1999	559	561	15
2000	372	374	10
2001	270	271	08
2002	365	366	03
2003	378	380	42
2004	443	443	49

The source for all the tables related to police is Department of Police, Mangalore

Legal Aid Authority

The Karnataka State Legal Aid Authority came into existence in 1997. This authority is executing its activities through Taluk and District Committees. To create Legal Awareness among common public, to extend legal advice, to provide financial supports, help to settle disputes through Janatha-Adalaths are the main functions of this authority.

The State Government has earlier constituted a free Legal Aid Board in order to help those who are unable to approach the Courts to seek justice and those disabled poor who do not have financial support. Later Legal Aid Authority has been instituted by abolishing this Board. For this authority one of the sitting High Court Judge presides.

The respective Principal District Judge is the Chairperson of the District Legal Aid Authority and Chief Judicial Magistrate is its Secretary. The Civil Judge of Senior Division is the Chairperson and Civil Judge of Junior Division serves as Secretary in the Taluk Level Legal Aid committee. This authority executes on the suggestions of Ex-Officio Members and other non-official members.

This authority helps and supports for those Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes who's annual income is less than Rs. 25,000/. It also helps to Physically and Mentally Disabled, Women and Children, Victims of Natural Calamities, inmates under the custody of protective homes and psychiatric hospitals, industrial labourers, victims of communal violences, victims of trafficking in human beings. This authority also meet all the expenses including advocate fees at all levels from the lower Courts upto Supreme Court and in any cases of different offices.

Lok Adalat (Janatha Nyayalaya)

When legal awareness is created among the public, awakened people approach Courts to seek justice whenever their rights and facilities are infringed. Then the number of litigations are increased in the Courts. Therefore in order to reduce the pressure on Courts, the Lok-Adalats have been instituted by each Taluk Legal Service Committee and District Legal Service Authority for those who seek speedy and low cost or least expensive justice. Through this the cases which are fit enough to compromise are disposed off, besides those cases pending trial in different Courts are referred to legal aid authority. No scope for appeal against the cases disposed by the authority. Hence the burden of work pressure has been reduced in all the Appeal Courts. In Lok-Adalats no Court fees is collected and hence this serves as least or inexpensive. From 1997 to 2004-05 the cases disposed off by Lok-Adalats in Dakshina Kannada district is given below.

Table 10.37 : Lok Adalat Statistics

Year	Details of the cases Disposed					The total amount of compensation given in M.V.C. Cases	The total amount of compensation given in L.A.C. Cases	Total amount Spent	No. of legal aid cases
	The No. of cases disposed off	Civil	Criminal	Land acquired cases	M.V.C. Cases				
1997-98	3833	551	695	00	2587	108782131	00	137284	18
1999-00	1023	467	244	00	312	11090913	00	37320	25
2000-01	1294	381	403	00	510	22908031	00	112615	23
2001-02	1104	307	276	00	521	27654118	00	92146	02
2002-03	1271	508	439	00	324	11705100	00	121889	09
2003-04	1886	627	900	00	359	21974550	00	152225	23
2004-05	1870	484	769	07	600	42952010	991525	173168	23
Total	12281	3325	3726	07	5213	247066853	991525	826647	123

Source: Legal Aid Authority, Bangalore.

Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement

In the State, "Civil Rights Protection Cell" was instituted by this directorate on 07-08-1974. In 1978 a separate post of Deputy Inspector General of Police (D.I.G.P.) was created. This cell was reorganized into Regional Cells in Bangalore, Belgaum, Mysore and Gulbarga in 1980. Each cell was brought under an administrative officer designated under an Inspector General of Police (I.G.P.) for each cell in the year 1988. This cell was re-designated as "Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement" and an Additional Director General of Police (A.D.G.P) was made as the head of this division.

This Directorate is functioning at Bijoy in Mangalore. This is the only Government Institution which has been instituted to initiate legal action against the cases on Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes and this directorate was instituted to execute Civil Rights Protection Act of 1955 and Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes Act of 1989. This directorate also give compensation for the victims of Daliths and initiate legal action and prosecution in police station against the Atrocities on Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes. From 1990 to 2005 the cases of prevention of Atrocities Act and the Civil Rights Protection Act in the district and the details of cases disposed are given taluk wise below.

Table 10.38: Atrocity Cases on Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes**a) Mangalore Taluk**

Year	Reported	P.T.	B	C	Other disposed	Investi- gations	Acqui- ttal	Convic- tion	Tans- fer
1991	04	00	00	00	00	00	04	00	00
1992	01	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00
1993	05	00	00	00	01	00	04	00	00
1994	04	00	00	00	01	00	03	00	00
1995	09	00	00	00	01	00	08	00	00
1996	08	00	04	00	01	00	01	01	01
1997	03	01	00	00	00	00	01	00	00
1998	06	00	02	00	00	00	04	00	00
1999	04	01	02	00	00	00	01	00	00
2000	04	00	02	00	00	00	01	01	00
2002	05	01	01	00	01	00	01	01	00
2003	07	03	03	00	01	00	00	00	00
2004	12	03	06	00	01	00	01	00	01
2005	04	02	01	00	01	00	00	00	00

Note: During 1990 and 2001 no cases are reported.

b) Beltangadi Taluk

Year	Reported	P.T.	B	C	Other disposed	Investi- gations	Acqui- ttal	Convic- tion	Tans- fer
1991	02	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	00
1992	04	00	00	00	00	00	04	00	00
1994	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00
1995	01	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00
1996	06	01	01	01	00	00	03	00	00
1997	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	00
1998	05	00	00	00	00	00	04	01	00
1999	07	00	02	00	00	00	05	00	00
2000	03	00	01	00	00	00	00	02	00
2001	05	00	03	00	00	00	01	01	00
2002	09	03	02	00	00	00	03	01	00
2003	12	05	01	00	00	00	04	02	00

(Contd.)

Year	Reported	P.T.	B	C	Other disposed	Investi-gations	Acqui-ttal	Convic-tion	Tans-fer
2004	04	02	02	00	00	00	00	00	00
2005	03	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

Note: During 1990 and 1993 no cases are reported.

c) Puttur Taluk

Year	Reported	P.T.	B	C	Other disposed	Investi-gations	Acqui-ttal	Convic-tion	Tans-fer
1995	02	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	00
1996	03	00	00	00	00	00	03	00	00
1997	02	00	00	00	00	00	01	01	00
1998	02	00	00	00	00	00	01	01	00
2000	01	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00
2001	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	00
2003	02	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
2004	02	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
2005	04	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

Note: During 1990 -1994, 1999 and 2002 no cases are reported.

d) Bantvala Taluk

Year	Reported	P.T.	B	C	Other disposed	Investi-gations	Acqui-ttal	Convic-tion	Tans-fer
1995	02	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	00
1992	01	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00
1993	01	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00
1995	04	00	00	00	01 Transfer	00	03	00	00
1996	04	01 LPC	01	00	00	00	02	00	00
1997	02	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	00
1998	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
2000	04	00	00	00	00	00	03	01	00
2001	02	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	00
2002	05	00	02	00	00	00	00	03	00
2003	04	01	00	00	00	00	02	01	00

(Contd.)

Year	Reported	P.T.	B	C	Other disposed	Investigations	Acquittal	Conviction	Transfer
2004	02	01	00	00	00	00	01	00	00
2005	02	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

Note: During 1990, 1991, 1994 and 1999 no cases are reported.

Source: Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement Cell, Mangalore.

e) Sulya Taluk

Year	Reported	P.T.	B	C	Other disposed	Investigations	Acquittal	Conviction	Transfer
1991	02	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	00
1992	03	00	01	00	00	00	02	00	00
1993	01	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00
1994	03	00	01	00	00	00	02	00	00
1998	01	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00
2000	01	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00
2001	01	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
2002	01	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00
2003	02	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	00
2004	04	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
2005	07	07	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

Note: During 1990, 1995-1997 and 1999 no cases are reported.

Source : Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement Cell, Bangalore

Cases Reported under Protection of Civil Rights Act (P.C.R. Act)

Taluk	Year	Reported	P.T.	B	C	Other disposed	Investigations	Acquittal	Conviction
Puttur	1990	01	00	00	00	00	00	01	00
	1994	01	00	01	00	00	00	00	00
Mangalore	1990	01	00	01	00	00	00	00	00
	1993	01	00	00	00	00	00	01	00
	1994	01	00	01	00	00	00	00	00
	1997	05	00	00	00	00	00	04	01
	2000	03	00	00	00	00	00	03	00
Bantval	1991	01	00	00	00	00	00	01	00

Source : Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement Cell, Bangalore

In Puttur Taluk 1993, 1995-2005, in Mangalore Taluk 1991-92, 1995-96, 1998-99, 2001-2005, in Bantvala Taluk 1992-2005, and in Sulya and Belthangadi Taluks during 1990-2005 no cases under Civil Rights Protection Act are reported.

District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum

In 1986 the Consumer Protection Act was brought in to existence to protect the exploitation of the consumers and to prevent the sale of goods, articles, which may bring loss of life or property, to intimate about the quality, quantity, purity to the consumers. Then in each district, the Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum was instituted. In the same way from 1991 the Dakshina Kannada district, Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum came into existence. Till 1997 the Udupi district and its taluks were under the jurisdiction of Dakshina Kannada district. Now its area of Operations includes Mangalore, Bantvala, Puttur, Belthangadi, and Sulya taluks.

The Consumer Protection Forum Instituted in every district of the state after the implementation of Consumer Protection Act of 1986. In that way during 1991 the Consumer Redressal Forum of Dakshina Kannada district was also instituted. Its jurisdiction is Dakshina Kannada district which includes five taluks namely; Mangalore, Bantvala, Puttur, Belthangadi, and Sulya. It addresses the problems of consumers and solves the Original complaints. It is an institution to provide justice for consumer complaints.

Organisational Structure : The Chairperson and Members of the District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum are appointed by the State Government, on the recommendations of the Chairperson of the State Forum, Secretary of the State Law Department and State Secretary to the Department of Consumer Disputes. The District Judge or the retired District Judge or equally qualified to be the District Judge are going to be the Chairperson of District Consumer Redressal Forum. Besides him are two members, and one among them must be a woman. The members must be above 35 years, degree holder from any recognised University and an experienced able person of at least 10 years in the field of Economics, Law, Commerce, Accountancy, Industry, Public Affairs or Administrative Related Problems.

In the District Consumer Redressal Forum if the compensation is sought in respect of the value of the goods or services, if the amount is

less than Rs. 20 lakhs and such complaints can be entertained by the District Forums. This Forum can address to the complaints received by the Consumers and compensated to the deserving persons. From 1990 to 2005 the cases registered, disposed and pending in the district Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum are given below table

Table 10.39 : District Consumers Disputes Redressal Forum Statistics

Year	No. of Reported Cases	No. of Disposal Cases	No. of Pending Cases
1991	78	78	00
1992	182	182	00
1993	999	999	00
1994	894	894	00
1995	420	420	00
1996	410	410	00
1997	331	331	00
1998	421	421	00
1999	355	355	00
2000	437	437	00
2001	492	492	00
2002	556	556	00
2003	1040	1039	01
2004	841	814	27
2005	514	359	155

Source: District Consumer Redressal Forum, Mangalore.

Karnataka Lokayukta, Mangalore

The Karnataka Lokayukta Act came into existence in 1984. The Lokayukta is an competent authority having power to look into the administrative measures of public service officers on behalf of the State Government. It came into effect from

15-01-1986. Enquiry and Investigation of the Corruption Cases in the Government and public sectors, initiating the action against the guilty officers and report the matter to the Government, for further legal action, are the prime duties of Lokayukta Institution. Confidentiality and Secrecy are maintained about those who gives information to Lokayukta. If anybody files a false complaint they are punished. Anybody can lodge complaints to the Lokayukta against Chief Minister, Ministers,

Secretaries, and Members of Assembly. With due procedure they initiate actions after suitable investigation. In the process of investigation any injustice if brought to the notice of Lokayukta then they would be prosecuted, and appropriate legal actions also initiated against such officers who deliberately violate the law. At the same time a suitable report is also submitted to the immediate higher officers for further proceedings. If the actions taken is satisfied by the Lokayukta, the case will end up there only, otherwise a special and separate report would be submitted to the Governor. From 1995 to November 2005 the number of cases filed under the Prevention of Corruption Act with other details of Dakshina Kannada District are given below.

Table 10.40 : Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act Statistics

Year	No. of Reported Cases	No. of Disposal Cases	No. of Pending Cases
1991	78	78	00
1995	08	08	00
1996	05	05	00
1997	06	06	00
1998	07	07	00
1999	10	09	01
2000	08	04	04
2001	06	02	04
2002	04	03	01
2003	05	04	01
2004	04	01	03
2005	04	00	04
TOTAL	67	49	18

Source: Karnataka Lokayukta, Mangalore.

CHAPTER 11

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The Central and State government administrations will draw several development schemes and plans for implementation from time to time. These developmental activities are implemented through their departments, boards, corporations etc., with the help of district level functionaries. This gazetteer has already discussed several such activities in its previous chapters. However, this chapter tries to give brief account of such departments in vogue, their formation, aim and scope, their establishment etc., as per the data made available from the district offices. This information will be of much help to the officials, scholars as well as to the general public, who are interested in knowing the administrative set up at the district level. Usually, all the departments will have district offices in each district and the same pattern is adopted in all the districts of the state. On account of some regional variance and necessity some of the departments may not exist in the districts. However, an attempt is made in the following pages of this chapter to furnish details of departments working in the district Dakshina Kannada with relevant data collected from various district offices.

Forest Department

Dakshina Kannada Forest Division is in existence since the year 1888. As per the action plan, the administration of the forests of the

division commenced from the year 1902. During the year 1916, the division was divided into two, Puttur and Kundapur forest divisions. Later, they were renamed as South and North Mangalore divisions. After the World War II, on account of austerity measures, both the divisions were clubbed together to become one during the year 1938. It was again divided into two, as South and North Mangalore divisions during the year 1966 they had their divisional offices at Mangalore and Kundapur. When Udupi district came into existence during 1997-98, Kundapur division was renamed as Udupi division. During 1966, when Mangalore division was formed Subramanya and Panja forest ranges were added to the already existing divisional cluster with Mangalore, Puttur, Uppinangadi and Sulya Ranges. During 1973, Belthangadi range was shifted to Mangalore division from Kundapur division. Bantwala range came into existence during 1988. The Mangalore division now exists with eight forest ranges headed by Deputy Conservator of Forests with divisional office at Mangalore. The other departmental officials in the division are Asst. Conservator of Forests, Divisional Forest Officer, Gazetted Manager and forest guards. Now, the Mangalore circle consists of Mangalore Sub-division (with Mangalore, Bantwala, Belthangadi ranges), Puttur Sub-division (with Uppinangadi, Puttur and Mannagundi Central Timber Yard ranges) and Subramanya Sub-division (with Subramanya, Sulya, Panja ranges; Nettana and Sulya central Timber Yard). The Asst. Conservator of Forests is the head of each sub-division and sub-divisional office.

The main task of the department is protection and maintenance of forest lands scientifically. The other tasks of the department are Control over transportation of forest produces, Wild life protection, prohibition of non-forest activities in forest areas etc., Protection of fertility of forest land, plantation of trees, protection from fire are also other activities of the department. Coastal shelter belt scheme, Green Belt Scheme social forestry are some of the schemes which are in force. This office is functioning under the Karnataka Forests Act 1963, Karnataka Wild life Act 1972, Karnataka Forest Accounts Manual and other rules and regulations in force from time to time. Conservator of Forests, Mangalore is the Head of this Department in the district.

Department of Economics and Statistics

The office of the District Statistical Officer is instrumental for collection of various data and statistics, in the district conducting surveys for the purpose of publication. The office is functioning at Mangalore since 1959. It has the jurisdiction through out the district. The office is

headed by District Statistical officer and assisted by Asst. Director, Superintendent, Asst. Statistical Officer and other staff. The office prepares reports on National Model Survey, Cost and Price index, Price at Harvesting season, Special monthly report on registration of Births and Deaths, Report on Sex ratio, Weekly report on Rain fall and Crops, Fruits and vegetable survey reports etc., The Director, Economics and Statistics Directorate is at the helm of this department at Bangalore.

Revenue Department

The Revenue department is the main link between the government and the public in the chain of public administration. The department plays a pivotal roll amongst all the departments of the state. District Commissioner is the chief Executive Officer of the district with jurisdiction extended through out the district. Before the re-organization of the states his designation was District Collector. It was changed as Deputy Commissioner; again it was renamed as Deputy Commissioner and was incharge of the district. For all purposes, he is the district administrative head and district magistrate. The Asst. Commissioners at the sub-division and Tahsildars at Taluk level work under him. There are two sub-divisions in Dakshina Kannada. Mangalore sub-division comprising of Mangalore and Bantwala taluks and Puttur sub-division with Puttur, Sulya and Belthangadi taluks. Though several departments like Social Welfare, Food and Civil Supplies, Health etc., have district officers in the district, the administration at the district level is supervised by District Commissioner. The Principal Secretary, Revenue Department, Bangalore heads the department at the state level.

Kannada and Culture Department

The department aims at the development of Kannada language, literature and culture. It has an office in Mangalore and is headed by Asst. Director. He is assisted by Second Division Asst. and group 'D' officials. Within the jurisdiction of the district, it conducts cultural programs such as, *Chiguru*, *Samskruthika Sowrabha*, *Kavya Kaveri*, *Udyanavanadalli Udaya Raga* and *Sandhya Raga* and such other programmes like *District Cultural Festival*, *Gadinadu Utsava* and Financial Assistance to the Open Air theatres, disbursement of monthly pension for Literary persons and Assists such other activities are undertaken by the department. The department is also conducting seminars, workshops and classes to government employees on Administration in Kannada, the language of the people. The Director, Kannada and Culture Department,

is at the helm of affairs at Bangalore under whose control this office functions.

Karnataka Konkani Sahitya Academy

The academy came into existence in the year 1994 at Mangalore. The aim of this academy is to protect and nurture the Konkani culture, literature and research activities. It also assists preservation of Konkani folklore and arts, publication of books, establishment of libraries, lexicon studies etc., It conducts workshops on music and literature; it encourages learning Konkani as optional language from sixth standard at schools. The Chairman and Members to the academy are appointed by the government. The Registrar of the Academy will draw plans and programmes for implementation. The Director, Kannada and Culture Department at Bangalore will oversee the activities of the academy.

Karnataka Tulu Academy

The academy functions under the supervision of Kannada and Culture Department. It started functioning from the year 1994, from Mangalore. Encouragement to Tulu literary activities and research, development of Tulu folklore, culture and arts, publication of books, institution of libraries are the main mottos of the academy. Construction of Tulu Bhavan, honoring Tulu scholars, helping Tulu learning, releasing of CDs of Tulu film songs are some of the ongoing activities at present.

The government nominates the members and the chairman to the academy. The Registrar of the academy will execute implementation of the programmes and schemes as resolved by the chairman and members of the academy. The office follows the byelaws of Karnataka State Academies and Karnataka civil services Rules and Regulations in its day to day work. The Director, Kannada and Culture department oversees the administration of the academy from Bangalore.

Karnataka Urban Water Supply And Sewerage Board

This office is in existence at Mangalore since 14.08.1975. The main objectives of this board is to provide water and sewerage system to the towns and cities in the State. Earlier these works were undertaken by Public Health Engineering Department of Public Works Department. The office is run by an Asst. Executive Engineer. A First Division Assistant and other staff members will assist him. The Mangalore Sub-division has jurisdiction of two districts, Dakshina Kannada and Udupi.

At present it has undertaken work of sewerage system at Sulya and Bantwala as well as Water supply schemes of Karkala and Mulki. Executive Engineer, KWSSB, Hassan Division is the immediate higher officer of the Board.

SCs and STs Development Corporation Limited

The office of the corporation is in existence since 1979 at Mangalore. Earlier, this was called as Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation. During 1979, the designation of the district officer was District Level Review Officer. Later in 1984, the designation was changed to District Development Officer; in 1989, it was renamed as Planning Officer. Since 1990, the District Manager heads the office at district level. Recovery Officer, Office Superintendent and other staff will assist him. Taluk social welfare department or Taluk development officers of Taluk Panchayat will help implementation of corporation's development programmes. The main objective of the corporation is to take care of economic development and welfare of Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes. This office also extends financial assistance to eligible SC/ST beneficiaries through their Self Employment Scheme, Land Owners Scheme, Direct Loans, Rehabilitation for Devadasis, Koraga Development Scheme etc., The Managing Director, Karnataka SCs/STs Development Corporation at Bangalore supervises the activities at apex level.

Karnataka State Pollution Control Board

The board is having its regional office at Mangalore since 1971 and is functioning under the department of Ecology and Environment. The office was earlier headed by Deputy Environment Officer. He is re-designated as Environment Officer since 1996. The jurisdiction of the office is extended through out the district. A Deputy Environment Officer, Asst. Environment Officer, Scientific Officer, Laboratory assistant and other staff assist the office. The main objective of this Board is to have check over local institutions like industries, hospitals etc., and to take action in case of violation of law is observed. The office is guided by Water Pollution Control Act 1974, Air Pollution Control Act 1981, Environment Protection Act 1986, etc., The office conducts public awareness programmes also to school children as well as to general public. The Member Secretary, Karnataka State Pollution Board heads this department at Bangalore.

Karnataka Lokayukta

The office of the Superintendent of Police, Lokayukta is at Mangalore since 1995 with its jurisdiction extended to Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Kodagu districts. The office is headed by Superintendent of Police. The other staff members who assist him in the office are Office superintendent, stenographer and a first division assistant. The office acts against the written complaints received of bribery; visits government offices and takes action for speedy disposal in administrative matters. It conducts enquiry of complaints received by Lokayukta, Deputy Lokayukta, and submits reports. The office is guided by Anti-corruption Act 1988, and other rules and regulations for its day to day administration. Mangalore, Udupi and Madakeri have offices of Lokayukta headed by Circle Inspectors, Who have the jurisdiction of the respective districts. The Inspector General of Police, Karnataka Lokayukta is the immediate Controlling Officer at state level stationed at Bangalore.

Mangalore Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. (MESCOM)

The circle office at Mangalore KPTCL is functioning under this nomenclature since 01.06.2002 with its jurisdiction extended to Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts. It has to look after the power transmission lines of both the districts as well as establishment and maintenance of sub-centres. Earlier Karnataka Electricity Board was in charge of transmission and distribution of electricity throughout the State. Mangalore Circle office was earlier called as Circle Office of Transmission and Distribution Centre. It had the jurisdiction of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts of Mangalore division as well as Chickamagalur, Kodagu, Shimoga, Chamarajanagar, Mysore and Mandya districts. In 2005, again Mescom is divided and newly form Chamundeswari Electric Supply Company (Cescom). Present the Mescom had the jurisdiction of Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Chickmagalur and Shimoga Districts. The transmission lines and maintenance of distribution centres was under the control of Divisional Chief Engineer, Mangalore. When ESCOMS were established during 2002, a separate divisional office was opened in Mysore to look after the task of transmission lines and distribution. Now the Mangalore Circle is under the control of Chief Engineer (Dist.), Mysore.

Mangalore Circle office is headed by Superintendent Engineer (Electricity), Transmission (Civil works and Maintenance). He is assisted by Executive Engineers, Asst. Executive Engineers as well as other office

staff. The Managing Director of KPTCL has his administrative office at Bangalore who heads the corporation at apex level.

Karnataka Government Insurance Department

The office of the District Insurance Officer is functioning at Mangalore since 1976. The main functions of the department includes life coverage of eligible government employees under compulsory insurance, sanction of loans to the policy holders, settlement of claims etc., in the district. This office is provided with a superintendent, first division assistant and other staff. This office also attends to death claims, paid up policies of government vehicles insurance etc. This office also looks after the family welfare trust accounts of aided institutions board and corporations and settlement of claims if any in such cases. The office is governed by The Karnataka government employees Compulsory Insurance Act 1958 for its day to day administration. Deputy Director, KGID, Bengaluru is the next senior official under whose control this office works.

Labour Department

The office of the Asst. labour Commissioner is functioning at Mangalore since 1965. The office has the jurisdiction of entire districts of Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Shimoga. The office is headed by labour officers of these districts and is assisted by office assistant, First Division Assistants and other staff. The office looks after the welfare of Beedi and cigar workers, Child labour, contract labourers, labour welfare trusts, settles industrial disputes, bonus payments under Labour act etc., this office works under the supervision of Deputy Labour Commissioner, Regional office Hassan and Commissioner Labour Department, Bangalore is the Controlling Officer at the state level.

Treasury Department

This office was under the direct control of Revenue department earlier; since 1964, the Treasury Directorate is included under Finance Department. The office is headed by District Treasury Office. He is assisted by Asst. Treasury Officer, Head Accountant, Stamps Head Clerk, Sub-Treasury Officers, Cashiers and other staff. Gazetted Treasury Officers are stationed at Bantwala, Belthangadi, Puttur, Sulya taluks and Mudabidre hobli, whereas Sub-Treasury officers work at Mulki and Vitla hobli head quarters. Maintenance of receipt and payment accounts of various departments is the main task of this office. Now the office data has been computerized and the office is working online. The office is guided by Karnataka Financial Code, Treasury Code and other

government rules and regulations. The Office is under the control of Director of Treasuries stationed at Bangalore.

Mines and Geology Department

The office of the geologist is in existence since 1970 and the same was renamed as office of the Deputy Director, from 2001. Districts of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi are under its control. The office is supported by a Senior Geologist, Geologist, a Drilling Engineer, Senior Geophysicist, Superintendent and other staff. Issue of licenses for transportation of mineral ores, Sanctioning of contracts to stone quarries, testing of water yield of bore-wells, control and check over unauthorized mining activities, collection of revenue, levy and penalties are the activities of this office. The office is guided by the Karnataka Sub-mineral ores Regulations 1994, M.M.R.D.S.1957 and such other rules and regulations. The office is under the control of Joint Director, South Zone Mysore.

District Employment Exchange

The office of the District Employment Exchange is in Mangalore since 1951. The main tasks of the office provide employment information and guidance to unemployed youths, collection of market data on employment opportunities from public and private sectors and submission of such reports to state and central government offices. The office is headed by Employment Officer of Dakshina Kannada district with its jurisdiction extended through out the district. An Asst. Employment Officer, First Division Assistant and other staff assist the office for its smooth functioning. Registration, renewal, furnishing of the list of aspirants as per the requirements of employment providers, exhibition of literature on professional jobs at schools and colleges, conducting of lectures on professional carriers are some of the activities of this office. The office is guided by National Employment Manual, Government orders and regulations of 1959 and 1960. The Director, Employment and Training stationed at Bangalore is the immediate controlling authority of this office.

Horticulture Department

The district office of the Horticulture department is in existence in Mangalore since 1963. The office provides technical assistance, information and guidance to the public for growing fruits, vegetables, flowers and other horticultural crops. The earlier designation of District Horticulture Officer is now changed as Deputy Director, Horticulture from the year 1989. With the jurisdiction of entire district, the Deputy Director

is assisted by a Head Quarters Assistant, Technical assistants, Asst. Statistical Officer, Superintendent, Horticulture Assistants and other staff in the office. Under the control of this office, a regional office and five taluk level offices are functioning. The activities of this office include arranging horticultural exhibitions, distribution of seeds and saplings of horticultural plants, maintenance of nurseries and gardens, financial assistance to backward class under special component programme, tribal development programmes etc., The C.E.O. of Zilla Parishat, Dakshina Kannada Mangalore will supervise the activities of this office.

Dakshina Kannada Nirmiti Kendra (Regd.)

The district office of this centre is functioning at Suratkal since 1990. The main object of this office is construction of low cost and eco-friendly houses using modern technology. The jurisdiction of this office is extended to entire district of Dakshina Kannada and it is headed by a Planning Manager. The office is provided with a Junior Engineer, Supervisor, Accountant and other staff. The centre provides assistance in preparing plans, estimation of costs for new constructions. It approves plans, undertakes constructions of private houses, government civil works etc., It imparts training in construction of building with low cost materials. This office works under the control of Director, KARNIK stationed at Bangalore.

Dakshina Kannada Co-operative Milk Producers Union Limited

The office of the Dakshina Kannada Co-operative Milk producers Union is functioning at Mangalore since 1986. The federation is a part of Animal Husbandry Department. The office is headed by a Managing Director and its jurisdiction is extended to Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts. The object of the federation is to supply quality milk and milk products to the general public. Collection of milk from milk producers through co-operative societies, production and milk products and marketing the same are the main activities of the federation. Mangalore Central Diary, Manipal Diary, Puttur Chilling Centre are working under this office.

Stamps and Registration

The district registrar who heads this department in the district supervises the registration of the properties, marriages and the registration of societies and other organization are the main objectives of this department. He is assisted by first and second division Assistants and other necessary staff besides central Sub-Registrar at Mangalore,

other sub-registrar offices located at Mulki, Bantwal, Belthangadi, Puttur, Sullya, Vitla and Mudabidri functions under the District Registrars office, Mangalore. The Indian stamps and Registration Act, Karnataka Stamps and Registration Act, Indian partnership Rules, Indo-Marriage Act and other such rules and acts are implemented by the sub-registrar and district registrars offices. The Inspector General Stamps and Registration, Bangalore is the controlling Authority at the state level (see also the chapter on Administration and Revenue).

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services Department

With the object of Providing Veterinary services activities and also Management aspect, District level Animal Husbandry and Veterinary services was established in Mangalore in the year 1966 under the supervision of the Senior Assistant Director, and he was executed the activities of this department. At present Deputy Director is the Executive Officer and has the jurisdiction of the District, to assist him there are Assistant Directors, Veterinary Doctors, Veterinary Extension Officers, Senior Veterinary Supervisor, Veterinary Inspectors, Veterinary helpers and also other necessary staff.

Protection of animals from diseases development of veterinary wealth through artificial insemination improved breed development, the activities connected with social and financial plans implementation, fodder development, animal fodder development, barren animals medical treatment Mobile veterinary Medical services etc., are some of the important activities of this department.

The department functions in the entire district as its jurisdiction and is providing encouragement and its technical advice to the peasants and undertakes several activities such as rearing of high breed pigs, supplying of Giriraja Chickens etc in the district. The Chief Executive officer of the Zilla Parishath is the immediate controlling officer of this department.

Tourism Department

The district office of the department of tourism is in existence in Mangalore since 1985. The activities of the department include development of Tourist Places in the district promotion of tourism in the district, providing information about tourist centres. The office is headed by a Tourist Officer and he is assisted by a first division assistant, Tour promoter, care takers and other necessary staff. The department is implementing several development programmes in the district with the help of district administration. The present programmes are Development

of Panambur Beech; Heritage village at Pilikula Nisarga Dhama, construction of Ayurvedic Health Centre etc., Asst. Director, Udupi is the next higher officer under whose control this office works.

Port and Inland Water Transport Department

Before the Re-organization of the states, this office was called as Port Trust Board, Mangalore. This port office was included under the State government's Port and Inland Water transport Department and functioning at Mangalore. The Office is headed by a Port Officer. The Registration of fishermen's boats, Ferry services and Manji is the main responsibility of this office. To facilitate import and export of goods to Lakshadweep, Minicoy and other Islands through Manji's and ships. Also to provide ship services to the inhabitants of these Islands and such other activities are undertaken by this department. Presently the second stage of the port construction is under progress. This department implements Indian Ports Act 1908, Karnataka ports Navigation Act 1963, Commercial Navigations Rules 1960 and such other acts rules. The Director of port and Inland Water Transport Department, Karwar is the controlling authority.

Survey Department

With a view to undertake cartographing the maps, sketches, village maps, atlas notes and books on land records, a separate survey and land records department was separated from the Revenue Department and established independently. But recently according to the recommendation of the Karnataka Administration reforms commission, this department was merged with the Revenue department with effect from 1st May 2005. The office consists of Assistant Director land records, one second division assistant and other necessary staffs. In Mangalore the office of the Deputy Director Land records (The Mangalore Division) is functioning as a branch of the Deputy Commissioner office, Mangalore and is supervised by Technical assistant for land records. But the office of the Deputy Director Land records for Mangalore division functions as the immediate controlling authority. The department undertakes the survey of government and private lands and also supervises the land records in the district. The Director of Survey Land Records, Bangalore is the apex controlling authority of this department.

Mangalore Urban Development Authority

Mangalore Urban Development Authority this functioning since 1988 at Mangalore. A non official Chairman is appointed by the government

to this office. Commissioner is the chief executive for administrative purpose. He is assisted by an Asst. Executive Engineer, Land Acquisition Officer, Town Planning Superintendent and other staff. Mangalore City Corporation, surrounding Municipalities and several villages are included under its jurisdiction. The office prepares approved master plans of the layouts within the city limits as per the town planning rules and regulations. The other activities of the office include checking of unauthorized constructions in its jurisdiction, providing technical guidance for land conversion, acquiring unused land for allotment of sites to needy people etc., The office is guided by Karnataka City Improvement Board (allotment of sites) Regulation 1991, Karnataka Trust Board sub-rule 1987, Karnataka Urban and Rural Planning Act 1961, Karnataka Planning Authority Rules 1965 are implemented by the Authority in its administration. The Principal Secretary Housing and Urban Development department, Bangalore is the apex controlling authority.

Women and Child Welfare Department

The office is in existence in Mangalore since 1981. It was headed by Asst. Director earlier; now the post has been re-designated as Deputy Director. The office has jurisdiction of the entire district. A District Programme Officer, Women and Child Development Officer, Special Nutrition Food Inspector, Social Welfare Inspector, Disabilities' Welfare Officer and other staff assist for smooth administration of the office. Child Development Officers are stationed at Mangalore City and Rural, Puttur, Bantwala and Sulya taluks work within the jurisdiction of their taluks. The department works for the welfare of women and children. It strives hard for implementation of its schemes viz., Child development scheme, Sthrishakti Scheme, Women Development Scheme, Disabilities' Welfare scheme etc., The Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishat, Dakshina Kannada will supervise the activities of this department.

Fisheries Department

The department is having a divisional level office at Mangalore headed by Deputy Director with his jurisdiction extended to Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts. An Assistant Director, Superintendent, Asst. Statistical Officer, First Division Assistant and other staff will assist him in administration. The main activities of department include welfare and development of fisherman community, implementation of various development schemes, supervision and control in the district as well as in the division. The office encourages fish-culture, development of fish

prawn culture, financial assistance for development fish market, fisherman houses, as well as for machine boats. The office is also extending group insurance scheme to fishermen. The office also implements central government sponsored schemes. The office is under the control of Director of Fisheries stationed at Bangalore.

Youth Services and Sports

The main objective of this department is promotion of sports activities and encouragement to take up different kind of sports activities to build a healthy youth force in the country. The office of the department is in existence in Mangalore since 1975. The District Youth Services and Sports Officer is in charge of the office. He is assisted by a superintendent, Second Division Assistant and other staff. The office extends financial assistance to youth associations for construction of buildings, development of sports ground, arranging training camps in different sports are some of the activities of the department. The office works under the supervision of Commissioner, Youth Services and Sports department stationed at Bangalore.

Adult Education

It is with the view of encouraging literacy, the department undertakes the scheme to educate illiterate persons of age group between 18 to 55 years are identified and selected to undergo adult education programmes from this department. The office of the District Adult Education Officer is in existence in Mangalore since 1988. The office has the jurisdiction through out the district. A Programme Assistant, Second Division Assistant and other necessary office staff assist the officer. The office conducts several literacy programmes in the district. The Director, Adult Education Directorate stationed at Bangalore is the next higher officer, under whose control this office works.

Commercial Tax Department

The office of the department of Commercial Tax is existence in Mangalore since 1965. Earlier, the office was headed by Deputy Commissioner (Administration). Later he was designated as Joint Commissioner (Administration) in 1992. Now the post as been increase to three (2005), Joint Commissioner (Administration) and Divisional Vat Officer (DVO), Joint Commissioner (Enforcement) and Joint Commissioner (Appeals). These Joint Commissioners Functioning at Mangalore have Jurisdiction, Dakshina Kannada and Udupi Districts. They are assisted

by one Deputy Commissioner Commercial Tax (Audit) at Udupi, and the Deputy Commissioners (Audit) at Mangalore. Seven Assistant Commissioners (Audit) at Mangalore, one Assistant Commissioner at Bantwal, Karkala, Kundapur, Puttur and Beltangady. One Commercial Tax Officer at Mangalore, one Commercial Tax Officer each for Kundapur, Bantawal, Belthangadi, Karkala, Puttur and Mudabidri. The office is also assisted by Superintendent, First Division Assistant, Second Division Assistant and other necessary staffs.

Collection of commercial tax and other sales taxes imposed by the Karnataka Government and also imposes action against Default eraders and other such unlawful activities of the department. These office is governed by Karnataka Commercial Tax Act 1957, Central Sales Tax Act 1956 (VAT), VAT Value Added Tax Act and other rules and regulations imposed by the department and time and again. The Commissioner Commercial Tax, Bangalore is the Apex and controlling authority of this department.

Small Savings

The district office of the Small Savings department is functioning in Mangalore with the objective of promoting savings habit in the minds of general public which help in augmentation of state resources for developmental works. The office is held by an Assistant Director assisted by Development Officer and other necessary staffs. Assistant Development Officers who work in all the taluks are under this control of district office.

Achieving the district target fixed of small savings, appointment of agents in rural areas and towns to encourage savings habit among villagers are the main activities of this office. The office selects a Bachat village in each taluk and encourages savings habit from each family of the village. It also promotes opening of recurring deposit accounts under salary savings scheme from salaried employees of private and public units. The Director, Small Savings and State Lottery, Bangalore is the controlling authority of this department.

Social Welfare Department

Before the reorganization of the states, the office was under the control of Madras government and called as Director of Harijan Welfare. Since 1956, it is known as Office of the District Social Welfare Department and it is situated in Mangalore. It is headed by a District Social Welfare Officer, assisted by Office Superintendent, Investigation Assistant,

First Division Assistant and other necessary staffs. It works for the socio economic and academic development of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes people of the district, through government sponsored schemes. Such as Implementation of Special component programme, distribution of Scholarships to students, administration of student Hostels and residential schools are the main activities of the department. It strives hard for implementation of reservation policy, and prevention of untouchability. Under the control of this office at taluk level, social welfare Officers works for the welfare of Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes people. The office follows Karnataka State prevention Atrocities of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Act 1989, Social Welfare Manual and government orders issued from time to time. The Chief Executive Officer of Dakshina Kannada Zilla Parishat will supervise the administration of this office.

Regional Transport Department

The Regional transport Office of Mangalore has jurisdiction over Mangalore and Bantwala taluks. Collection of Motor Vehicles Tax, enforcement of Motor vehicles Act and rules are the main activities of the department. It conducts several programmes on Road Safety Week, Pollution control week etc., to create awareness among general public. The office is guided by Central Motor Vehicles Act 1988, Central Motor Vehicle Rules and Regulations 1989, Karnataka Vehicle Tax Act and Rules 1957 for its day to day administration.

The office is headed by Regional Transport Officer. The Asst. Regional Transport office of Puttur which was functioning since 1982, has been upgraded to Regional Transport Office from 2005. Puttur, Sulya and Belthangadi Taluks comes under the jurisdiction of this office. Deputy Transport Officer, Shimoga is the next higher officer under whose control the Regional Transport Office.

Public Libraries Department

The present District Central Library of Mangalore was established in 1969 and earlier it was called after the name of Karnad sadashiva Rao Library and was under the control of the Local Library Authority. The office of the District Library department is headed by Chief Librarian with jurisdiction of entire Dakshina Kannada district (excluding City Municipality). He is assisted by Librarians, Asst. Librarians, Library Assistants and other staff. There are 10 branch Libraries, 71 Grama Panchayat Libraries in the district. As per Karnataka Library Act 1965,

periodicals and good books made available to public to enable them to enrich their knowledge. Shaping good citizens through library service is the main objective of this department. The Director, Public Libraries is the controlling authority of the department stationed at Bangalore.

Department of Public Instructions

The office of the Deputy Director of Public Instructions (Administration) was started at Mangalore during 1970. Before the reorganization of states, the department was under Madras government. District Education Officer was the head of the department. Now the office is under the administration of Zilla Panchayath with the jurisdiction of Dakshina Kannada district. The office is headed by Deputy Director. He is assisted by Education Officers, Subject Inspectors, District Physical Educational Inspector, Urdu Education Co ordinator and other staffs. The branch of Sarva Shikshana Abhiyan is having a Deputy Planning and co ordinating officer, Accounts Superintendent and other staff. At taluk level, Block Education Officers are the coordinating officers for implementation of government programmes. The education department strives hard for regular academic growth and development in the district. The department implements several programs like distribution of free text books, Mid-day meals program, Samanvaya shikshan 1988 scheme etc., in the district (for details please see chapter on Education and Sports).

Sainik Welfare and Resettlement Department

Bharathiya Sainik Board was established during 1917 to look after the Welfare of families of Defence Services. Air Force and Naval wing were also brought under the same board and it was renamed as Indian Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen Board. At the instance of British administrators at Delhi, the board opened its offices at state level as well as at district level for effective implementation of welfare measures. But in some of the Indian provinces only state level offices were opened.

Before independence, Maharajas of Mysore had established a board to look after the welfare of the Ex-Military personnel of the province. After independence, the Mysore Sainik Board was merged with the Home ministry of Central government. During 1963, the staff members of this Board office were confirmed as permanent employees of government. During 1976, the Board was renamed as Karnataka State Sainik Board, at the instance of Central government. Since 1980 it is known as Sainik Welfare and Resettlement Department. The office bridges linkage between

government and Army men and their families. It has its district office at Mangalore catering to the needs of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts. The office is headed by a Deputy Director. The office assists for reemployment of retired army officials, helps in securing benefits to the dependents as per law, conducts census of retired army men and maintains records. It also educates through different media from time to time about the benefits available to them. It sells flags and collects donation for the betterment and welfare of army men on the Flag Day celebration, every year. The Director, Sainik Welfare and Resettlement Department is the next higher officer of the department stationed at Bangalore.

Backward Classes and Minorities Department

Apart from providing reservation in education and employment to Backward classes and Minority groups, government has opened offices at all district centres to provide necessary help and assistance to the eligible students of the community. The office is in existence at Mangalore since 1977. It is headed by a District Officer with jurisdiction extended to Dakshina Kannada district. An Office Supervisor, First Division Assistant and other staff assist him. Extension Officers work under this office at taluk and Panchayat level. Machina in Belthangadi Taluk is having a Morarji Residential School under this Backward classes and Minorities Department. Principal is the head of the institution.

Sanctioning of scholarships to eligible students of backward classes and minority community, providing basic facilities in students' hostel, financial assistance to the construction of community halls, conducting training camps on professional carriers for job opportunities are some of the activities of the department. Though there are two separate departments at state level for backward classes and minority communities, there is only one officer to look after the administration of both the departments at district level. Chief Executive Officer of Dakshina Kannada Zilla Panchayat will supervise the work of this department.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

All India Radio

All India Radio station at Mangalore is functioning since 1976. It is at present a unit of Prasara Bharathi (Indian Broadcasting Corporation) under Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of Central government. It has jurisdiction over Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Kasaragod districts. The AIR station is headed by Station Director,

assisted by Programme Executive, Station Engineer, Program Producers, Broadcasting Executives other officers and staffs. Brahmavara of Udupi is having a re-transmitting centre headed by a Station Engineer. The station broadcasts informative, educative as well as entertainment oriented programmes. It is the voice of the government; it a catalyst in propagating government sponsored programmes. It encourages artists and experts in different fields of Indian Art, culture and literature broadcasting their performances and interviews through this media. Special opportunities are provided for Tulu and Konkani language programs through this centre. Deputy Director General, All India Radio is the next higher officer to this office stationed at Bangalore.

Directorate of Field Publicity

The Directorate of Field Publicity is a department under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of Central government. It is having a district office at Mangalore since 1979. The office is having jurisdiction over Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Kodagu districts and is headed by a Field Publicity Officer. He is assisted by Technical assistant and other necessary staff. The main object of this office is giving wide publicity to Central government sponsored programmes to project the image of the government and to create awareness in the minds of the public. Joint Director stationed at Bangalore is the next higher officer to this office.

Indian Postal Services Department

The Divisional office of Senior Superintendent of Post Offices is functioning at Mangalore with an object of providing smooth, effective and efficient service in all the post offices. The South Canara division was separated from Malabar division during 1949 and it was elevated to first grade during 1962. It was further divided to form Mangalore Puttur and Udupi divisions from 1973. All the post offices of Mangalore and Bantwala Taluks are included under Mangalore Division. Post Offices of Puttur Belthangadi and Sulya Taluks are in Puttur Division. Deputy Postal Superintendent, Senior Post Master, Manager, Speed Post are the others officer in the office. The Office is guided by Indian Postal Department Act 1873, Postal Hand Book and other rules and regulations of the department. Post Master General, South Karnataka Region is the next higher officer stationed at Bangalore under whose jurisdiction this office works.

Indian Geological Survey Department

Indian Geological Survey and Marine Geology are the departments under the Ministry of Mines, Central government. The Indian Geological

Survey, which is one of the oldest scientific institutions of the world, started functioning in a small portion of coastal area from the decade of 1970. When its activities were expanded during 1980, it opened an office at Mangalore to look after the projects of Marine geology of West coast. The Chief administrative office is in Kolkota. The jurisdiction of Mangalore office is extended from Gujarat coastal area, down to Mannar Bay of Rameshwaram, via Kanyakumari and Tutucorian coasts. The Office is headed by Deputy Director General, assisted by Directors, Geologists, Assistant Chemist, Land surveyors, other officers and staff.

The office of the Indian Geological Survey and Marine geological division prepares maps of Indian coastal regions which are interrelated to geophysics and geochemistry. It also looks after the territorial water zone of the Arabian sea and the Exclusive Economic Zone. It under takes a detailed scientific study of the coastal region by using an advanced scientific ship laboratory called chilling the Arabian sea. By doing so it locates the mineral wealth, scientific study of chemical compassion, preparing descriptive remote sensing instruments (Plants) and also examines the possial remains on the deep sea rocks and scientifically studying the rock formations and practically investigate in the working zones and undertake such other research oriented activities off the sore. The Deputy Director General of the Geological survey of Indian coastal division and Geological Survey of India Kolkatta is the immediate controlling authority of this department.

Airport Authority of India

The Airport Authority of India was established in 1951 at Mangalore is under the control of the Ministry of Central Civil-Aviation at New Delhi. The office is headed by The Director, Air Port Authority. Additional General Manager (Air Traffic Control), Deputy General Manager (CNS) and other officers and staff are along with him. Economic growth through Air travel services and Development of airport to International standards are the main motto of this office. Maintenance of runways, terminal building, fire services and travellers' care for their comforts and facilities are the main activities undertaken by this office. The office is guided by Air Craft Act 1934, Airport Authority of India 1994 and other various laws, under Sub-rule of International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO). The Regional Managing Director, Air Port Authority of India, is the next higher officer to this office who is stationed at Chennai.

Apart from the above departmental offices, offices of the Co-operative dept., Drugs Control dept., Territorial Tax dept., West Coast Protection Force, Pass port dept., Central Sea Fish Research Foundation, Central Public Works Dept., Central Warehouse, Export Development Authority of Marine Products, National Information Centre etc., are functioning in the district.

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CHAPTER 12

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

The principle of Local Self Government is as old as the Harappan civilization that existed 4000 years ago where in Town administration was managed by similar organizations like the present day's urban civic bodies as attested by the present day researches – Though the polity of ancient and medieval period was vested with powerful centralized monarchical ruling dynasties, the authorities recognized and respected the local bodies since these organizations were found to be very effective institutions to solve the local problems.

Local Self Government bodies in the ancient and medieval period helped to bring socio-economic religious transformation in the civic life at different stages; hence the monarchical administrations respected these bodies and were also given autonomy in their economic functioning as attested by the inscriptions by means of donating land grants endowments bestowed on these organizations.

It is found that, these civic bodies existed during the Vedic period continued to function in the Epic Age and later during the historic period of the Ashoka the Mourya Chandra Gupta, the Akbar, the Krishna devaraya, the Shivaji etc., who nurtured the system during their rule. The word 'Panchayati' is derived from Sanskrit word 'Panchayatana'

(organization of five local prominent persons). In the present day democratic set up of administration, the decentralization in the administration has become inevitable. The principle of Local Self Government is based on the principles of democratic government -

Local bodies which attained prominence during the ancient and medieval period in Karnataka are also found in Dakshina Kannada as made known by history.

In the course of history, though these were changes noticed in the *modus operandi* of these bodies, the heritage continued to exist from ancient period till to the fall of the Vijayanagar, the period in which they had reached their Zenith. Later on, during the rule of Muslims and Mysore Wodeyars; these institutions continued to function -

In India, every village had its own civic body which functioned like a 'Mini republic' - The present system of Panchayat Raj concept was ushered in during the British rule as a result of Lord Mayo's reform form launched in 1870. The Legally constituted Local Boards i.e., Zilla Boards were initiated in 1882 during the period of Lord Ripon. As early as in 1862, Municipal Committees were first constituted for Bangalore and Mysore cities in old Mysore. Later by 1864, all district centres had their own Municipal Committees. By 1882, consequence of the acceptance of the recommendations made for the improvement of Local bodies and the keen interest evinced by the progressive dewans like Rangacharlu and K.Seshadri Iyer the "Mysore Regulation II" was adopted in 1903 and in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the 1903 Regulation, many more municipalities were constituted and published in the Karnataka Gazettee. However in the absence of elected representatives and scarcity of resources, these institutions could not function effectively and such the objectives not materialized -

During the post independent era; in the changed conditions the proper and effective functioning of these institutions was much emphasized. As such Municipal Regulation of 1933, 1951 and the Karnataka Local Boards and Village. Panchayat Act 1959 and Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1983, based on the recommendations of Ashok Mehta Committee were enacted. Later, in 1993, by enacting Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993 vast changes have been incorporated. The Government has provided more of autonomous status to these bodies; and they have been strengthened.

Ancient and Medieval Period

Since the ancient period, Karnataka had a tradition of evolving local bodies, based on the concept of local administration. In the Dakshina Kannada district the village administration was carried out by the village Leaders known as *Gurikars*. After the discussion the problems or disputes of marriage and other social issues the village *Gurikars* used to settle the above problems of a villages. They were of two categories one meant for a village administration and another caste based *Gurikars* (*Jaati Gurikars*) who used to settle problems or disputes of marriage and other social issues among their caste men while the village *Gurikars* used to settle the problems of villages after a discussion. The rituals like *Bhoothworship* or *Daiwaradhane* used to solve all problems after the discussion. These rituals are still in vogue in certain parts of the district-

During the monarchical rule the village or *Uru* was the smallest unit of administration and units of village administration was denoted by the number Example. *Shivalliya Sasirbattu* (assembly of 1000 people), *Kotada Sasirdavaru*, *Shivapurada Nurbaru* (100 members) etc., There used to be an association comprising of majority of Brahmins known *Jagattu* which used to implement the decisions of the Grama Sabha. The inscription of Mudakeri of Barakuru 1431 a mentions about the powers vested with *Jagattu* to enquire and punish for violation of rules etc., The inscription contemporary period make a mention about the existence of urban civic bodies in the then important towns (i.e., Mangalore, Barkura, Basralu and Mudabidre and towns were divided into several Keris (Streets) and each Keris had peoples representatives know as Halaru or Shetty Kararu. Example Hattukeriya halaru, 16 shetty kararu, Hanjamanada Halaru; Samaita Halaru etc.

The people's representatives looked after the works like, Town planning, Supervision and renovation of temples, Supervision of sources of water, keeping towns clean and supervision of trade and commerce etc., The rulers used to get the approval of village body before taking any decision pertaining to the village. The inscription of peradur of Udupi 1431 AD makes a mention that the governor of Barakuru had sought the approval of the Gramasabha before making a land grant to a poet Shankar bhatta; similarly in another inscription of 1425 AD of Cundapura, the provincial governor had sought the approval of Gramasabha before making land grants to the local Kundeshwara temple. In this way the Royal power used to approve the rights and liabilities of

the Gramasabha. This type of administration of LSG bodies continued in the district in every village till the 17th century.

The earlier Acts of LSG bodies of modern period.

Madras Town improvement Act X

For a long period till 1956, Dakshina Kannada district was under the control of Madras province. Local administration here was first initiated by enacting Town Improvement Act of 1865 accordingly. Town municipalities, and later Local Fund Act of 1871 (Section IV), made way for the constitution of Local Boards. In course of time, gradually, the Local Board Act of 1884 repealed the Local Fund Act of 1871, which made way for ushering in new Local bodies. As a result of this, control over the Local Boards was being exercised by the Board of Revenue was taken over by the Government and Board of Revenue were abolished and for each revenue district a separate District Boards were constituted.

District Boards

The District Boards consisted of the president and not less than 24 members and generally all were to be appointed by the Government or might be partially appointed and partially elected by the members of the newly created Taluk Boards from among their own member to hold the office for three years. The proportion of official members was reduced gradually from one half to one fourth of the total strength. Under the old Act Local Fund Board had no powers to levy taxes on its own authority but could only administer the funds raised on its behalf by the Government. Under the new Act, the Local Boards were empowered to levy any taxes, with the approval of Government and the president of the District Board could be elected from among the members of the District Board if the Government so directed.

Taluk Boards

In accordance with the provisions of the 1884 Act, the Taluk Boards were formed for each taluk or group of taluks for small taluks consisted of a president with not less than 12 members and others 1/3 were to be Government officials and the rest were to be elected from the Gramasabhas or elected by the tax payers of the taluk. The tenure of of the members was fixed for three years. The administrative jurisdiction of Board was of the save as the sub divisional revenue officers who used to be the ex-officio president of the Board. The funds of the Taluk Boards

comprised of one-half of the collections of the tax levied by the District Board within the areas of Taluk Board transferred to it by the District Board and other fees collected such as markets license fees' collected from markets.

The revenues of the District Board and Taluk Board were derived from:

- 1) The tax not exceeding two annas in the rupee on the annual rental value of all occupied lands by the individuals in certain districts, and not exceeding one anna in the rupee in other districts.
- 2) From the Railway tax at the rate of three annas in the rupee, and the pay tax was levied on the annual rental value of the land
- 3) Tax collected for the use of cart stand by the hand carts, carts and tax on butcher shop

In 1895, in Dakshina Kannada district when District Board was in existence, there were five taluks i.e., Coondapur, Kasargod, Mangalore, Udupi and Uppinangadi, Mangalore was the only Town Municipality in the district.

The duties and responsibilities of the District and Taluk Boards were:- maintenance of roads, bridges and transport & communication, construction and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries, imparting of education and for that purpose, construction and repair of school buildings, Teachers training, measures relating to sanitation and public health, to undertake famine relief works and other local public utility works.

Panchayat Boards

The Panchayat Boards were constituted for a single village or group of villages comprising of not less than five prominent members of the village and one of them used to be appointed as chairman of the Panchayat Board.

Members other than the Chairman were to be fully or partially appointed by the Government or partly elected by the tax payers and the Government Servants or official members also used to be on the Board. The resources of the Panchayat were to be comprised of the house tax varying from four annas to five rupees according to the classification of the houses and the financial grants from the Taluk Boards.

Local Boards Act 1920

The Local Boards Act of 1920 was a milestone in the local administration which gave an independent status to each of the Local Boards and increased not only the strength but also the proportion of elected members, their resources and powers and provision was made for appointment of District Board Engineer, District Health Officer for enforcement of Sanitary and public health measures. The Deputy Commissioner or the Government was empowered to interfere in the affairs of Board only in case of emergency and mal administration. In order to inspect and superintend all the functions under the Local Boards Act, an officer called the inspector of Local Boards or inspector of Municipal Council was appointed.

The Madras Elementary Education Act VIII of 1920 made it mandatory to Taluk Boards and Municipalities to impose education cess for **universalities** of elementary education and Government had to contribute equal to that of cess collected compulsorily. Subsequently, the duty of levying cess and running the schools devolved upon the District Board.

Village Panchayats Act, 1920

The Village Panchayats constituted in 1915 had no powers to impose any tax as such their functioning was not effective. In order to overcome this hindrance and to strengthen the economy and to place them on statutory footings, the Village Panchayat Act XV of 1920 was passed.

The Village Panchayat was to be a fully elected body which consisted of minimum seven and maximum 15 members. Elected Board members tenure period was three years. The property restriction imposed earlier for the franchise was withdrawn; all residents of the village who were not less than 25 years of age were to be entitled to vote and to be elected as board members. The absence of property qualification opened an opportunity to the members of depressed class. The inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils was appointed on Registrar General of Panchayats and placed in direct charge of the Panchayats in the State. Later, the Local Boards amendment Act of 1930 empowered the presidents of District and Taluk Boards to exercise control over the affairs of the Panchayats and also made a provision for constitution of village Development Fund.

Developments after the Re-organization of the State - 1956

Local Self Government bodies are expected to work for public interest. Hence in order to enhance the peoples' participation in these local bodies and on to make them more popular and effective Local Boards Enquiry Committee was appointed in 1953 headed by D.H. Chandrasekharaiah.

The Committee submitted its report in 1954 with the following recommendations:-

- 1) Continuance of District Boards with members of Taluk Board
- 2) The revival of Taluk Boards and
- 3) That one third of the seats in Taluk Boards are to be reserved for representatives of Village Panchayats and Town Municipal councils and the remaining two thirds are to be filled by direct election-

However, after the re-organization of state, the new legislation, the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959, came into existence and replaced all earlier legislation of Madras Government. As in other parts of the country, in Karnataka also in consonance with the recommendations of the Balwantraji Mehta Committee of 1957, the Panchayat Raj Act was implemented. According to 1959 Act, the District Boards were abolished and in its place a three tier decentralized district administration was ushered in.

Accordingly, the Village Panchayats, Taluk Development Boards and the District Development Councils were ushered in vested with greater responsibilities and were strengthened with resources. The KVP & LB Act of 1959, was more comprehensive unified and applicable to entire state. It was the Act to ensure the aspirations of the concept of the Grama Swaraj. In course of time, several amendments were incorporate to the Act i.e., 26th of 1961, 22nd of 1964, 5th of 1965, 7th of 1970 and 21st of 1974. Later, in 1983 and finally in 1993 the new Panchayat Raj Act was ushered in.

Gramapanchayats

Karnataka Village Panchayat and Local Board Act of 1959 aim at fulfilling the aspirations of rural life. According to the above act, a village panchayat is constituted for a revenue village or a group of revenue village for the population not less than 1500, but not more than 10,000 each Panchayat will not have less than 11 and more than 19 elected representatives with reservation of seats for SC/ST in proportion of their population. There is also provision for reservation of two seats for women.

In case, if the Village Panchayat has a population of more than 5,000 with an estimated annual income of more than Rs.10, 000, the State Government has a power to notify it as Town Panchayat.

The table given below indicates the Talukwise list of Panchayats in the district.(Year 1972)

Table 12.1

Sl.No.	Name of Taluk	No. of Village Panchayats	No.of Town Panchayats	Total
1	Belthangadi	40	-	40
2	Bantval	53	2	55
3	Kundapur	70	2	72
4	Karkal	52	2	54
5	Mangalore	65	7	72
6	Puttur	58	1	59
7	Sulya	41	-	41
8	Udupi	72	2	74
	Total	451	16	467

The village accountants used to function as Panchayat Secretary. From among the elected members, the president and the vice presidents were to be elected. There was a provision to appoint a separate Secretary for a village panchayat where in the annual income exceeded Rs.12, 000. There was a provision to assign 30 percent of the Land revenue collections to the Panchayat and additional 10 percent of the land revenue for special purposes; The Panchayats were empowered to impose several taxes on vacant sites, buildings, professions; Trading activities; employment; tax on jatras festivals, entertainments; bus stand markets, cart stand ferries etc., - Assistance to Panchayats for creation of remunerative assets was also given in the form of loan with 6% interest to improve the finance of the Panchayat. The loan was repayable in 10 annual installments with interest accrued thereon. The main functions of the village panchayat included construction, repairs and maintenance of village roads, drains, bunds and buildings, public wells, ponds, tanks, street lights, sanitation and conservancy regulation of buildings, shops and houses, and cattle ponds, maintenance of public buildings, and forest lands, under the control of panchayats, allotment of places for manure pits and laying out village extensions were some of the duties entrusted to village panchayats; They are also expected to carry out

various other functions in the sphere of co-operation, promotion and development of agriculture, encouragement of cottage industries, establishment and maintenance of dispensaries, maternity and child welfare centres etc.,

Taluk Development Boards

Dakshina Kannada district, which was subjected to Madras provincial administration, Taluk Boards were first constituted in 1930 as per the amendments made to Madras Local Boards Act. After the re-organization of the states, the taluka Mandals were revived under the new set up after a gap of 30 years as per the provisions of KVP & LB Act 1959. Accordingly, TDB had a important play in the development strategy. Under the three tier system of rural Local Self Government bodies for each revenue taluk, Taluk Development Boards were constituted. The area covered by the Board excluded the area of the municipal limits. The number of elected members of each Board was Fixed at 19 when the population of the taluk exceeded one lakh and above and 15 members if the population was less than one lakh with a provision for reservation of seats for SC/ST and women. The tenure of the Board members was raised to five years. The legislators elected from the taluk were to be ex-officio members of the Board. The (BDO) Block Development Officer functioned as Chief Executive Offices. The Boards were eligible for annual grant equal to 50 percent of the land revenue collections of the taluk concerned in addition to Government assigning an amount equal to 10 percent of the land revenue collection spending for such purpose as directed by the Government. In addition to this, Boards were empowered to impose the duties on transfer of immoveable property and tax on animals brought for sale etc. All proceeds of the land revenue collections of the area were to be divided between Taluk Development Boards and Village Panchayats in the ratio of 60:40 respectively. Among other things, the main functions of the Board included the formation of roads, sinking of drinking water wells, under taking of minor irrigation works providing civic amenities etc., including implementation of economic development programmes of the Government. In 1987, the Boards were converted as Taluk Panchayats.

District Development Councils

In accordance with the provisions of Karnataka Village Panchayat and Local Board Act of 1959, the erstwhile District Boards were replaced by the District Development council to formation in an advisory capacity

to guide and supervise the policy and functional activities of other subordinate rural local bodies like Taluk Development Boards, Village Panchayats and Taluk panchayats. This apex body at the district level comprised of presidents of Taluk Development Boards and official members of other development departments. The council also included the members of the parliament and state legislators elected from the district and some nominated members of SC/ST communities and women members. The Deputy Commissioner of the district used to be the ex-officio President, while the District Development Assistant to DC used to act its Secretary. The main functions of the DDC included the scrutiny and the approval of budgets of Taluk Development Boards, review of their working and guidance for their smooth functioning etc.,

Panchayat Raj Acts 1983

The constitution of India envisages the measures to strengthen the functioning the Panchayat Raj institutions at different level. In order to have greater decentralization and to make these Panchayat Raj institutions more effective and meaningful in their *modus operandi* with increased people's participation and autonomy so as to ensure allround development of villages the new Panchayat Raj Act was adopted based on the recommendations of Ashok Mehta Committee 1977, accordingly Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat samithis Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats Act 1983 (Karnataka Act No 20 of 1985) was enacted. Karnataka was the first state in the country to adopt the new Panchayat Raj Act incorporating all the salient features of Ashok Mehta Committees recommendations. This Act came in to force from 14th August 1985.

The above Act was not enforced in full measure as it was contemplated since the constitution of the Nyaya Panchayats was deferred and they were not created. According to the proclamation a wide range of developmental activities were too entrusted to these local bodies. Under the three tier system of local bodies (1) The Zilla Parishads (2) The Taluk Panchayats Samithis, 3) The Mandal Panchayats, the Zilla parishads and mandals alone were having elected elements; The Taluka Panchayat just remained in the capacity of an advisory body without any financial powers etc., Most of the developmental activities were to be executed through the Zilla Panchayats and Mandala Panchayats only. This set up of Panchayat Raj administration continued for about a decade till the 1993 Panchayat Raj Act was introduced.

Zilla Parishats

The Zilla Parishats emerged with enormous powers functioned like parallel Governments at the district level. Most of the developmental activities of the State Government were being implemented through Zilla Panchayats; nearly 80 percent of development expenditure of the district was entrusted to Zillaparishats. The Zilla Parishats of Dakshina Kannada District was constituted in 1987, and its first meeting was held on 19-02-1987. The undivided Dakshina Kannada district had 59 elected representatives, elected in the ratio of one representative for 35,000 populations. The Zilla Panchayats were cancelled in view of the implementation of New Panchayat Raj Act in 1993.

Taluk Panchayat Samithis

Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1983 contemplated the constitution of Taluk Panchayat Samithis for each revenue taluk to act as a intermediary agency between Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats – Taluk Panchayats samithis comprised of the members of the ZP elected from the taluk, legislators representing the taluk and the pradhans of Mandals of the respective taluk. There was a provision also for co-opting the chief Primary Agriculture and Rural Development Banks. The main functions of the Taluk Panchayats were to give suggestions and guidance to Mandal Panchayats in their work to carry out various developmental schemes entrusted by Zilla Parishad etc.

Mandal Panchayats

In accordance with the provisions of 1983 Panchayat Raj Act, the Mandal Panchayats were constituted for a single village or group of villages for a population ranging between 8000 to 12000. The Mandal Panchayats used to comprise of elected representatives at the rate of one member for every 400 population with the maximum of 30 members. There was a provision for constituting sub-committees comprising of 3 to 5 members including the Pradhanas and the Upa Pradhanas of the Mandals in order to ensure better co-ordination and effective execution of developmental works. Among other things, the main functions of development work entrusted on them were adult education, rural housing rural water supply, welfare measures of the SC/ST, development of rural roads and bridges including those works entrusted by the Zilla Parishads and the State Government. In November 1987, there were 2,523 Mandal Panchayats in the state. There were 169 Mandal Panchayats formed in Dakshina Kannada.

Grama Sabha

It was a village assembly working at the grassroot level or basic organization. The sabha was expected to meet as and when required for discussion, decision making and for approval of the new programmes of developments suited for village including the selection of beneficiaries. The Zilla Parishads and Mandals were expected to give due consideration to the recommendations and suggestions made by the Gramasabha.

Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993

Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993, has come to effect from 10th May 1993, replacing the earlier Panchayat Raj Act of 1983. The present Act is said to be more comprehensive, unified and effective and has embodied all the essential features of the 73rd constitutional amendments effected in order to strengthen further the working of these Local Self Government bodies. The Act envisages decentralization, efficiency, enhanced reservation for women and backward classes and is said to be the first experiment in the country in this direction. The earlier Panchayat Raj institutions like the Mandal Panchayat, the Taluk Panchayat Samithis and the Zilla Parishads have been renamed as the Grama Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat and the Zilla Panchayats respectively. As per 1991 census, there were 5,645 Grama Panchayats in the state. In Dakshina Kannada district, 356 Grama Panchayats were functioning:- Elections to the Grama Panchayats in the state were held by the end of December 1993 and the number of representatives elected were 79,865 and of them 23,454 were women. Elections to Zilla Panchayat and Taluk Panchayat were held in the state in 1995 March, and the number elected was as follows: Zilla Panchayat 919 members; Taluk Panchayat 3,340. The provision has been made in the Act, to elect one representative for every 400 population for G.P. 10,000 for Taluk Panchayat and 40,000 for Zilla Panchayats under the new Act Taluk Panchayats have been more activated with elected representatives and half of the delegated development programmes and schemes will now be implemented at the taluk level. The total reservation of seats for SC/ST and other backward classes will be a maximum of 56 (23+33) present respectively and similar reservation has been provided for chairpersons i.e., the president and vice presidents, from among the SC/ST backward class and women.

In the Act the provision has been made for constituting the District Planning Committee in accordance with the provisions of the 74th constitutional amendments for the district as a whole. The planning committee is expected to improve the quality of our plan and its

implementation. The provision has also been made in the Act for appointment of finance commission to review the financial system of the P.R. institutions once in five years. There is a provision for appointment of permanent Election Commission. It is Mandatory that elections to their bodies are to be held once in five years. The proper demarcation has been made in the law regarding the powers and the responsibilities between the executive and elected bodies at each level. The Chief Officer at the Z.P. level will now be designated as the Chief Executive Officer instead of the Chief Secretary as designated earlier.

The Adhyakshas of the Z.P. and T.P. can be removed by the 2/3 majority of members in case of misconduct or abuse of powers or is not competent or default in performance of duties; Government may by an order cancel or dissolve such Z.Ps. and T.P.s., by holding an enquiry of the situations warrant. Government can effect the transfer of the staff of the P.R. institutions. In case, if the Grama Panchayats function contrary to interest of the village or general public, such panchayats shall be cancelled by the Government. The Secretary to the Government Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department or the Divisional Commissioner is empowered to inspect the works of Zilla Panchayat. The Act has made a provision for constituting a separate Fund for each of G.P., T.P., and Z.P.,

Awards for P.R. institution

In order to encourage and reward good working and outstanding P.R. institutions in the state, the Government has initiated an award of cash prize in 1996 as an incentive. Under the Scheme, one Z.P. at the State level will be awarded a cash prize of Rs. 5 lakhs. There will be three prizes for Grama Panchayats at the State level i.e., Rupees one lakh, Rs.50, 000 and Rs.25, 000 respectively.

Zilla Panchayat

In accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993, Zilla Panchayats have been constituted in all districts replacing the earlier Zilla Parishads. These organizations are found to be very powerful, dynamic, autonomous and apex rural local bodies at the district level. All rural developmental programmes are channalised effectively through these agencies. The administrative jurisdiction of the Z.P. is confined to rural segments excluding the jurisdiction like of Municipal corporations, City and Town Municipalities, CITBS sanitary Boards and Notified Area Committees etc., Z.Ps., comprises like M.P.S., members of the Rajya Sabha, MLAs., MLCs., representing the district

(residing in the district) and the Presidents of the Taluk Panchayats. Berths are also reserved for the SC/ST. In all categories 1/3rd seats are reserved for women. The tenure of the elected members is for the period of five years.

Presidents and Vice Presidents

From the members elected to Z.P., the President and Vice Presidents are elected who are entitled for pay, Travelling allowances and other benefits as decided by the Government. There will be a reservation for the offices of President and Vice President.

Administration

According to the provisions of the Act, Z.P., are expected to assemble at least once in two months and copies of the resolution adopted in the meeting should be forwarded to the Divisional Commissioner of the respective division. In order to ensure proper co-ordination and effective administration, there is a provision for constituting five standing committees comprising of Z.P. members. The committees are viz., 1) General, 2) Finance, Audit and Planning, 3) Social Justice, 4) Education and health; and 5) Agriculture and industries

The State Government has constituted a separate State Election Commission in order to ensure regular elections to Panchayat Raj institutions.

The officer of the rank of the Deputy Commissioner will be appointed as Chief Executive Officer of the Z.P., The President of the Z.P. is vested with absolute powers on all administrative and development wings of Z.P. including control on staff, finance, implementation and execution of works.

In cases of natural calamities, drought conditions etc., The President is empowered to sanction up to rupees one lakh for relief measures. There is also a provision for constitution of a separate District Planning Board, for each district.

Functions of Z.P.

Among other things the general functions of the Z.P. include to formulate plans for integrated development of the district and other proper implementation, and to ensure effective co-ordination between the Grama Panchayats and Taluk Panchayats in the execution of development works and also to guide and supervise the works. The Act has assigned all many as 30 different department's development works

to Zilla Panchayat and chief among them include 1) Agriculture and Horticulture 2) Land development and soil conservation 3) Minor irrigation, 4) Animal husbandry and Dairy development 5) Food protection 6) Development of small scale industries, 7) Rural Housing Sanitation and supply of drinking water 8) construction of roads, buildings and bridges, 9) Development of non convention energy sources. 10) Implementation of Poverty elevation measures of the Central and the State Governments 11) Maintenance of Primary, Secondary, Technical and Vocational educational institutions, 12) Welfare of Women and Children, 13) Social Welfare, Welfare schemes for the SC/ST, 14) Protection of public properties, 15) Food and Civil Supply 16) Rural Electrification 17) Co-operation and 18) Development Programmes of rural libraries.

Finance

The Zilla Panchayat has its own Zilla Panchayat Fund. The other sources of income include 1) Money transferred from the consolidated fund of the State 2) Government grants 3) Loans 4) Advances 5) Contributions 6) Rent realized from the properties of the Zilla Panchayat 7) Fees collected from different services 8) Interest on deposits and other sources. The Zilla Panchayat is expected to spend at least 20 percent of its income for welfares measures of SC/ST communities.

I Regional (Local area) Development Programmes

- 1) Jawahar Grama Samvrudhi Yojana (JGSY)
- 2) Indira Awas Yojana
- 3) Million Wells Scheme
- 4) Employment Assurance Yojana
- 5) Nemmadi Yojana (Bharavse Yojana)
- 6) Jawahar Rojgar Yojana 2nd Vahani intensified Rojgr Yojana
- 7) Drought Prone Area Development Programme
- 8) Integrated Development of Barren fallow land programme
- 9) Sampoorana Grameena Rojgar Yojana Conservation of water resources Yojana
- 10) Conservation of Water resources Yojana
- 11) Priministers' Gramodaya Yojana
- 12) Grameena Awas Yojana
- 13) Rural Water Supply Yojana

- 14) Primary education, Drinking water, Construction and repair of school classroom and toilets.
- 15) Primary Health care
- 16) Pradhanamantri Grama Sadak Yojana.
- 17) Hundred Wells' scheme for Grow More Food Yojana
- 18) Rehabilitation of Released Bonded Labour Yojana

II Special Economic and Self Employment Programmes

- 1) Integrated Rural Development Programmes (IRDP)
- 2) Self Employment and Training for the rural youths
- 3) Supply of improved tools for rural artisans
- 4) Development of Women & Children in rural area (Dwaqua IRDB)
- 5) Ganga Kalyana Yojana
- 6) Swarna Jayanthi Grama swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)
- 7) Rural Group Life Insurance Scheme
- 8) Survey of Rural poor Below the Poverty Line (BPL)
- 9) Bhagyajyothi Programme

III Rural Energy Programme (REP)

- 1) National Biogas as development programme
- 2) National Scheme for improved oven
- 3) Integrated Rural Energy Programme

IV Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

- 1) Rural Water Supply Scheme
- 2) Reorganised Central Rural Sanitation Programme
- 3) Nirmala Karnataka Yojana
- 4) Swachcha Grama Yojana
- 5) Ashraya Housing Yojana
- 6) Ambedkar Housing Yojana
- 7) Grama Panchayati housing Yojana
- 8) Navagrama Ashraya Housing Yojana
- 9) Special Group employment Yojana
- 10) Distribution of house sites in rural area under the Ashraya Yojana

Taluk Panchayat

According to Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993, there is a provision for constitution of a Taluk Panchayat for each revenue taluk which is a fully elected body. The area of operation of a Taluk Panchayat excludes the limits of CMC, TMC within the taluk and is confined only to rural areas. As per section 121 of the Act, there is provision for one elected representative for every 10,000 population and the past there on. There shall be a minimum of 11 members when the population of the taluk does not exceed one lakh. The Panchayat also includes the members of the Parliament and Rajya Sabha and the members of the State legislature residing within the jurisdiction of the Panchayat. There is a provision selection of 1/5 of the total number of Presidents of the Grama Panchayats by rotation for a period of one year. Minimum 30% of the seats are to be earmarked for the SC/ST and of the total number of seats 1/3rd in all categories are to be reserved for women.

In order to have an effective administration proper co-ordination in the functioning of T.P. the following standing committees are to be constituted viz., General Committee, Finance, Audit and Planning and Social justice. The tenure of the elected members shall be for 5 years.

The president and vice president are to be elected from among the members elected for Taluk panchayat and reservation system is to be followed in case of election of office bearers as per Government Order. The Panchayat is expected to meet the business. The president of the Taluk Panchayat is empowered with the powers like the implementation of all development works control and supervision over the staff, control on finance, passing of resolutions and managing the standing Committees etc., The establishment expenses of the Taluk Panchayat are to be met by the Government and Taluk Panchayat is also expected to carryout such works are entrusted by the Government from time to time. As many as 27 different works are assigned to Taluk panchayat which include the preparation of the draft copy of the development works to be undertaken, preparation of budget and extension programmes in respect of agriculture, land development, soil conservation, minor irrigation works, Animal husbandry, Dairy development, fisheries, Rural industries, rural housing rural water supply, non-conventional energy, rural health and sanitation, construction of roads and drains, maintenance of panchayat properties, education (Primary, High school, technical &

Vocational) and such activities promoting social and cultural aspects, social welfare, rural electrification and co-operation etc.,

Grama panchayat

The earlier existed Mandal Panchayats were reconstituted as Grama Panchayats with a reduced area of operation and the defects found earlier have been rectified. The Grama Sabha which was the nuclear at the grassroot level has been strengthened. The amended Act has contemplated the measures like transparency, accountability, responsibility in the functioning of the Panchayat. In the beginning each Grama Panchayat was given an annual grant of Rs. one lakh exclusively to be spent for water supply and electricity.

Zilla Panchayat Dakshina Kannada

Zilla Panchayat for Dakshina district, was constituted in 1995 as per the provisions of KPR Act of 1993 the then undivided. Dakshina Kannada Zilla Panchayat had eight taluks representing 55 elected members. Later in 1998 for the administrative convenience the district was bifurcated and new district Udupi was formulated with three taluks comprising of Udupi, Karkal and Kundapur. The present Dakshina Kannada district has five taluks i.e., Mangalore, Belthangadi, Bantval, Puttur and Sulya. Elections to Z.P. were held in 2000 June and 31 members were elected and of them are elected as MLA in 2004 May. In 2004-05 the number of members in Z.P. was 30 and their given below:

Table 12.2

Category	Men	Women	Total
General	10	6	16
Backward Class-A	5	3	8
Backward Class-B	1	1	2
Scheduled Tribe	1	1	2
Scheduled Caste	1	1	2
Total	18	12	30

In addition to 30 elected members, the Z.P. comprised of 3 M.P.s, one member of the Rajya Sabha, 9 MLAs, 5 MLCs 5 members of Taluk Panchayat, in all the total strength was 53.

The development activities of the Z.P. in channalized through five taluk Panchayats, comprising of 199 Gram Panchayats and certain schemes are executed by the Z.P. only. The area of operation of Z.P.

excluding the limits of City and Town Municipalities is 7, 99,205 hectares of rural area. The five standing committee of the Z.P. are 1) General Committee which reviews and decides about the works of the department under its preview 2) Finance, Audit and Planning Committee it deals with works relating to checking of accounts, review of transactions; approval of sanctions, 3) Social Justice Committees attends the works relating to review and approval of the departments like Social Welfare, Backward class and Minority, Women and Children welfare etc., 4) Education and Health Committee does attend the works relating to review and approval of works relating to the departments like education and public health 5) Agriculture and Industries Committee deals with review and approval of works of the concerned departments. Each standing committees comprises of seven members including the Chairman of the Committee. During the year 2003-04, up to 05-01-2004 the Z.P. had in all 33 meetings conducted which include General meetings and special general meetings and five standing committee meetings in which decisions supplementing the overall development of the district were undertaken on reported.

Table 12.3 Dakshina Kannada District
Budget allotment of Z.P. for the year 2002-03 and 2003-04
Details of grants provided :

Sl.No.	Sectors/Departments	Grants allotted in lakhs	
		2002-03	2003-04
1.	Primary and Secondary Education	77,760	77,760
2.	Adult education	-	-
3.	Youth Service and Sports	18,780	18,780
4.	Medical and Public Health Services	86,880	86,880
5.	Indian Medicine System	4,010	4,010
6.	Family Welfare Schemes	4,33,200	508.200
7.	Rural Water Supply	6,11,190	611.190
8.	Social Welfare (SC/ST)	100.300	107.050
9.	Special Component Programme (Plan)	119.600	119.600
10.	Development of Backward Classes	30.160	30.160
11.	Development of Women and Children	480.800	480.800
12.	Nutritious Food	196.250	196.250
13.	Agriculture	16.130	16.130

Sl.No.	Sectors/Departments	Grants allotted in lakhs	
		2002-03	2003-04
14.	Horticulture	11.310	11.310
15.	Animal Husbandry	34.180	34.180
16.	Fisheries	5.580	5.580
17.	Forest	27.500	27.500
18.	Co-operation	3.490	3.490
19.	Rural Development Programmes	1206.350	1338.260
20.	Western Ghat Development Programmes	130.510	130.510
21.	Minor Irrigation	38.020	38.020
22.	Village Industries and Small Scale industries	3.880	3.880
23.	Sericulture	6.170	6.170
24.	Roads and Bridges	65.460	65.460
25.	Secretariat and Economic Services	2.880	2.880
26.	Tribal Sub Plan	277.450	277.450
27.	Handlooms and Textile	0.780	0.780
28.	Science and Technology	2.520	2.520
	Total	3991.140	4204.800

Source: Annual Report Z.P. Dakshina Kannda District.

Table 12.4

Sectorwise Plan Scheme expenditure of Z.P. for 2002-03 and 2003-04

Sl.No.	Particulars	2002-03	2003-04
1.	Zilla Panchayat programmes	2034.49	2059.95
2.	Taluk Panchayat programmes	1375.59	1377.85
3.	Grama Panchayat programmes	581.06	767.00
	Total	3991.14	4204.80

Source: Annual Report Z.P. Dakishna Kannada District.

TABLE 12.5
Income and Expenditure particulars of Z.P. Dakshina Kannada
District for 2002-03 and 2003-04
 (Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	General Revenue of Z.P. and grant in aid from Government		Extraordinary loans and Suspense Head		Total	
	2002-03	2003-04	2002-03	2003-04	2002-03	2003-04
Opening Balance	2,74,19,81,100	3,57,09,81,453	25,61,44,3636	342,77,00,366	1,80,53,74,64	14,32,81,087
Income	1,53,20,51,083	1,40,41,49,439	17,27,54,100	11,47,21,773	170,48,05,183	151,88,71,212
Total	427,40,32,183	4,97,51,30,892	238,86,89,536	33,129,78,593	188,53,42,647	166,21,52,299
Expenditure	70,30,50,730	59,74,65,686	103,90,10830	98,70,46,007	174,20,61,560	158,45,11693
Closing Balance	3,57,09,81,453	437,06,65,206	342,77,00,366	430,00,24,600	14,32,81,087	7,76,40,606

Source: Annual Report Z.P. Dakshina District

TABLE 12.6
Income and Expenditure particulars of Z.P. for 2003-04

Particulars of Income	Amount Rs.	Particulars of Expenditure	Amount Rs.
Opening Balance	1,51,85,330	Electricity	18,45,577
Per capita Income grant	4,59,50,626	Salary of elected members	71,790
Land Revenue Collection	5,55,428	Salary of the staff	9,77,949
Other Income		Meeting expenses and contingency	3,299
		Public Works executed & other works	5,36,00,857
Total Expenditure	5,64,99,272	Closing Balance	5,12,112

TABLE 12.7
Talukwise Income of Gramapanchayats in Z.P. for 2003-04

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Taluk	Opening Balance	Per capita Income grant	Land Revenue and other income	Total
1.	Bantval	41,34,494	1,11,22,984	25,702	1,52,83,180
2.	Belthangadi	4,59,803	91,91,578	105,600	97,56,981
3.	Mangalore	52,52,566	1,17,70,684	3,867	1,70,27,117
4.	Puttur	35,19,083	83,71,992	-	1,23,11,334
5.	Sulya	18,19,384	54,93,388	-	73,12,772
	Total	1,51,85,300	4,59,50,626	5,55,428	6,16,91,384

TABLE 12.8
Talukwise Expenditure of Gramapanchayats of Z.P. for 2003-04

Sl. No.	Taluk	Electricity	Expenditure on staff and Elected representative	Meeting and Contingency	Other works	Total Expenditure
1.	Bantval	1,66,396	3,41,716	3,299	1,30,14,048	1,35,25,999
2.	Belthangadi	4,04,024	60,986	-	98,72,766	1,03,37,776
3.	Mangalore	11,50,044	3,44,400	-	1,32,27,539	1,47,21,983
4.	Puttur	95,993	2,93,382	-	108,29,514	1,12,18,889
5.	Sulya	28,580	9,055	-	66,56,990	66,94,625
	Total	18,45,577	10,49,539	3,299	5,36,00,857	5,64,99,272

The Government under the rural development programme, formulates several scheme projects and extends financial assistance or grants for its execution. The following development schemes approved by the Central and State Government are executed under the supervision and financial assistance of Z.P.

- 1) Swarana Jayanthi Rojgar Yojana
- 2) Swarana Jayanthi Grameena Swarojgar Yojana
- 3) Western Ghat Development Project
- 4) Sampoorana Grameena Rojgar Yojana
- 5) Pradhana Mantri Grama Sadak Yojana
- 6) Indira Awas Yojana
- 7) Ambedkar Awas Yojana
- 8) Ashraya Awas Yojana
- 9) Employment Assurance Yojana
- 10) Integrated Rural Energy Project (IREP)
- 11) Improved Oven (Astra) Yojana.
- 12) Biogas Yojana
- 13) Rural Group Insurance Yojana
- 14) Swasti Grama Yojana
- 15) Nirmala Grama Yojana
- 16) Navagrama Yojana
- 17) Kutir Jyothi Yojana
- 18) Neralina Bhagya Yojana

Table 12.9
Progress of Rural Development Programmes
of ZP to 2004-05 (Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Development Projects	Resources allotted	Amount expended	Expenditure percentage
1.	Sampoorna Grameena Rojgar Yojana	881.230	860.214	97.62
2.	Western Ghats Development Projects	113.997	113.953	99.97
3.	Indira Awas Yojana	337.895	306.279	90.64
4.	Grameena Awas Yojana	34.338	29.039	84.57
5.	Removal of Silt from tanks	130.00	124.720	95.94
6.	Roads and Bridges	31.940	31.850	99.72
7.	Minor Irrigation Projects	32.570	20.300	62.33
8.	Ashraya Yojana	167.00	112.330	67.26
9.	Ambedkar Housing Project	13.00	9.375	70.00
10.	Tribal Housing project	35.800	33.870	94.61
11.	Neralina Bhagya	14.750	13.620	92.34
12.	Pradhana mantra Grama sadak Yojana	577.560	571.817	99.01

Source: Z.P. Dakshina Kannada District

Table 12.10
Progress of Social Welfare Department of
Z.P. for 2002-03 & 2003-04 (Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Expenditure	
		2002-03	2003-04
1.	Women Welfare Centres	2.34	2.90
2.	Ashrama Schools	13.84	17.41
3.	Pre-matric students Hostels	81.19	92.822
4.	Post matric students Hostels	11.24	7.12
5.	Navodaya model schools	11.23	11.23
6.	Morarji Desai Residential Schools	39.83	27.238
7.	Scholarships/Awards	67.13	100.310
8.	Tailoring Training Centres	1.96	1.413
9.	Construction of building	6.13	2.9759
10.	Eradication of Untouchability Programmes	2.55	0.75

Table 12.11
The Progress of the Department of Backward classes and Minorities
under Z.P. of Dakshina Kannada District 2002-03 and 2003-04

(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Years	
		2002-03	2003-04
1.	Maintenance of Students Hostels	172.086	156.680
2.	Construction of Buildings	2.095	9.625
3.	Scholarship/incentives	18.310	22.191
4.	Tailoring Training Centre	3.360	3.270
5.	Ashram School	2.730	2.210
6.	Fee Concession	21.100	13.780
7.	Improvement of Hostels increase of students strength	7.900	12.898
8.	Maintenance of orphanages	14.166	1.510

Source: Annual reports Z.P. Dakshina Kannada District

Rural water Supply

During the post independence period, both the Central and the State Governments have launched several schemes to facilitate the supply of safe drinking water in rural areas. Earlier, Public Health and Engineering (PHE) divisions in each district were entrusted with this work. At present, this task of rural water supply has been entrusted to Zilla Panchayats. The Rural Water Supply Schemes are now being under taken by different sectors i.e., State Sector Schemes, National Rural Water Supply Scheme and Accelerated water supply scheme (Central Sector) under taken by the Central Government. In addition to above main schemes; there are other and special component programmes for the supply of water to the areas of SC/ST population. The protected tap water is being supplied to the people under the National Rural water supply scheme. The policy adopted by the Government is that for villages with more than 1000 population, protected tap water is to be supplied and in respect of scarcity areas; water is to supplied drawn by the bore wells fitted with hard pumps. The policy of the Government of India is that for every 250 people bore well water fitted with hand pump is to be provided. Since 1978, this policy has been adopted by the State Government with the financial assistance from the centre. In the beginning, under the National Rural Water Supply Scheme, the project cost was to be shared by the Central Government, State Government (i.e.,

Grama Panchayat) and Local body in the ratio of 50:40:10. Now, the entire cost is to be met either by the Central or by the State Government. There are maintenance units managed by the Government for repair of hand pumps and to attend the works of the tap water supply schemes; At present, PHE Division is functioning in every district.

Table 12.12

The progress of the PHE division in Dakshina Kannada District under the control of Zilla Panchayat up to the end of 31-03-2004 is given in the table.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Years	
		Upto 31-2-2004	During 2003-04
1)	National Rural Water Supply Scheme	284	3
2)	Accelerated Water Supply Schemes (Central Scheme)	285	-
3)	Mini Water Supply Schemes	681	16
4)	Bore wells	6,163	46
5)	Vented dams	392	-
6)	Dams to present Salt water	86	-
7)	Irrigation tanks	105	

Table No.12.13

Details of water supply schemes executed by the PHE Division by the grants during 2002-03 and 2003-04

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Years	
		Upto 31-2-2004	During 2003-04
1)	National Rural Water Supply Scheme	26	10
2)	Mini Water Supply schemes (State Sector)	18	24
3)	Bore wells (State Sectors)	18	6
4)	Special Component Scheme Borewells	8	13
5)	Pipe Water Supply Schemes	15	7
6)	Mini water Supply Scheme (Special Component Programme)	13	7
7)	Pipe water Scheme (augmentation)	3	4
8)	Mini Water Supply Schemes (rejuvenation)	16	12

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Years	
		Upto 31-2-2004	During 2003-04
9)	Bore wells (Rejuvenation)	18	3
10)	Bore wells (Rejuvenation)	14	4
11)	Tribal Sub plan, Mini Water Supply (State Sector)	12	17
12)	Water Supply Scheme (Central Scheme)	-	35
13)	Bore wells (Central Scheme)	-	29

Source: Annual Report Z.P. Dakshina District

Integrated Rural Water Supply and Conducive Environment Project (World Bank Project)

Under the Project of Integrated Rural Water Supply and the conducive environment the Government of Karnataka has availed the World Bank loan of Rs.447.20 crores. The project covers 1,200 villages, in two phases i.e., 250 villages in phase I, and 950 villages in phase II. The number of districts covered in the state under the scheme include 1) Bangalore (Rural) 2) Mandya 3) Mysore, 4) Dakshina Kannada 5) Shimoga 6) Belgaum 7) Bellary 8) Raichur 9) Gulbarga 10) Bidar 11) Tumkur and 12) Hassan

The following are the criteria being followed while setting the villages under the scheme.

- 1) Villages facing acute scarcity of water.
- 2) Villages with health problems like Guinea worm, Cholera and health problems like gastro enteritis.
- 3) Villages requiring local water supply(Ground Water)
- 4) Villages served on 40 LPCD service level of water
- 5) Villages with problems of Under Ground Drainages and latrines.

Based on the above norms, it is the responsibility of Z.P to select the villages on priority. The main functional activities included in the project are

A) Development activities

- 1) Rural Water Supply
- 2) Healthy environment Development of village roads, underground drains and development of residential areas.

- 3) Renewal of Ground Water Sources
- 4) Survey of leakage of water and repair works
- 5) Establishment of labs for testing the quality of water.

B) Building of institutions and measures to support of projects.

- 1) To involve the services of NGO's in order to have community participation soon to create public awareness.
- 2) Training programmes
- 3) To create community awakening and knowledge about importance of good health.

The Government of Karnataka meets the entire expenses; in respect of water supply projects, but in respect for maintenance of healthy environment the Government bears only 70 percent, and the rest to be shared by the local people by means of cash; material or Shramadana (free labour) The expenditure made by the State Government is reimbursed by the world bank later.

Municipalities

Prior to 1st November 1956 the district of Dakshina Kannada was subjected to Madras administration. (Background) The Municipal administration made its beginning here as early as in 1865.

Town improvement Act, 1865

In the year 1865, the Government of Madras passed Town improvement Act X, *inter alia* with the intention of making the local people to bear expenses of maintaining Police force in the town. Subsequently, funds were raised not only to meet police expenses, but also for construction, repair and cleaning of drains and maintaining public health. The councilors were to consist of not less than five members appointed by the Government and their term of office was limited to one year subject to reappointment. Three ex-officious members i.e., 1) The District Magistrate 2) The local Magistrate and 3) The Range Officer of the PWD were the part of the council.

Town improvement Act 1871

Under the Town improvement Act, 1871, it was incumbent on municipalities for the provision of lighting, water supply, medical and educational facilities, registration of births and deaths and vaccinations etc. The tenure of the members was increased from 1 year to 3 years and the number of ex-officious was reduced to two and collector of the district

was appointed as President in place of District Magistrate provision was made for the election of councilors and Vice president by the rate payers. This resulted to limited Government interference and independent powers to elected members to execute the works.

Madras Municipalities Act 1884 and 1920

In 1882, a committee was appointed by the Government to suggest the various measures for improvement of municipal administration. Based on the recommendations, the new Act, known as Madras district Municipalities Act IV of 1884 was passed and for the first time introduced the term "Municipality" under the provisions of this Act, the Municipal council was to consist of not less than 12 members. Their tenure being three years. The Revenue officer in charge of the division of the district in which Municipality was situated was to be an Ex-officio councilor. All other Councilors could be appointed by the Government or nominated with the permission of the Government. The main sources of the revenue of Municipalities at that time consisted of tax on professions, a tax on land and buildings not exceeding 7½ percent of their annual rental value of house and lands, and water tax at 4% of the annual rental value of the house, a tax on vehicles, tolls on vehicles and animals entering the Municipal limits and licenses to carry on offensive or dangerous trade.

In 1920, as a result of the recommendations of the royal Commission on Decentralization the Madras District Municipalities Act of 1920 was passed. Accordingly, the number of elected councilors was increased along with economic resources and this Act was further amended in 1930. This Act (1930) did away with the nomination and laid down that every Municipal Councilor should be elected. However, it provided for reservation of seats for the Muslims, Indian Christians, SCs, Europeans and Anglo Indians and for women. It also removed the disqualification of women to contest for the election. The elections to the Municipalities, which were postponed from time to time during the war period and were held finally in 1947.

Madras Municipal Act X of 1950

According to 1950 Act, in the undivided district of Dakshina Kannada there were seven taluks viz., Coondapur, Puttur, Bantval, Ullal, Mulki Karkal and Moodabidri as these were having an annual income of Rs.10,000 and above and population over 5,000 and there were 415 Panchayats having less income and population. Under the Act of 1950

the Municipalities were administered by the Head of the Department known as Chief Inspector from Madras and there was a Regional inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards at Coimbatore. At the district level, there was a district Panchayat offices and the Deputy Panchayat Officers for each taluk.

Town Panchayats

In accordance with the provisions of Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959. Section 111 there is a provision for constituting an intermediary Local body known as Town Panchayat is between a the Grama Panchayat and Town Municipality. Town Panchayat was to be constituted for a local area where the population exceeds 5000 and annual income is more than Rs. 10,000 and Taluk Panchayat shall have 11 to 19 members with due reservation of the SC/ ST and women. As per Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1983, introducing Zilla panchayats, Taluk Panchayat samithis and Mandal Panchayats, the then existed Town Panchayats were reorganized a Mandal Panchayats in 1987. In 1950, there were seven classes one Town Panchayat functioning in the district Coondapur, Puttur, Bantval, Ullal, Mulki, Karkal and Moodabidri.

KMC Act 1964

It was inevitable to have a common and unified Municipal act in view of State Reorganization. As such, the earlier Municipal acts prevailing in Madras, Hyderabad and Bombay Karnataka areas were cancelled. A more comprehensive and unified legislation application to entire state governing Municipal bodies was brought into force from 1st April 1964. According to the present Act, there is a provision for election of 15 councilors when the population of the town does not exceed 20,000 with a provision for an increase of four members for every 10,000 population. The tenure of the councilors has been raised to five years at present. According to the amendments made since 1983, the voting age under the adult franchise has been reduced to 18 from 21 and also there a provision for reservation of 20 percent of the total seats for women. Karnataka is the first state in the country to lower the voting age for franchise as applicable to rural local bodies. Municipalities are also entrusted with the programmes of carrying out poverty alleviation schemes of the Government in their areas operation. Each Municipality is expected to spend 18% of its annual income exclusively for **ameliorative measures** of SC/ST communities. The Act of 1964 has

enlisted various important functions entrusted to Municipalities which include matters relating to sanitation health, civic amenities like maintenance of roads, parks and markets, bus stand and supervising the cleanliness of hotels etc., The central scheme known as (IDSMT) Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns was launched during the 7th plan period (1978-83) for towns with a population limited one lakh, under the scheme for creation of employment the works like formation of extensions, roads; water supply, formation of industrial estates etc., are under taken of the civic bodies.

Urban Local Bodies

In order to bring uniformity in the functioning of urban local bodies and to ensure peoples participation in the administration beginning with the basic level of the institution the 74th of constitutional amendment was adopted by the Central Government. Accordingly, KM Act 1964, section 36 was suitably amended in 1994, including the Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act 1976.

The Government has classified urban local bodies as Town Municipality, City Municipality, City Corporation and Notified area committees, based on the size, population, density of population, taxable income, percentage of employment non-agricultural sector economic conditions and number of tax payers etc.,

According to Karnataka Municipal Corporation Act 1976 Section III, for a bigger urban area. The city Municipal corporation can be constituted where in

- 1) The population should exceed more than 3,00,000
- 2) The density of population should not be less than 3,000 per sq.km.
- 3) The revenue collection of that local area as in the previous census year should not be less than Rs. six crores. Or per capita income should not be less than Rs.200 whichever is more is to be considered 4) the employment percentage in non agricultural sector shall be more than 50 percent.

Considering all these above aspects with the consent of the appropriate authority the bigger urban area shall be declared and classed as city corporation (Mahanagar Palike)

- 1) Whereas for a small city where the population of the place should not be less than minimum 20,000 and maximum 3,00,000.

- 2) Density of population per sq. km. shall not be less than 1,500.
- 3) The revenue of the place from tax and non-tax services in the year of previous census should not be less than Rs. 9.00 lakhs or per capita income of the place shall not be less than Rs. 45 whichever is maximum shall be considered.
- 4) The employment opportunities in the non-agricultural sector in the total employment shall not be less than 50 percent such urban area can be called city municipality.

According to above criteria governor when the population exceeds 50,000 is called CMC. And less than 50,000 called as Town Municipality (TMC).

Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964 section 349 deals with the provisions of convertible municipal status. Accordingly, a place where the population is more than 10,000 but less than 20,000 and where the density of population is not less than 400 per sq.km. and where in not less than 50 percent of the people are engaged in non-agricultural activities. Such an area can be declared as Town Panchayat. In case if that place is a Taluka Headquarters even with less than 10,000 populations it can be declared as Town panchayat.

Election to Municipalities

As per the provisions of section 243 of the constitution the State Election Commissioner will arrange for smooth conduct of elections to Municipal bodies in the state. Election Commission will prepare the list of voters for Town Panchayats and Municipalities and arranges for the conduct of fair and impartial elections, which are to be held before the expiry of the exciting term. The tenure of office of the Municipal bodies is for the period of five years from the date assigned for its first meeting.

Reservation of Births.

There is a provision for reservation of seats for the SC/ST and women members as per the Municipal bye-laws. Seats are reserved for SC/ST and women are to be distributed in different wards by rotation. There is a provision for reservation of office bearer's i.e., president and vice president by rotation as provided in the bye-laws.

Municipal functions

Generally, the Municipal functions are classified into two main group viz.,

- 1) Maintenance of roads, streetlights, health and sanitation, water supply and its maintenance, registration of births and deaths, control and prevention of epidemics and regularization of constructions etc.,
- 2) Under this category the discretionary works like formation of extensions; parks, gardens, opening of schools and libraries, hospitals and their maintenance etc., are also included.

Municipal resources

Section 94 of Municipal at elicits that the Municipal bodies can raise its funds by mobilizing the resources through;

- 1) Tax on building and vacant land,
- 2) Vehicle tax (other than motor vehicles)
- 3) Tax on water supply, 4) Tax on streetlights,
- 4) Additional tax on registration and transfer of immovable properties and 6) Tax on advertisement.

Directorate of Municipal Administration

The Directorate of Municipal, Administration was established in 1984 with its Head quarters at Bangalore. Number of urban local bodies comes under its control. According to the 74th constitutional amendment the State Government excluding Municipal corporations, the other four categories of urban bodies like City Municipality, Town Municipality, Town Panchayat and Notified Area Committees can be constituted under the control of the Directorate. Based on urban population Municipal bodies are classified as follows.

- 1) Places with the population more than 5, 00,000 and less than three lakhs as city Municipality (CMC).
- 2) Places with population more than 20,000 and less than 50,000 as Town Municipalities (TMC)
- 3) Places with population more than 10,000 and less than 20,000 as Town Panchayats.
- 4) NAC (Notified are Area Committees) are specially constituted for the development of special areas like project sites, industrial areas, Tourist places, to look after the local administration.

Mangalore City Corporation

For the first time, Municipality for Mangalore was constituted in 1866, under the provisions of Madras Town Improvement Act of 1865

and it comprised of seven nominated members. In 1956, it becomes the part of Mysore State since the reorganization. In 1965 it was upgraded as city municipality and City Corporation in 1980. In 2003-04, the area of operation of the corporation was extended to 132.45 sq.km. and there were 60 wards. The latest elections to the council were held on 23-5-2002 as per the 74th constitutional amendments and number of people elected were 60 comprising of 33 men and 27 women. The reservation of seats is as follows: General 04 (woman-01), SC 3(women-02), and backward class 53(woman-24) among the total 27 women seats the category wise reservation was viz., one for General, two for SC and 24 for backward class. In addition to that two MPS and four MLAs and two MLCs are the nominated members of the civic body. In all, the council comprises of 68 members. In order to ensure effective administration five standing committees have been constituted viz., 1) Social justice, 2) Health, 3) Tax and economic, 4) Tax appeal and 5) works committee. Each committee comprise of two to six members in addition to the president of council. These statutory committees are expected to meet every month and should take suitable decisions in the public interest.

The city had a total population of 4,19,306 all in 2001 comprising of 2,10,435 men and 2,08,371 women. The number of households (Houses) enumerated was 1,33,124 and number of revenue wards were 53 while the number of tax payers were 1,33,124. The incidence of per capita tax was Rs. 177.94. Since 1988, Mangalore Development Authority has come into existence and has formulated 11 extensions. The work of new extension at Padvu is in progress (Information on Development Authority is given separately).

Water Supply

For the first time, Mangalore Municipality began to supply the protected water in 1955, drawn by the Netravathi. The cost of the project was of Rs. 84.14 lakhs and rate of water supply was 15 gallons per hour. At present, from the Nethravathi daily about 92 million litres of water is being supplied in addition to Bore wells also supply daily about 15 million litres of water. Since 1997, water supply was managed by KUWS and DB later it was handed over to the corporation for maintenance.

In order to support the system, there are 18 water storage tanks (reservoirs) with a storage capacity ranging from three lakhs to 50 lakh litres. Water is being supplied to the city round the clock through 52,287

domestic taps, 5,012 public taps, 460 commercial connections and 7,500 other tap connections as reported. Thus 90% of city population is provided with safe drinking water. At present, on an average daily about 135 litres of water per capita is being supplied. Under the ADB loans scheme a project for augmentation of the supply of water was under taken, and is expected to be commissioned in 2006, which adds 82 million litres of water supply to the existing supply. In 2004-05 the amount extended by the council for water supply was accounted to Rs. 14.16 cores while revenue collected was Rs. 10.19 crores.

Public Health and Sanitation.

The UGD system introduced to Mangalore in 1969 was initially maintained by the public Health and Engineering Department and later managed by the KUWS and DB was transferred to the CMC in 1994. At present, UGD system covers an extent of 14 sq kms. Area covering about 30.400 connections and about 2 lakhs populations. The length of UGD network connection is about 235 km. The corporation attends the works of construction and maintenance of Man-holes, construction and maintenance of water purification units. There are open drains to the extent of 10 km. in length for channelizing in to the sea. The town is free from epidemics like small pox, plague cholera etc., within the limits of the town including three Government hospitals there are 53 Health Centres with bed Strength of 5711. The health department of the civic body is striving much for prevention and control of Malaria caused by Mosquito. The sanitation work of the corporation is attended to both by the contractors (in 37 wards), and municipal staff (in 23 wards).

There is a unit in the health department of the prevent the epidemics and anti Malaria Unit headed by the Health officer. There are in all 339 staff including three assistant Health Officers to look after works relating to public health and sanitation. The work of registration of births and deaths has been computerized and the Health officer of the corporation is the officer of Registration of birth and deaths, assisted by a junior and senior health inspectors.

Other Amenities

There are 11 public parks managed by the council for the benefit of general public. As in 2004 the total length of roads of all categories within the town was 672 km., comprising of 49 km. of Mud road, 607 km., tar road, and 16 km. of cement concrete road. For the first time, the town was electrified in 1934, up to 2002-03; the total number of

streetlights installed accounted to 40,808, and of them 35,050 were tube lights and 2,500 sodium vapor lamps. There are 60 different markets managed by the council for sale of consumer durable goods. The council also manages 9 public play grounds. The octroi collections of the corporation from 1995-1998 were as follows: 1995-96 Rs. 6,18,72,624, 1996-97 Rs. 5,83,35,080, 1997-98 Rs. 6,55,41,748 as reported.

The financial assistance received by the corporation from the Government from 2001-02 is as follows. 2001-02 - Salary grants from SFC Rs. 9, 82,91,000. 2003-04 - payment towards Electricity Bill grant Rs. 1, 88,81,606. The amount earmarked for the welfare measures of SC/ST out of 18% of the its annual budget for the last three years ending with 2004-05 were as follows: 2002-03 Rs. 85, 28,121, 2003-04 - Rs.1,12,28,897, 2004-05-1,32,25,922.

Table 12.14

Expenditure made by the corporation on different heads for the selected the years 1998-99 and 2001-02.

Sl. No.	Particulars	1998-99	2001-02
1.	Public health and Sanitation	9,67,96,259	16,80,10,000
2.	Public works (PWD)	3,18,56,920	1,81,60,000
3.	Water Supply	6,86,96,259	12,06,50,000
4.	Maintenance of Roads and street lights	5,66,95,788	3,60,00,000
5.	Drains and Control of epidemics	1,56,80,850	1,40,10,000
6.	Establishment (Salary)	-	-
7.	Miscellaneous / Other	1,43,60,031	2,89,30,000

Source: City Corporation Mangalore

Table 12.15

Income and Expenditure of the Corporation from 1999-2004

Particulars	Year				
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
Opening Balance	416.295	578.240	477.928	1006.703	636.043
Receipt	3229.920	3468.120	3732.190	3102.310	3494.970
Expenditure	3274.480	3860.130	4096.470	2798.220	3352.130
Closing Balance	578.240	477.928	1006.703	636.04	458.109

Source: Mangalore City Corporation

Town Panchayat Sulya

In January 1975, Town Municipality for Sulya was first constituted with 12 elected members. In 2001 November, elections to the council were held as 74th the constitutional amendments for 15 seats. The reservation is as follows: General-7 (woman-03) Backward class A-4 (woman-02) Backward Class B - 1, SC-1, (woman) ST-1 (woman). In 2004 the limits of T.P was 6.61 sq. km. divided into 15 wards. The number of houses enumerated 2003-04 were 4,223 the number of tax payers during 2003-04 was 3205 drawn from 4223 *Khatas*. The incidence of tax per capita reported was Rs. 444.

Table 12.16
Particulars of Extensions formulated by the TP

Name of the Extensions	Expenditure Rs.	No. of houses (Approximate)
Jayanagar	90,789	120
Bettampadi	1,04,068	75
Navooru Gandhinagar	5,52,033	108
Jameepalli	5,92,831	60

Under the HUDCO Scheme the road connecting to Duggaladka, Neera bidre, Amai and Kodiak Bailu has been developed and 150 houses have been constructed.

Water Supply

Since long, the river Paisvini is the source of water to the town. In 1974, the mechanized water supply project executed by KUWS&DB was handed over to Town Panchayat for its maintenance. Some extensions of the town are supplied with Bore well water. In order to augment of the water supply the proposal for construction of vented dam at a cost of Rs. 1.87 crores has been submitted by the Taluk Panchayat. There are five water storage with a storage capacity ranging between 20,000 to 4.5 lakhs litres.

In 2004, there were 2,033 domestic and to public tap connection within limits of Taluk Panchayat and on an average daily about 1.45 million litres of water is being supplied which accounts 100 litres PCD-

The table given below indicates the expenses water supply and water tax collected from 1989-90 to 2003-04.

Table 12.17

Years	Income (Revenue collected)	Expenditure
1998-1999	9,92,313	10,19,798
1999-2000	10,51,519	12,38,816
2000-2001	11,19,524	13,13,416
2001-2002	12,30,777	8,57,716
2002-2003	16,05,115	15,79,275
2003-2004	15,92,426	23,39,203

Public Health and Sanitation

At present the town is free from the epidemics like Small pox, plague, Cholera and Malaria since the preventive steps are being taken for the control of menace of rats, public vaccination and supply of protected drinking water and cleanliness of hotel etc., The Health inspectors maintain the records of births and deaths. The work of UGD was undertaken from 2002-03, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.87 crores of which 25% is shared by the Taluk Panchayat 50% by loan assistance and the balance is the financial grant by the State Government. There are three Pourakarmikas employed to maintain sanitation work of the town., while the work of collection and disposal of garbage is entrusted to contractor by the tender process.

Other Amenities

A public park was developed in 2001 at a cost of Rs. 50,000 and later in 2004 one more para was added at an expense of Rs. 1,17,500. The town has the tar road 35 km., and mud road 31 km., in length, to promote the socio cultural activities. The council extends financial grants to the institutions. The grants made for 2002 was Rs. 1600, 2003 Rs. 4,500 and in 2004 it was accounted to Rs. 30,500/-

Table 12.18

Details of installation of Electrical lights with the Taluk Panchayat limits from 1999-2000 to 2003-04.

Year	Domestic lights	Street lights	Commercial connections
1999-2000	11,600	136	3
2000-2001	14,010	170	6
2001-2002	16,080	196	9
2002-2003	17,160	206	10
2003-2004	18,600	216	11

Table 12.19

Details of Expenditure of Taluk Panchayat from 2001-02 to 2003-04

Sl. No.	Particulars	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1.	Salary grants	18,04,752	11,90,019	12,98,108
2.	Shahari Rojgar Yojana	35,090	-	-
3.	Repairs due to rains	2,25,000	-	-
4.	M.Ps grants	5,00,000	5,75,000	-
5.	M.L.As Local area development grants	-	4,49,717	-
6.	S.F.C. special grants	-	8,50,000	11,41,329
7.	Adjustment Electrical Expenses	-	6,33,225	5,00,000
8.	11th Finance Commission grants	-	-	-

Source: T.P. Sulya

The expenditure made by the Taluk panchayat under 18% reserve budget for the welfare measures of the SC/ST were: Rs.1,56,167 (2001-02), Rs.1,34,151 (2002-03) and Rs.2,43,798 for (2003-04).

Table 12.20

The Development Expenditure of Taluk Panchyat on some selected Heads, out of its total income for some years.

Sl.No.	Particulars	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1.	Public Health and Sanitation	1.73	4.01	4.22	5.02
2.	Public Works	16.82	25.12	18.61	20.47
3.	Water Supply	15.32	20.91	18.44	11.70
4.	Maintenance of Roads & lights	2.62	5.05	3.02	3.94
5.	Drains and Epidemics	-	-	-	-
6.	Establishment (salary)	12.93	18.87	15.14	25.81
7.	Others	50.58	26.01	40.57	33.06

Table 12.21

The Progress under the Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rojgar Yojana of the Taluk Panchayat from 1997 to 2004.

Sl. No.	Programmes	Grants	Amount Expended	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Small industries	2,88,076	2,88,076	62 people
2.	Women and Children Development Projects	2,50,000	2,50,000	3 groups
3.	Perennial Savings and Loan groups	3,60,000	3,60,000	360 people
4.	Training	3,45,265	2,54,556	115 people
5.	Community Hall	10,00,000	10,00,000	1 work
6.	Urban Employment Programme	12,00,429	11,37,981	42 works
7.	Social Services	2,08,234	2,08,234	28 activities
8.	Administrative Expenses	6,92,478	6,92,478	-
9.	Interest	31,426	19,852	-
	Total	43,75,909	42,10,677	1,65,232 Savings

Table 12.22
Income and Expenditure of the Taluk Panchayat
from 1999-2000 to 2003-04

Year	Income in lakhs	Expenditure in lakhs
1999-2000	28.02	
2000-2001	28.86	
2001-2002	30.46	
2002-2003	35.13	
2003-2004	41.19	

Source: T.P. Sulya

Town Municipality Puttur

Town Municipality for Puttur was first constituted in 1973 with 13 elected members. In November 2001, elections were held as per the 74th the constitutional amendments electing 27 representatives and of them 10 were general berths and 17 reserved berths. In 2004, the Town Limits was extended to 36.11 sq kms divided into 27 Municipal wards. In 2004, there were 13,736 houses, while the number of tax payers were accounted to 10,100 and per capita incidence of tax was reckoned at Rs. 396/-.

Water Supply

Protected Water is being supplied to the town by the TMC since 1979 and the Kumaradhara River is the main source. The water supply project was handed over to TMC in 1996 for maintenance. In 1983, at an estimated cost of Rs.91.50 lakhs. The units of water purification and filtrations were installed. Daily about 45 lakhs litres of water is being supplied to the town. The project cost of water supply was met by the loan assistance from LIC and HUDCO. There are 18 water storage reservoirs with a storage capacity of 18 lakh litres and daily about 4.98 million litres of water is being supplied through 4,712 domestic and 955 public tap connections. The DCD water supply works out to 96.6 litres. In 2001, the water supply expenses and the water tax collected was accounted to Rs. 50,21,393 and Rs. 15,62,332 respectively. The corresponding figures for 2004 were accounted to Rs.46,34,613 and Rs.28,88,772 respectively.

Public Health and Sanitation

Municipal authorities by taking proper preventive measures like vaccination control of rat menace, spraying of DDT keeping Hotels clean,

supply protected safe drinking water; the epidemics like small pox, plague and cholera Malaria have been eradicated. The registration of births and deaths is attended by the Health Inspectors. As a part of UGD septic tanks facilities have been provided by the council. There are 26 *Pourakarmikas* who manage the sanitation work under the supervision of environment engineer, health inspector and a sanitary Daffedar. There are open drains provided for rain water by the TMC.

Other Facilities

For the purpose of public utility a garden covering an area of 1200 sq.km. has been and developed by the council. Within the limits of the town, there are roads, spread over the length of 129.72 km. of which the TMC Manager 99.72 km. in length, and of the 24 km. comes under the control of PWD and six km. National Highway passing through the Town. The Socio-cultural activities are also encouraged by the council by granting financial help to such institutions. Accordingly, for the year 2003-04 Rs.90,000 for 2004-05 Rs. one lakh were spent. The amount earmarked in the budget for 2005-07 was rupees one lakh and the amount actually spent was Rs. 67,000. The salary grant availed by the council during the years. 2001 to 2004 were as follows: 2001-02 = Rs.33,35,486, 2002-2003 = Rs.25,10,842 and for 2003-04=Rs.55,88,267. The amount reserved and the amount spent under its 18% annual budget for welfare measures of SC/ST in the above year were as follows. The figures in the bracket indicate the amount spent. 2001-02 = Rs. 17,50,000 (Rs.16,07,435), 2002-03= 12,73,000 (Rs.11,78,500), 2003-04 + Rs.13,71,000 (Rs.7,96,050)

Table 12.23 The Expenditure of the TMC on certain Heads form 1998-99 to 2001-02 Amount in Rs.

Sl.No.	Particulars	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1.	Public Health & Sanitation	1,13,639	5,92,631	4,05,399	9,64,864
2.	Public works	1,42,256	1,06,787	14,44,801	2,00,000
3.	Water Supply	19,31,012	31,48,575	24,37,740	42,16,045
4.	Maintenance of Roads & Lights	15,90,899	21,44,455	7,75,330	18,10,635
5.	Drains & Control of Epidemics	4,91,372	4,99,258	3,40,062	3,07,471
6.	Establishment	28,44,762	23,94,163	30,66,753	32,14,494
7.	Others	28,34,477	23,79,556	24,08,145	49,40,999
	Total	99,48,417	1,12,65,425	1,08,78,230	1,55,54,508

Source: TMC Puttur

Table 12.24

**Progress under the Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rojgar Yojana
from 1999 to 2004 (Puttur TMC)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Grant in aid	Expenditure
1.	Training	3,90,611	3,90,611
2.	Social Services	3,42,180	3,42,180
3.	Urban Employment	19,12,169	19,12,169
4.	Formation of SHG Groups	8,83,000	3,51,000
5.	Administrative Expenses	7,59,945	6,67,785
6.	DWACRA	4,25,000	4,25,000
7.	Self Employment Progress	4,75,094	3,48,218

Table 12.25

**Income and Expenditure of the TMC from
1999-2000 to 2003-04**

(Amount in lakhs)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1999-2000	144.80	112.65
2000-2001	206.19	109.40
2001-2002	219.97	163.21
2002-2003	257.56	145.44
2003-2004	260.09	193.17

Town Panchayat, Puttur has been awarded I Prize for its best performance in the state level during 1992-93 by the Department of Municipal Administration.

Town Panchayat Belthangadi

The earlier Mandal Panchayat of Belthangadi was reconstituted as Town panchayat in January 1996. In the recent elections held in December 2002, it had an elected strength of 11 councillors, their reservation was as follows: General seats 6 (2 women), Backward class-A 3 (2 women), Backward class-B 1, SC 1 (Women). In 2004, the area of operation of the Taluk Panchayat was 8.87 sq.km. divided into 8 wards. It had 2,557 houses the number of tax payers was 2,460. The tax collected (2004) was accounted to Rs. 9, 35,637 and incidence per capita tax was Rs.380. New Extensions have come up for the benefit of

the public. In an extension formed under the assistance of HUDCO 38 house have come up. In 2001-02 an extension formed in a place called RenkedaGuttu named after Late Rajiv Gandhi is provided with basic civic amenities like Electricity, Water, Sanitation etc., by the Panchayat were in 82 houses have come up.

Water Supply

The Netravathi River is the main source of water to the town and water supply is managed by the Taluk Panchayat. There are bore wells to supplement the water supply. The water purification centre was opened in 1993 and in 1995 KUWSB constructed the unit of purging and later on transferred to the Town Panchayat for maintenance. Now, the processing and distribution of water is being managed by the civic body. In 1986, two reservoirs were built with a storage capacity of 2.5 lakhs and 1.50 lakh liters each. The Renkadagutta water supply scheme commissioned 2001 at a cost of Rs. 3.5 lakhs has fulfilled the water supply needs of the growing town as reported.

There are at present 272 domestic and 102 public tap connections and daily about 5.12 lakhs litres of water is being supplied which works out 20 litres PCD. The expenditure made by the T.P. towards water supply from 1999-2000 to 2003-04.

Table 12.26

Years	Expenditure in Rs.
1999-2000	1,37,322
2000-2001	2,36,731
2001-2002	3,34,202
2002-2003	2,93,177
2003-2004	8,78,291

Public Health and Sanitation

Due to several preventive measures like cleaning of drains, streets, spraying of insecticides and other chemicals etc., public vaccination control of rat menace, mosquito eradication measures, supply of protected drinking water, supply hot water in hotels etc., being under taken have enable to keep the town free from epidemics and the like Health Inspectors supervise the work of sanitation and public hygiene. The work of registration of births and deaths is attended by the Chief Officer of the Taluk Panchayat. There are three Poura Karmikas who

strive for keeping the town clean. There are no slums reported. Open drains are provided for rain water.

Other amenities

A public garden named 'Manjuvana' was formed in 2003 was sponsored by SUDCC Bank. It has been electrified at an expense of Rs. 10,200 and maintained by the Taluk Panchayat. The details of roads maintained by the Taluk Panchayat include 33 km. length of tar road, three km. length of Mud roads. The town was electrified for the first time in 1971. There were 437 street light and 36 commercial light installations as is 2005. The financial grants availed by the Taluk Panchayat under the 10th Finance Commission was Rs. 35,30,332 and assistance availed under the 11th Finance Commission was Rs. 37,28,063. The details of SFC grant availed by the Taluk Panchayat are as given below.

Table 12.27

Particulars	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Staff Salary grants	5,19,076	4,93,711	7,57,860
Additional fees Rs.	3,09,441	91,200	20,079

The amount earmarked and the expenditure incurred by the Panchayat for the Welfare of SC/ST out of 18% of its annual budget was as follows. The figures in the bracket indicate the expenditure 2002-03 Rs. 2,72,129 (s.11,980, 2003-04 Rs. 5,31,893 (Rs.17,357), 2004-05 Rs.4,84,556 (Rs.3,57,045).

Table 12.28

The expenditure incurred by the TMC out of its total income during the last four years on different heads was as given below:

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Public and Health and sanitation	1,96,708	2,62,175	3,20,608	1,96,708
Public works executed	4,35,505	18,23,930	14,70,434	5,16,373
Water Supply	3,19,028	5,34,202	3,17,602	10,88,496
Maintenance of Roads	1,17,105	5,65,573	12,85,194	13,18,381
Maintenance of Street lights	1,44,966	2,44,966	3,20,608	2,06,051
Establishment (staff expenses)	5,93,859	4,59,498	9,40,807	8,02,081
Drains and Epidemics	1,78,196	2,62,175	26,26,420	2,11,423
Others	2,08,507	3,58,768	22,26,504	19,25,109
Total	21,93,874	45,27,276	75,44,399	62,73,965

Source: Taluk Panchayat Belthangadi

Table 12.29

**The progress of the Taluk Panchayat under the Swarna Jayanthi
Shahari Rojgar Yojana from 1997 to 2005**

Sl. No.	Programmes	Grants in aid	Expenditure	No. of Beneficiaries
1)	Small Industries	1,76,104	1,75,200	38
2)	DWACRA	2,25,000	2,25,000	30
3)	Savings and Loan Groups (SHG)	1,80,000	1,80,000	194
4)	Training	2,13,706	2,01,001	12,705
5)	Construction of community Halls	3,99,000	3,99,000	784 families
6)	Urban employment	11,29,905	11,14,233	784 families
7)	Social Service activities	1,57,810	1,57,810	2,208
	Total	24,81,525	24,52,244	Savings 29,281

Table 12.30

**Particulars of Income and Expenditure of the Taluk Panchayat
from 1999-2000 to 2003-04**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1999-2000	66.28	11.88
2000-2001	75.22	11.87
2001-2002	67.15	27.26
2002-2003	57.94	25.50
2003-2004	60.66	25.47

Taluk Panchayat Belthangadi has been awarded cash prize of Rs. one lakh for its Best performance in the state level during 1996-97 by the Department of Municipal Administration.

Town Municipality (Mudabidre)

Mudabidre had a Town Panchayat even during the time of Madras Presidency. In January 1975, it was upgraded to two states of Town Municipality as per the Government order. Till 1974, there used to be 12 elected councillors. In 2001, when the elections were held as per the provisions of the 84th constitutional amendments, the council was reconstituted with 23 members, one each for a ward. The total number of members was 28 including five nominated by the Government. The reservation berths were as follows: General-12, Backward Communities A - 6, Backward Communities B -2, SC 3 Total 23. In 2004, the extent

municipal area including five revenue villages was 39.62 sq.km. The number of houses enumerated in 2004 was 8,695 as against 8,228 in 1997. The number of house tax payers in 2004 were 8,695 and incidence per capita taxation was Rs. 245. Within the limits of the TMC in a village called Pranthaya two extensions have been formed by the KHB covering an area of seven acres wherein 112 houses have come up. The extension is provided with basic civic amenities like water supply, drains, lights and sanitations etc.

Water Supply: The town is supplied with protected water the sources being the rivers Puchchamaggru and Palguni river including the Borewells. The water supply project was executed and maintained by the KUWS & DB. Under the project to draw water from the rivers, the Puchchamaggru and Palguni a pumping station was constructed and working since 2001. There are five water storage tanks within the town limits with a storage capacity of one with 50,000 gallons and the remaining four with 25,000 gallons each. In addition to this, several borewells have been drilled. In 2004, within the town limits; there were 1,862 domestic and 142 public taps and the daily requirement of water supply is about 13 lakh litres. In 2004-05, the expenditure made by the TMC towards water supply was accounted to Rs. 23, 98,000 while the water tax collected was accounted to Rs. 15, 12,700.

Public Health and Sanitation

Town is free from epidemics like small pox, cholera, plague and malaria etc., since several preventive and control measures like vaccination, spraying DDT control of rat menace, supply of protected drinking water, keeping of hotels and supply of hot water, clean maintaining public hygiene etc., have taken up by the civic authority. The proposal for UGD project has been submitted to the Government and approval is expected.

At present, every house provided with septic tank and flush out toilet facilities and open drains are provided for the flow rain water. There are 11 slums within the town reported and proposal has been sent to the Government for the notification. There are about 513 huts covering the population of 2,686 from these slums. TMC has provided basic amenities for slum dwellers on its own without any assistance from Government or Slum Clearance Board. The work of registration of birth and death is attended by the chief offices. The cleanse work is entrusted to contractor on contract basis. There are 20 *poura karmikas* who look after the sanitation work under the supervision of a Sanitary Mestry. In

order to overcome fire accidents within the limits of the town the fire service station sanctioned by the Government is housed the Municipal buildings.

Other Amenities

With the limits of the town, there are different type of roads like 64 k.m. tar, 10 k.m. of gravel, 28 km. of mud road and half a km. of cement roads. For the first time, the town was electrified by KEB in 1956. At present there are 6,031 domestic, 1,140 streetlights, 1,264 commercial and 148 industrial connections. The octroi compensation grants received by the Council during the last four years was as follows: 2001-02 Rs.26,44,644, 2002-03 Rs.20,57,014, 2003-04 – Rs. 25,47,555 and 2004-05 – Rs. 16,36,026.

The amount earmarked by the council for the welfare measures of SC/ST out of 18% reserve fund was

Table 12.31

Amount in Rs.

Year	Amount reserved	Amount spent
2001-2002	3,50,000	3,50,000
2002-2003	2,70,000	2,70,000
2003-2004	3,15,000	3,15,000
2004-2005	3,50,000	3,35,000

In 1992-93, TMC had constructed commercial complex in the name of Late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at an expenditure of Rs. 35 lakhs and in 2002-03 another commercial complex was built in the name of Late Smt. Indira Gandhi at a cost of Rs. 38 lakhs.

Table 12.32 The Expenditure Incurred by the TMC from 1998-99 to 2001-02 on different heads.

Amount in Rs.

Sl.No.	Particulars	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1)	Public Health and Sanitation	3,60,000	6,78,580	56,426	7,06,640
2)	Public Works by TMC	24,31,043	60,98,779	47,23,767	2,64,948
3)	Water Supply	5,95,995	11,96,200	16,67,430	22,54,193
4)	Maintenance of roads and lights	5,19,227	4,53,506	7,63,744	5,08,104
5)	Drains and control of epidemics	4,47,261	-	11,94,683	3,03,018
6)	Establishment	10,30,058	11,54,321	14,76,646	5,89,287
7)	Others	1,15,619	77,451	33,799	1,99,132

Under the IDSMT Schemes of development of the Central Government during 2004-05 Rs. 64,25,000 were released and of them 10 works were completed at an expenditure of Rs.3,27,700 and two works are in progress. The balance amount under this project was of Rs.31,43,000. Under the Finance Commission in 2004-05 the grant released to TMC was Rs. 59,53,752 and out of that 32 works were completed at the expense of Rs.32,94,623 and 22 works are in progress and the balance to be spent was Rs.26,59,129.

During the period from 1999 to 2005 under the Swarna Jayanthi Rojgar Yojana (SJRY) financial aid granted to TMC was Rs 44.34 lakhs and the progress of that project is appended in

Table 12.33

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount of Grants (in Rs.)	Expenditure (in Rs.)	No. of Beneficiaries
1)	Urban Self Employment programme	2,59,535	2,59,535	68
2)	DWAQUA	2,25,000	2,25,000	26
3)	Perrinial Savings Group (SHG)	3,60,000	3,60,000	396
4)	Training Programme	2,80,178	2,80,178	178
5)	Infrastructure	5,00,000	5,00,000	500
6)	Social Service Programmes	7,08,838	7,08,838	4,738
7)	Employment provided in Town Programme	21,00,974	20,00,974	12,500

Table 12.34
Particulars of Income and Expenditure of the
TMC from 1999-2000

Amount in lakhs

Year	Income	Expenditure
1999-2000	178.85	120.64
2000-2001	156.31	154.80
2001-2002	164.07	199.39
2002-2003	185.35	114.94
2003-2004	187.72	120.11

Source: TMC Moodbidre

In 1992, TMC was awarded second prize at the Divisional level for its best performance.

Town Panchayat Bantval

The Gramapanchayat was in existence for Bantval since the middle of the 19th century. In March 1975 it was reconstituted as Town Panchayat with five elected members. As per the 78th the constitutional amendment, under the provisions of Municipal Act 2000, elections were held to Town Panchayat for 21 wards, the number of elected members were 20. In 2004, the extent of area covered by the Town Panchayat was 6,357.57 acres, the number of residential houses 8,571. In 2004, incidence of the per capita tax accounted to Rs. 245. The town has an extension called Shiva Shankarand Layout, where there are 10 houses. The layout is provided with basic amenities like roads, water, electricity and drains etc., by the Panchayat.

Water Supply

The Nethravathi River is the main source of water to the town. The entire process of work of water supply i.e., stronger purification and distribution is being attended by the local authority. In 1996-97, the Mechanized water supply unit was established at a cost of Rs. 3.30 crores. Under the scheme water drawn from the river is purified and stored in reservoirs and distributed. There are 15 water storage tanks with a total storage capacity of 17 lakh litres; In addition to main water supply scheme, there are 17 Mini water supply units constructed at an expense of Rs. 68 lakhs to supplement the water supply. In times of need, bore wells can also be put into services. At present, the supply of water P.C.D. is 90 litres as reported.

In 2004, there are 2,966 domestic and 260 public tap connections with the limits of Town Panchayat and water supply expenditure accounted was Rs. 42 lakhs. The water tax collected for same recent years were as follows:

2001-02 Rs. 10, 68,440; 2002-03 – Rs.15, 76,683; 2003-04 – Rs. 12,08,934; and 2004-05- Rs.15,93,900.

Public Health and Sanitation

In order to prevent, the spread epidemics like Cholera, plague, small pox and Malaria etc., The council has taken several preventive and control measures like vaccination from time to time to control rat menace, supply of protected drinking water, keeping the city and hotels clean and supply

of hot water in hotels for drinking, and septic for absorption of sewerage water etc., and open drains are provided for storm water. There are a few places of slums identified and proposals have been sent to Government for the notification. All houses are provided with latrines with septic tanks. The UGD facilities are yet to be provided. The Chief Officer of the Town Panchayat maintains the records of births and deaths. There are four permanent and 15 temporary *Pourakarmikas*, who are engaged in the task of keeping the city clean -

Other Amenities

In 2004, within the limits of the town, there were roads to the extent of 28.6 kms tar road and 20 kms length of metal led roads and 19.4 km. length of mud roads. For the first time, the town was electrified in 1975 by the KEB, Electricity is provided for domestic, commercial and industrial purposes. In 2004, there were 1,570 street light installed within the limits of Taluk Panchayat. A market complex was constructed in 2003 at an expenditure of Rs. 35 lakhs. The details about the financial grants released to Panchayat for some recent years, as per the recommendation of SIC are as follows:

Table 12.35

Sl. No.	Particulars	Years		
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1)	Development grant	10,00,000	5,00,000	47,87,835
2)	Salary grants	13,42,164	13,86,968	27,02,396
3)	Additional tax	9,74,599	4,21,623	-
4)	Natural calamity Relief fund	2,50,000	5,00,000	6,50,000
5)	MLA/MP's fund grants	-	1,31,250	5,43,750
6)	Finance Commissions (10/11 grants)	-	1,92,634	11,12,300

Source: T.P. Buntawal

The council has under taken several development programmes for the benefit of the SC/ST communities out of its 18% annual budget earmarked for the purpose. In 2003-04 and 2004-05 the amount reserved and spent for this accounted to Rs. 6.58, and Rs.4 lakhs respectively . The amount expended by the T.P. out of its total income during the years 1998-99 and 2000-2001 on some heads of development were as given below:

Table 12.36

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Particulars	1998-99	2000-2001
1	Public Health and Sanitation	1,09,782	3,03,000
2	Public Works	2,72,016	24,67,974
3	Water supply	4,01,391	7,82,855
4	Maintenance of Street lights	7,28,695	3,96,419
5	Drains and Control of epidemics	2,69,673	3,75,000
6	Establishment	12,62,716	15,81,978
7	Others	27,79,011	28,46,717

Under the scheme of Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rojgar Yojana till 2005, the Council had availed a grant of Rs. 49.61 lakhs. And number of beneficiaries under various scheme were accounted to 32000, the details are as follow.

Table 12.37

Sl. No.	Programmes	Grants Sanctioned Rs.	Grants Spent Rs.	No. of beneficiaries
1.	Small Industries	5,58,121	5,58,121	1,709
2.	DWACRA	3,50,000	3,50,000	27
3.	TCG Programme	4,25,000	4,25,000	425
4.	Training	4,89,875	4,89,875	245
5.	Community Centre	10,00,000	10,00,000	-
6.	Urban Employment programme	17,12,573	17,12,573	28,000
7.	Social Service programmes	4,26,205	4,26,205	3,781

Source: T.P. Bantval

Table 12.38

**Particulars of Income and Expenditure from
1999-2000 to 2003-04**

(Amount in Rs.)

Year	Amount reserved	Amount spent
1999-2000	123.60	84.83
2000-2001	109.78	67.75
2001-2002	105.56	104.96
2002-2003	82.36	94.578
2003-2004	170.20	169.88

Source: T.P. Bantval

Town Panchayat Mulki

The earlier town Panchayat at Mulki was upgraded as Town Municipality in Feb.1973, as per the provisions of section 3 of the Karnataka Municipalities Act of 1964. However, in 1995 May, the TMC was cancelled since it became the part of Mangalore City Municipal Corporation. But, again, from August 1997, the earlier Town Panchayats were restored with 15 elected members. In the recent elections held in 2002 December, there were 15 councilors and the reservation being, five women in all categories and the rest (10) being men. In 2003-04, the area of operation of the T.P was 11.05 sq.km. comprising of four revenue villages divided into 15 elected wards and 22 revenue wards. The number of houses reported was 4,070 and there were 3,670 tax payers and the incidence of per capita taxation was accounted to Rs. 377.

In 1992, HUDCO formed a new extension, later in 1999 Ashraya Colony, an extension was formed spread over in an area of six acres and Ambedkar Colony Kudkapalli covering an area of three acres; The residents of these extensions have been provided with civic amenities like water supply, Electricity, UGD roads and banks etc.

Water Supply

The Panchayat has taken care for the supply of the protected drinking water. There are 23 bore wells and five open wells to serve as sources of water. KUWSDB has completed to project of mechanized water supply scheme sanctioned by the Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.12 crores; the project is expected to be commissioned soon. At present there are three water storage tanks with a total storage capacity of 5.5 lakh litres; In 2004, there were 924 domestic and 258 public tap connections within the limits of T.P. and daily supply of water was reported to 2,96,640 litres, which works out to 18.01 litres PCD. The amount expended by the council towards water supply during 2004 was of Rs. 8 lakhs while water tax collected was accounted to Rs. 5 lakhs.

Public Health and Sanitation

It is reported that the town is free from epidemics like Small pox, Cholera, Malaria etc., since the council has taken several preventive measures like Vaccination spread of DDT control rat menace, steps taken keeping hotel and public places clean and hygienic, supply of hot water in hotels. Proper drains for storm water measures absorption of Sewage water etc., Every house is provided latrine with septic tank etc.

There is a slum identified as Bijapur Colony covering about four acres; maintained by the state slum control board. TMC has provided a mini lorry with a driver for the disposal off refuse and garbags collected. There are 15 Pourakarmikas to attend the work sanitation and to keep town clean who work under the supervision of sanitary Mestri.

Other Facilities

There are in total 64.28 km. length of roads within jurisdiction of the T.P. During the period from 2001 to 2004 every year T.P. has spent Rs. 1.5 lakhs for various welfare measures of SC/ST for construction of latrines, repair of houses, supply of electricity, maintenance of roads etc., out of the 18% budget exclusively earmarked. In 1992-93 the present Panchayat office building was constructed under the JNRY at expenses of Rs. 6 lakhs and in 1999-2000, a market complex for vegetables and fish was constructed at an expense of Rs. 1.4 lakhs. In 1998-99, the T.P. had a total income of Rs. 44,60,850 while the expenditure accounted to Rs. 35,63,835. The corresponding figures for 2001-02 were accounted to Rs. 91,60,000 and Rs. 78,45,808 respectively. The percentage of expenditure for the above years is appended in Table No. 12.39

Table 12.39

Sl. No.	Particulars	1998-99 percentage	2000-2001 percentage
1.	Public Health and Sanitation	10	12
2.	Public works	10	14
3.	Water Supply	20	15
4.	Roads and Street Lights	19	25
5.	Establishment	20	16
6.	SC/ST	18	18
7.	Others	3	2

The progress under the Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rojgar Yojana from December 1997 to 2005 March is as given in the Table No. 12.40

Town Panchayat Ullal

Earlier there was a Notified Area Committee (NAC) for Ullal. In 1995, by the merger of the areas of permmanur Mandal Panchayat, T.P. as formed for Ullal. As per the provisions of the 74 the constitutional amendmenis, elections were held in 2001 for 20 seats and the

Table 12.40

Sl. No.	Programmes	Grants in aid Rs.	Expenditure in Rs.	No. of beneficiaries
1.	Self employment Scheme	3,61,215	3,61,215	118
2.	DWACRA	4,00,000	2,00,000	20
3.	Training Programme	3,22,473	3,22,473	167
4.	Decennial Savings Groups	2,20,000	2,20,000	200
5.	Social Service Activities	2,52,648	2,52,648	2,565
6.	Daily Wages Employment Programme	12,99,064	12,99,064	15,750
7.	Community Halls	6,85,000	6,85,000	-

Source: T.P. Mulki

Table 12.41

**Income and Expenditure of the T.P. from
1999-2000 to 2003-04**

Amount in lakhs

Year	Income	Expenditure
1999-2000	92.00	59.23
2000-2001	100.97	60.12
2001-2002	114.21	86.50
2002-2003	95.18	70.21
2003-2004	98.26	61.48

Source: T.P. Mulki

reservation of seats is as follows: General - 8 men and 5 women. Backward communities A - 6 (3 men and 3 women), Backward Communities B- one man. In total 12 men and 8 women councilors.

In 2003-04, the area of operation of the TP was 11.11 sq. km. divided into 20 wards. In 2005 it had a population of 49,895 - with 8,269 houses. In 2004, there were 7,731 tax payers and incidence of tax per head was Rs. 290. The formation of extensions and the maintenance within the limits of T.P. are managed by the Mangalore Development Authority and the essential civic amenities are provided by T.P.

Water Supply

Open wells and bore wells are the main sources of water to the town. There are 41 bore wells fitted with hand pumps and seven with electric motors. Protected water is being supplied to the town under the

project assisted by ADB grants of Rs.18 crores; under which water and storage tanks were constructed –KUWS&DB had also constructed an open well at a cost of Rs.18.90 lakhs to augment the water supply. The ADB has sanctioned Rs. 56.60 crore for the schemes like water supply and UGD and the work is in progress as reported. Under the same project a vented dam has been constructed at Tumbe village in Bantval taluk by the Mangalore City Corporation for the supply of water to Ullal and the work of laying of pipelines is in progress.

There are three water storage tanks within the T.P. limits with different storage capacity of 24, 10 and 5 lakh litres each.

As in 2005, there were 937 domestic 1,343 public tap connections and daily on an average 3 million liters of water is being supplied which works out to 68 litres PCD. The table here under indicates the expenditure by the T.P. towards water supply and water tax collected from 2001-02 to 2003-04.

Table 12.42

Year	Expenditure Rs.	Income by water tax Rs.
2001-2002	15,53,071	5,16,683
2002-2003	13,03,835	5,96,361
2003-2004	35,92,014	6,96,357

Source: T.P. Mulki

Public Health and Sanitation

Town is free from epidemics like Cholera, Plague, Small Pox and Malaria etc., since several preventive and control measures like vaccination; spraying of DDT keeping the drains clean; supply of hot water in hotel, absorption of Sewerage water in bits etc., There are open drains for the storm water connecting to the sea, domestic toilets are provided with septic tanks etc., which is not maintained by the council. The work of registration of births and deaths is attended by the chief officer of the T.P. The sanitation work is entrusted to private contractor under the supervision of the sanitary Mestry.

Other Amenities

Within the town limits, there are 56.62 km., length of Kachcha road, 28. km. of Tar road, and 0.38 km of concrete roads. There are open drains for the flow of rainwater to the sea. All roads are provided with streetlights by the MESCOM and no slums are reported. The octroi

compensation granted is extended to council by the state finance commission. The details octroi grants are as follows.

Table 12.43

Sl.No.	Year	Octroi grant
1.	2001-2002	10,65,000
2.	2002-2003	11,93,000
3.	2003-2004	16,24,855

The office building of the Panchayat was constructed in 2003-04, Under the ADB project.

The expenditure of T.P. on various development works during 2002-03 were as given in table below

Table 12.44

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount in Rs.
1.	Public Health and Sanitation	3,8,4995
2.	Public works executed	28,28,821
3.	Water Supply	1,55,307
4.	Maintenance of roads and streetlights	7,27,370
5.	Drains and control of epidemics	2,00,000
6.	Establishment	10,78,753
7.	Others	30,87,191

The table here under indicates the amount reserved and the expenses made by the T.P. for the welfare measures of SC/ST out of 18% reserve grants.

Sl.No.	Year	Octroi grant
2001-2002	3,40,000	3,40,000
2002-2003	3,60,000	3,60,000
2003-2004	3,80,000	3,80,000
2004-2005	4,80,000	1,72,000

The development works under taken by the T.P. under the Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rojgar Yojana from 01-12-1998 to 31-03-2005 as given in the Table No. 12.46.

Table 12.45

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount Expended in Rs.	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Urban Employment Programme	19,31,197	48 works
2.	Consolidated Services	5,86,569	14,585
3.	Perrinial Saving and Loan groups	5,60,000	560
4.	Training Programme	5,55,544	258
5.	Children Welfare Programme	4,25,000	41
6.	Small Industries	5,50,580	101
7.	Administration	8,60,454	-

**Income and Expenditure of the Council from
1999-2000 to 2003-2004**

Year	Amount Reserved	Amount Expended
1999-2000	83.80	43.84
2000-2001	129.68	68.33
2001-2002	171.63	93.12
2002-2003	137.69	123.79
2003-2004		

Source: T.P. Mulki

Grants to Local bodies by the State Finance Commission

In order to strengthen the financial position of the local bodies and to give them more autonomous status; so as to enable them to work efficiently and effectively, the 73rd and the 74th the constitutional amendments were made. The Government has cancelled some of the earlier sources of income of these local bodies like octroi, entertainment, and motor vehicle tax etc., In order to compensate the loss of the revenue by these sources; the state finance commission was appointed headed by Dr. G.Thimmaiah to suggest ways and means to provide funds to these bodies. The recommendations made by the commission were accepted and were implemented from 1997-98 as applicable to urban local bodies:

Accordingly, the total gross revenue receipts of the Government 36 percent shall be earmarked together for the urban and rural local bodies and of this the share of the urban local bodies shall be 15% and to the

Panchayat Raj institutions. According to state finance commission grant in aid formula suggested was based on the parameters like population 33% extent of area 33% number of beds available in Government hospital for every 1000 people 11% based illiterate population 11% and an basis of length roads available 11%. Though the Government has accepted these norms for granting financial assistance to urban local bodies it has become not possible to release the funds. The major portion of the grant is spent on salary establishment. The services like water supply, street lights, UGD etc., are provided mostly by the additional grants released by the SFC only in the case of emergency services the discretionary grants are released by the Chief Minister -

The Second Finance Commission has been appointed. It is yet to submit its recommendations and the commission is considering the issue of sanctioning more grants to urban local bodies.

The grants released by the SFC to all urban local bodies together in the state during the years 2000-2001, 2001-02 and 2002-03 were reckoned at Rs. 532.33 crores and Rs. 9,54,802 crores and Rs. 569.73 crores respectively.

Table 12.46

The table here under indicate the SFC grants released to urban local bodies in the district from 1998-99 to 2003-04

Sl. No.	Name of the Local Body	Years of Release of Grants in lakhs				
		1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
1	Bantval T.P.	25.61	10.90	29.05	20.18	27.02
2	Puttur TMC	36.24	47.57	33.35	25.11	55.88
3	Sulya TMC	-	-	-	-	-
4	Belthangadi T.P.	05.16	08.41	07.76	5.19	4.86
5	Mudbidre TMC	-	11.65	26.45	26.45	17.42
6	Mulki T.P.	07.75	13.02	27.40	11.25	28.07
7	Ullal T.P.	13.79	35.73	35.73	23.93	-

Source: Directorate of Municipal Administration - Bangalore

Mangalore Development Authority

In order to facilitate the development of urban areas; there is a department of State Government known as Urban Development which deals with all types of civic amenities that the urban local bodies are expected to provide except that, the construction of houses and slum

clearances etc., The functional aspects of the department includes the activities such as Urban water supply and UGD, formation of layouts and distribution of house sites to the poor and weaker sections of the society, improvement in the urban infrastructures the supervision and implementation of the central and the State Government sponsored projects like Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rojgar Yojana which aims at providing basic infrastructure facilities to the Urban low income group and integrated development of (IDSMT) small and medium size towns and implementation of the programmes of the 11th Finance Commission development girls, children (Balika Samvridhi Yojana) preparation of master plans and its implementation to ensure the systematic and orderly development of Towns; conversion of land use; technical guidance for land conversion, granting of permission for formation of private layouts, revision of master plans for every ten years; control on unauthorized construction, and of acquisition vacant lands etc., Mangalore Development Authority was constituted in May 1998 in accordance with the provision of section 3 of Karnataka Urban Development Authorities Act of 1987. The area of operation of the authority covers City Municipal Corporation, Town Municipalities and other revenue villages altogether covering an area to the extent of 306 sq. km. In 2005, the authority had 20 members including the president, who is appointed by the Government. The elected representatives residing in the local planning authority area like MLA's MLC's will be nominated as members of the authority by the Government one of councilors of the city municipal corporation proposed and approved by the Government will also be the member of the authority in addition to four non-official members nominated by the Government and of them reservation is provided one for women and one for the SC/ST. The professional architect will also be appointed as member in addition to the official members like the Deputy Commissioner of the district. Commissioner of Municipal Corporation member of the Town Planning, District Health Offices, Superintendent of Police, the executive engineers of the department of PWD, Karnataka UBS and DB MESCOM etc., The authority is expected meet at least once in month. The achievements of the Authority from 1988 to 2005 are as follows:-

- 1) Construction of four storeyed office building
- 2) Acquisition of land to the extent of 81.05 acres -
- 3) Construction of four way concrete road from Urvastores to Kottar.

- 4) Construction of Commercial complex at Kottar, which was sold to Infosys.
- 5) Construction of markets, bus stand subsequently handed over to CMC
- 6) It is decided to construct commercial complex for parking of vehicles near than **Hampanakatta** at an estimated cost of Rs.16 crores and market complex at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.75 crores.

Table 12.47

Table indicating the distribution of house sites in various extensions formed by the authority as in 2005.

Sl. No.	Extensions	No. of sites	Sites allotted to SC	Sites allotted to ST
1.	Managalanagar Extension	101	2	-
2.	Nethravati Nagar Extension	70	1	3
3.	Mahathma Nagar Extension	63	1	-
4.	Prashanat Nagar Extension	98	2	3
5.	Pragathi Nagar Extension	55	3	2
6.	Abbakka Nagar Extn	56	2	2
7.	Carnad Sadashiva Nagar Extn.	89	1	3
8.	Dr. Shivram Karantha Nagar Extn	58	-	-
9.	Somanath Nagar Extn	326	3	8
10.	L.B.Shastry Nagar Extn	41	1	1
11.	Maruthi Nagar Extn	68	2	1
	Total	1,025	18	23

Source: Urban Development Authority Mangalore.

Town Planning Department Mangalore

Among other things, the main functions of the department of Town Planning include the preparation of development plans to ensure the orderly and systematic development of towns and cities and tender technical assistance and their implementation. City Improvement Trust Board Act of Mysore 1903 was the first such legislation in the country for the purpose of town planning and development. The department also renders technical assistance to the agencies like Housing Board Industrial Area Development Board, Regulated Market Committee and to the local bodies for preparing development plans.

The Karnataka Town and Control Planning Act 1961 and Karnataka Urban Development Authorities Act 1965, are in force since 1965. According to the provisions of these Acts and Rules, the department of Town Planning, prepares the development plans of important town, cities and villages and places of interest in order to ensure the orderly and systematic growth of those places; and utilization of lands etc. The other functional works of the department also include to control irregular and unauthorized development of land and to ensure balanced utilization of land in order to provide more and more civic amenities in addition to improve existing civic amenities.

For Dakshina District for the first time, in 1969 the office of Town Planning was opened at Mangalore and functioned till 1996; later on the office was shifted to Basavakalyana of Bidar district and again re shifted to Mangalore. The area of operation of the office covers the entire Dakshina District.

Functions of the Office of Town Planning

- 1) To prepare the development plans to supplement the orderly growth of towns and rural areas in consultation with the local bodies.
- 2) To prepare the plans for the integrated development of small and medium towns.
- 3) To prepared plans for the development of local area and business development plans for such places as declared by the Government under the Karnataka Urban and rural development Act 1969.
- 4) Preparation of Plans for the regulation of traffic in important circles and road junctions in towns and cities.
- 5) To Give opinions to the Revenue Department in the district in respect of conversion of agricultural land for different purposes or uses.
- 6) To give suggestions or opinions regarding development of industrial and other activities by participating in the meetings of 'single window' of the department of industries.
- 7) To assist the local bodies by preparing suitable plans for the disposal of local garbages as per the norms of the pollution control board.
- 8) Preparation of necessary plans for protection and conservation of local water tanks.
- 9) To prepare building plans according to the rules or the bye-laws of zonal areas and to render technical opinion.

- 10) To prepare the design plans for residential, commercial and industrial purposes.

Since 1970, the Karnataka Town and Control planning Act is made applicable in the district and the following programmes have been planned in the district. All towns and cities are several with standards of utilization of land for the purposes like proper communication, education, health, entertainment and essential civic amenities and services department strives for the development of social and economic aspects of the general public. Rural areas have been made centres attraction by adopting the programmes of beautification and activity. 2) Steps have been taken to prevent - unauthorized, miscise on encroachment of lands resulted due increase in the land value especially in towns and cities. 3) Development plans are prepared in respect of Mangalore city and towns like Puttur, Bantval, Belthangadi, Sulya and Mudbidre 4) Steps are being taken to maintain the balanced utilization of land for recreation facilities and to improve upon the same. 5) Keeping in view the increase in population and to ensure healthy use of environment, steps are taken to facilitate the development of industries and commercial activities. So as to improve the life of the general public.

The above functional activities of the Town Planning Authority of the district has brought vast changes in the economic and social life of the people of the towns and cities which has brought changes in the nature and development of towns and cities and which in turn is attracting the investors in the activities like industry, trade and commerce, education etc., This has facilitated the all round integrated development of the district.

Town Planning Department, Puttur

In 1999, in accordance with the provisions of Town and Country Planning Act, together with Puttur town, Uppinangadi and 19 revenue villages local planning area was declared. Accordingly, in 2001 Puttur local planning Authority was formed by opening its office which covers an area of 20 neighbouring villages and Puttur town. It is the responsibility of this office to ensure around development of the area. It works under the control of the office of the Mangalore Town Planning department. The supplementary steps taken by the planning authority for the development of the area are as follows. 1) Master plan has been prepared to ensure orderly growth of the town as per KTCP Act 2) Plans are prepared for rehabilitation, reconstruction and maintenance of traffic 3) Plans have been prepared for the beautification of the town

4) Technical opinion is provide for conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes. 5) Technical guidance and license is also provided for formation of residential extensions of towns. Since 1998 the KTCP Act is made applicable to Puttur; for which master plan for all-round development has been prepared.

The planning authority has brought vast changes in the nature and structure of the town along with healthy, regulated and planned development of the town which has brought improvement in the standard of life of the people.

Housing

The vast industrialization and large scale migration of rural population towards towns and at cities has resulted in to a problem of providing basic infrastructure facilities in towns and cities. The problem of acute shortage of housing has become more important now, than before. The situations like non-availability of developed house sites increased cost of construction etc., have aggravated the housing problems of migrated rural people to urban centres. Dakshina Kannada district being land for dwelling purpose being limited has resulted in to an increased shortage of housing in urban areas. Having aware of these factors, the Government has taken several steps to provide massive housing prorammes on large scale. The non governmental agencies too have supplemented to overcome the task with the Government. The agencies like Housing co-operatives, Urban Development Authorities, Karnataka Housing Board etc. are striving to ease the problems. The building of houses under different schems like Janatha Housing, HUDCO, Lowest housing, Bhagya Mandir Scheme, Indira Awas, Ambedkar Housing scheme, Ashraya housing etc., all sponsored by the Govt. have solved the problem to the certain extent. In the Government housing schemes certain percentage of houses are reserved for the SC/ST, in addition to houses are also built for village accountants, Police Staff teachers, Hospital Staff and industrial workers etc., The construction of separate houses to these categories have almost solved the problem of housing.

Karnataka Housing Board

Karnataka Housing Board with Bangalore Central office has under taken several house building projects so as to solve the problem of housing in the district. It has opened its office of assistant chief manager at Mangalore to extended housing facilities for those who are deprived of it. It has three main (1) Division to implement new projects, 2)

Division for protection of the properties of the Karnataka Housing Board and Division for the Supervision of old projects. All these divisions are managed by the Assistant Executive Engineers. The KHB has also planned to build houses in all taluk places. The Government sponsored housing schemes like Ashraya Bhagya Mandira Ambedkar Rural housing undertaken by KHB are financially assisted by HUDCO and Nationalized banks. In all these housing schemes, 15% for Government servants and 18% for SC/ST the houses are reserved from 2001-02 the nodal agency i.e., RGRHCL Manager all these Government projects.

Karnataka Housing Board implemented several housing projects in the district include the recently, started (2002-03), Chief Minister Model. Town Housing programme and 200 Housing projects. The Chief Ministers Model housing programme is being implemented in Hobli and taluka centres with the population between 10.20 thousand in co-operation with local authorities. Under the scheme the basic facilities the like tar roads; water supply drains; electricity. Planting of trees on either sides of road harvesting rain water etc., are provided. It is also planned that 50 percent of the extension is to be covered by social forestry and facilities like Milk booths and shops etc., are to be provided. Under the "100 Housing scheme; in addition to building houses 15,000 house sites for residential purpose have been developed and 13,500 have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 850 crores assisted by HUDCO.

The houses built by KHB are categorized in three groups i.e., LIG (Low income Group) MIG (Middle Income group) and HIG (High Income Group). Table No. 12.49 and 12.50.

It is exported that these houses have been constructed by using standard quality materials.

Table 12.48
Details of house sites developed till 2005 in Mangalore.

Sl.No.	Name of the Place	LIG	MIG	HIG	Total
1	Kankanadi	27	29	02	58
2	Kunjtha Bailu	18	11	-	29
3	Ullal Someshwara	08	51	17	76
4	Tiruvail	28	66	-	94
5	Pilikula extension	25	40	-	65
6	Padavu -Mangalore	13	-	09	22
7	Kudupu-Mangalore	48	114	61	223
	Total	167	311	89	567

Table 12.49
Particulars of houses built by KHB as in 2005 in Mangalore

Sl.No.	Name of the Place	LIG	MIG	HIG	Total
1	Kankanadi	72	86	-	158
2	Padavu Shaktinagar	10	25	05	40
3	Kunjth Bailu	30	40	-	70
	Total	112	151	05	268

Karnataka Slum Clearance Board

Due to the rapid urbanization industrialization and migration of people to urban centres from rural etc, has resulted in to speedy spent in the population of towns and cities. Most of these migrants being from the backward and economically weaker sections they cannot afford to go for good housing, as such they are bound to seek shelters in huts built in a remote places, by the sides of drains, railway tracks and in low laying areas of drawn water storage etc., Where there are no basic infrastructure facilities to dwell in and people living in such unhygienic places suffer from epidemics which may spread to other places of the town. In order to clear these slums which are considered as 'black spots; of city life, Government thought of enacting the legislation i.e., Karnataka slum areas (improved) and clearance Act in 1973 and accordingly in 1975 Karnataka Slum Clearance Board came into being with the central office in Bangalore; the main Act of 1973 was amended in 2002. In the state there are five Divisional offices of the Board working under the Technical directors/ Executive Engineers and these 14 sub-divisional offices working under Assistant Directors in the state; The sub divisional office working at Hassan under the control Mysore Division will look after the work of development of slums at Mangalore and Udupi including the Slums notified within the limits of Town Panchayat Town Municipalities and City Municipalities and Municipal corporation. Among other things, the main objectives of the Board include to provide basic amenities like drinking water, street lights, roads, bridges, public toilets, latrines, drains etc., in slums. The Board also aims at construction of row houses or storied houses in the vacant places for economically weaker sections under the financial assistance by the HUDCO and Asian Development Bank under the scheme of rehabilitation -

Under the central scheme of development of slums. The Central Government releases the grants for various welfare measures of slum

dwellers. Under the centrally sponsored Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana houses are constructed and under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan Yojana the construction of community toilets is under taken. In the areas not covered under Valmiki – Ambedkar Awas Yojana toilets are constructed in towns and cities based on the demand by the local representative of the people. Mangalore is one of 21 first grade cities in the state recognized by the Board has been selected for the implementation of Nirmala Jyothi Yjana. Under which all basic amenities are provided to slum dwellers and funds are provided for the training and improvement of skills etc for employment wherever necessary houses are constructed financed by the state grant of 20% and the balance of 80% being he loan by the HUDCO. The beneficiaries have to clear this loan with interest in monthly instalments during the period of 20 years.

Table 12.50**Particulars of Talukwise Slums declared in Dakshina Distirct**

Sl. No.	Towns/Cities	No. of Slums	No. of Huts	Population
1	Mangalore	13	957	4,948
2	Suratkal	1	379	1,895
3	Mulki	1	596	2,980
4	Ullala	1	218	1,090
5	Mudbidre	10	875	4,375

Source: Karnataka Slum Clearance Board, Bangalore

CHAPTER 13

EDUCATION AND SPORTS

Reference of Educational centres in Epigraphs: In Dakshina Kannada, like in other parts of Karnataka, there are epigraphical evidences available for the existence of educational centres. An inscription of 1364 of Bantval Mudada in Bantval taluk, says that, Maadarasa, the ruler of Mangalore established an *agrahara* at *pudugrama*. He renamed it as *Bukkarajapura agrahara* and gifted it to *Mahajanas* rent free. An inscription of *Boluru* in Mangalore taluk, dated 1420, throws light on a *brahmadeya* grant of *Hiriyabhaluru*, which was given to a feeding house of *Sripura Devara agrahara* at *Harihara*. *Mudbidire* inscription of *Krishnadevaraya*, dated 1515, states that the people of the city of *Bidire* made an endowment of 660 big *varahas*, and the interest in the form of paddy was to be given to *Jinashastra*. An undated inscription of *Hiriyangadi*, near *Ammanavara Basadi*, states the gift of rice of twenty five *mude* (*mudi*) was given to a teacher of *Aidu Savira Halara Matha* of *Karkala* which was the income from hundred *gadyana*.

Historical Background: The primary education was being imparted by local schools called *Aiyyagala Matha*. In these institutions generally run by mutts or temples, education was being imparted by *pandits* or priests. Clerks or village accountants working with the *zamindars*, at times, ran these schools privately for the children of the *zamindars*.

Education at this level was by rote. Kids were taught to write Kannada alphabets on the sand spread before them. Mathematics was given importance and students were made to learn multiplication tables, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. They were made to learn by heart some important portions from the epics of Ramayana and Mahabharata. Since *yakshagana* had been an important art of the district, the pupils of this level were introduced to that art. This was not only a medium of art but also a gateway for illiterates to understand social, religious and cultural aspects of the district. Teaching was a respectable profession and teachers were revered as god and they were given high status in the society. Their requirements were given as honorarium and care was taken to see that they did not fall short of anything. Though according to Gururaja Bhat, a historian of the district, facilities for higher education were scarce, there were institutions for Brahmins, Veerashaivas, and Jains to study their respective sacred books.

In villages where there were no schools, parents used to teach their children. Names of weekdays, months, years, *nakshatras(stars)* and such other things were taught by parents. Later hymns, verses, stories, folk songs, *keertanas* were taught. Later, the use of slates and pencils started. In some places parents pooled their resources to appoint a teacher who taught the kids in temples and such other public places. Usually even after such education, kids took the profession of their parents.

Apart from the elementary schools, there were some educational institutions which imparted learning in *Vedas*, *vedangas*, *puranas*, *Upanishads*, grammar, logic, literature, astronomy, medicine etc. The medium of instruction was Sanskrit. Such institutions usually had precious palm leaf libraries. Muslim kids were taught in *masjids*. As time passed many Catholic priests started teaching in churches.

After the Advent of British: Foundation for the modern education was laid by the British. After the death of Tippu Sultan in 1799, the western coastal areas of Tippu were incorporated to Madras province. But the old system continued for almost five decades. The old institutions of the *Aiyyas* continued till the establishment of modern primary schools by Basal Mission in 1838, in Mangalore. Later on schools were started by Government on scientific lines. On the basis of the number of successful students at fourth standard, the Government provided financial assistance to such schools. The priests of Basal Mission made

education available to all by 1839, irrespective of caste, creed, sex, etc. Some local people started similar schools.

Sir Thomas Munro set up a committee to survey the situation soon after the district came under the British. An education council was set up at Madras in 1836. In 1854 as per the report of Sir Charles Woods Despatch, a Department of Education was established at Madras. This helped the progress of education in the then South Canara District. A teachers training school called "*Normal School*" was established at Mangalore. In 1838, the missionaries entered the field of education and established educational institutions at Udupi and Mangalore. In 1844, the first Jesuits Missionary School was established at Mangalore. In 1855, the Government introduced grant-in-aid codes and enhanced the salaries of the teachers. The Government started primary schools in 1856. In 1867, a school was started by the Government with the financial assistance of Rupees 65,000 donated by local residents. Syllabus, text books, and rules of school administration were laid down.

The establishment of the University of Madras in 1858 was a milestone in the field of education. The university was conducting the examinations of matriculation and degree. The Madras Government established a '*Provincial High School*' at Mangalore in 1865. Later on, it was upgraded to Intermediate College and first Grade College at Mangalore. In 1869, the Government school of Mangalore was upgraded to Second Grade College. In addition to this the Jesuit Mission also started a college at Mangalore. Madras Elementary Education Act of 1863 and Local Funds Act of 1871 placed primary education on firm footing by providing funds. The Local Fund Act of 1871, provided for a Local Board with the District Collector as Ex-Officio President, four official members and four non-official members. This local board looked after the establishment of schools, management and supervision. The district board also had the responsibility of providing education. Even town municipalities had shouldered the burden of primary education. In 1860, Basal Mission started a high school at Mangalore and got Government recognition for it. Because of all these reforms, the number of schools rose from 73 in 1870-71 to 148 in 1880-81. Out of these, 123 were primary schools in which 4,199 children were studying. Many private organizations came forward to open schools as they were inspired by the missionaries. In 1870 the *Saraswata* community of Mangalore established *Ganapati* Primary School. In 1880 St. Aloysius institution was established

by Jesuit priests at Mangalore. This became a middle school in 1890 and a high school in 1918. Meanwhile in 1891 Canara High School was started. All these institutions have been imparting education even to this day.

Literacy: Before the district became a part of Mysore State in 1956, it was a part of Madras Presidency. It comprised the taluks of Mangalore, Kundapur, Udupi, Karkala, Puttur, Belthangadi, and Kasargod. At the time of re-organization of the States, Kasargod was included in Kerala State. Hence literacy review up to 1956 included Kasargod taluk also. As per the census of 1881-1891, there were 82.2 per cent illiterate men and 99.2 per cent illiterate women above the age of 15 in the district. The percentage of illiteracy in Uppinangadi and Kundapur taluks was 90.80 and 86.95 respectively. By 1921, 16.2 per cent men and 3.8 per cent women were literate. The details of taluk-wise literacy from 1881-1891 is given in Table 13.1

Table 13.1 The details of Taluk-wise Literacy from 1881-1891

Financial Year	Total Number of literates		Number of literates per 1000	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Kundapur	9,583	810	147	11
Karkala	10,114	1,586	151	22
Udupi	17,652	2,814	175	26
Mangalore	29,422	8,011	197	52
Uppinangadi	11,448	1,873	118	19
Total	68,636	15,094	788	130

Source: Gazetteer of Dakshina Kannada, 1973.

Due to increase in the number of schools in the next decade (1931) the percentage of literacy rose to 17.1 of males and four per cent of females. As per the census of 1951 the percentage of literacy of males was 33.5 and the females 15.6. This was 23 per cent of the total population. We observe considerable progress in education of women during this period. As per the census report of 1961 the percentage of literacy among males rose to 41.38 and that of females to 23.99. The literacy percentage of the district was 32.55. The district saw an overall rise of 10 per cent in the census report of 1971. There was a rise to 52.34 per cent of men and 43.45 of women. This was the highest in the State of Karnataka and the district got first place among literate men and second place among literate women.

Table 13.2 Taluk Wise Number of Literates in the district as per 1971 Census.

Sl. No.	Taluk	Number of Literates			
			Male	Female	Total
1	Belthangadi	Urban	-	-	-
		Rural	29,630	17,620	47,250
		Total	29,630	17,620	47,250
2	Bantval	Urban	-	-	-
		Rural	53,275	29,610	82,885
		Total	53,275	29,610	82,885
3	Kundapur	Urban	63,712	9,873	73,585
		Rural	16,797	41,255	58,052
		Total	80,509	51,128	1,31,637
4	Karkala	Urban	7,776	6,547	14,323
		Rural	39,280	32,245	71,525
		Total	47,056	38,792	85,848
5	Mangalore	Urban	83,704	66,655	1,50,359
		Rural	64,223	46,348	1,10,571
		Total	1,47,927	1,13,003	2,60,393
6	Puttur	Urban	6,628	4,617	11,245
		Rural	32,324	17,041	49,365
		Total	38,952	21,658	60,610
7	Sulya	Urban	-	-	-
		Rural	22,028	12,683	34,711
		Total	22,028	12,683	34,711
8	Udupi	Urban	26,532	23,103	49,635
		Rural	76,751	63,465	1,40,216
		Total	1,03,283	86,568	1,89,850

Till 1971 Bantval, Belthangadi and Sulya taluks had no separate urban status.

Source: Census report of 1971. As per the census report of 1981 density of population was 282 per square kilometre.

Pre Primary Education: Education at this stage was generally imparted by private institutions. Though the government did not have a hand directly in them, it encouraged and supported these institutions. Since 1965 in rural areas, the Government has established *Balavadi* schools with the co-operation of social welfare boards and thus it provided pre-primary education in rural areas. To run these schools the government provided 50 per cent of expenditure to urban schools and 70

Table 13.3 The Literacy Percentage in this District as per 1981 Census.

	Female	Male	Total
Rural	40.15	57.42	48.47
Urban	60.39	74.15	67.22
Total	44.99	61.61	53.06

Source: Census Report of 1981

The statement below shows the literacy percentage of each taluk up to the decade of 2001.

Table-13.4 Taluk Wise Literacy Percentage as per 1991 Census.

Taluk	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bantval	80.60	60.61	70.45	85.62	66.31	75.90	81.29	61.38	71.20
Belthangadi	78.70	61.15	69.76	-	-	-	78.70	61.15	69.76
Mangalore	84.99	68.68	76.38	92.02	89.78	85.99	89.34	75.45	82.21
Puttur	79.88	61.65	70.77	90.23	79.90	85.48	81.41	64.03	72.84
Sulya	83.98	68.60	76.40	-	-	-	83.98	68.60	76.40
Dist. total	81.65	64.02	72.65	91.35	78.92	85.14	84.88	68.70	76.74

Table-13.5 The Literacy Percentage of Rural and Urban Areas from 1961-2001.

Sl.No.	Particulars	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
1	Total	32.35	43.45	53.47	76.35	83.47
2	Males	41.38	52.34	62.09	84.08	89.74
3	Females	23.99	35.04	45.32	68.84	77.39
4	Rural-total	28.05	38.82	48.93	72.37	79.93
5	Rural-males	37.19	48.01	58.04	81.65	87.23
6	Rural-females	19.72	30.23	40.45	64.00	72.94
7	Urban-total	52.01	61.64	67.47	84.51	89.06
8	Urban-males	59.85	68.92	74.22	90.87	93.64
9	Urban-females	44.29	54.46	60.81	78.21	84.53

1991 and 2001 - children below six are excluded.

Table 13.6 The Literacy Statistics of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in each Taluk as per 2001 Census.

Taluk	Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Bantval	14,400	7,232	7,168	449	228	221
Belthangadi	12,478	6,216	6,262	238	118	120
Mangalore	6,091	2,961	3,130	5,448	2,848	2,600
Puttur	11,601	5,806	5,795	1,455	757	698
Sulya	9,870	4,956	4,914	906	457	449
Total District	54,440	27,171	27,269	8,496	4,408	4,088

Table 13.7 The Taluk-wise Literacy Statistics as per 2001 Census.

Sl. No.	Literates-Rural			Literates-Urban			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2,15,987	1,16,255	99,732	39,400	21,278	18,122	2,55,387	1,37,533	1,17,854
2	1,61,165	86,311	74,854	5,514	2,931	2,583	1,66,679	89,242	77,437
3	2,03,709	1,05,673	98,036	4,79,951	2,49,959	2,29,992	6,83,660	3,55,632	3,28,028
4	1,44,244	80,426	67,818	37,624	19,954	17,670	1,85,868	1,00,380	85,488
5	86,164	46,536	39,628	13,980	7,639	6,341	1,00,144	54,175	45,969
6	8,15,269	4,35,201	3,80,068	5,76,469	3,01,761	2,74,708	13,91,738	7,36,962	6,54,776

Note: Sl No 1. Bantval taluk. 2. Belthangadi taluk. 3. Mangalore taluk. 4. Puttur taluk. 5. Sulya taluk. 6. District Total.

Table 13.8 The Literacy Statistics of Children below six years as per 2001 Census

Sl. No.	Literates-Rural			Literates-Urban			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	37,265	19,061	18,204	7,394	3,820	3,574	44,659	22,881	21,778
2	31,104	15,998	15,106	873	435	438	31,977	16,433	15,544
3	33,264	17,101	16,163	66,109	33,731	32,378	99,373	50,832	48,541
4	28,923	14,800	14,123	5,723	2,873	2,850	34,646	17,673	16,973
5	15,194	7,892	7,302	2,211	1,143	1,068	17,405	9,035	8,370
6	1,45,750	74,852	70,898	82,310	42,002	40,308	2,28,060	1,16,854	1,11,206

Source: Census Report of 2001, Note: Sl No 1. Bantval taluk. 2. Belthangadi taluk. 3. Mangalore taluk. 4. Puttur taluk. 5. Sulya taluk. 6. District Total.

per cent of expenditure to those of villages. Generally the teachers in these schools were ladies who had passed SSLC and had training in pre-primary teaching.

In 1971-72 there were totally 17 Government recognized pre-primary schools in the district and 624 children were studying in them (298 were male, 326 female). There were 17 teachers of which 16 were women and one man. In addition, many *Shishuviharas* were also run with the financial assistance of Municipalities. Besides there were 22 women welfare centres run by Social Welfare department which were providing free education and meals to 1,000 children of backward classes. Each welfare centre had a Social Welfare Officer and an administrator.

Elementary Education: Education at elementary level was given by local boards, municipalities, Christian missionaries, and private organizations till 1920. In that year 'The Madras Elementary Education Act' was passed which brought many changes in the field of education. According to it the district education councils were started in each district comprising members nominated by government and members elected by local bodies. This council was to get support from many public and private organizations, getting the affiliation of all elementary schools, distribution of financial aid, providing trained teachers, giving suggestions to the education department etc. At the same time *municipalities act* and *local boards act* were revised which gave control of elementary education to the district boards. The Government had organized two seminars on elementary education in 1923. The outcome of the discussions in them was elementary education should be expanded gradually, every village with a population of 500 and above should have a school, existing schools should be improved, and it was opined that local bodies should start new schools. In 1924 a survey was conducted in Madras province, and financial assistance was provided to start schools in areas where there was not even a single elementary school. Later, the Madras Elementary Education Act was amended, according to which all kids of school going age should compulsorily be in the schools till the end of that age. This was strictly enforced in the areas where elementary education was made compulsory. The Chairmen of Municipalities, District Boards and Taluk Boards were empowered to levy fines on parents who violated these rules. This power was transferred to District Education Officer in 1946. Schools which were unable to run properly were to be closed down and in their place new primary schools from First to Fifth standards, having all the required equipment's were to be opened.

Sir Meverel Sthetam (later became Director of Public Instruction) prepared a plan to make elementary education very meaningful in the daily life of rural people. For this purpose a special curriculum was prepared in 1940. According to that mother tongue and teaching of craft got importance at lower elementary level. Similarly in higher classes importance was given for pre-vocational education on any subject. Hygiene and house keeping were made compulsory for girls and gardening, music etc., were made compulsory to all. Besides subjects like History, Geography, Environmental studies, Physical education were included in the curriculum. In Handicraft section Weaving, Mat making, Pottery, Embroidery, Knitting, Bee keeping were introduced. English Language, First aid and second languages were optional subjects. Orientation programmes were organized for the teachers of these schools. Educational progress at this stage in the district of Dakshina Kannada was remarkable. In 1933-34, 94% of villages with a population of 1000 – 2000, 98% of villages with a population of 500 – 1000, 97% of villages with a population of 200 – 500 had elementary schools. There were 437 elementary schools with 16,011 children in 1934 and rose to 1,179 schools and 86,309 children in 1954.

There were two stages at primary levels of education. Lower Elementary was from First to Fifth standard and Higher Elementary was from First to Eighth standard. As per the survey of the Department of Education in 1958, there were 1,502 elementary schools in the district, out of which 115 were primary schools and 67 were middle schools. 1096 primary schools and 224 middle schools were running in rural areas.

Table 13.9 Details of Primary and Middle Schools in the District

URBAN				
Types of Schools	Numbers	Boys	Girls	Total
Lower Elementary (Primary School)	115	15,794	12,358	28,152
Higher Elementary (Middle school)	67	6,348	4,259	10,607
RURAL				
Lower Elementary (Primary School)	1,096	77,199	50,170	1,27,369
Higher Elementary (Middle school)	224	13,780	6,841	20,621
Total	1,502	1,13,121	73,628	1,86,749

Source : District Gazetteer of Dakshina Kannada: 1978.

As per the new scheme all middle schools were amalgamated with higher elementary schools. Some of the high schools of the district had Sixth standard to Seventh standard classes also.

Kindergarten: Though this term is very familiar since a long time it became popular from 1970 onwards. Education at this level is expensive and also highly competitive. Children who have completed three years 10 months will be admitted to Lower Kindergarten (LKG) of English medium and then to Upper Kindergarten (UKG). Children who have attained five years and ten months are admitted to First standard. Children who have attained the age of three years and ten months are admitted to LKG and later to UKG. There is great demand for schools teaching in English medium in recent days in urban areas. The Government runs *Anganwadis* for the pre school children and the curriculum of pre-primary schools is being followed here.

Lower Primary Schools: Primary Education achieved remarkable progress in the decades between 1957-58 to 1967-68. Schools having First to Fifth standards, known as Lower or Junior Elementary Schools and from First to Seventh or Fifth to Eighth standards, known as Senior or Higher Elementary Schools were run. In the Year 1967-68 there were 411 Junior Elementary Schools (308 Government, 97 Local Boards and six private institutions) in which 2,01,146 students were studying (1,14,146 boys and 87,000 girls) and 1,126 children per 10,000 population were studying in Junior Primary Schools. During the academic year 2004-05, there were 403 lower primary schools in the district. The taluk-wise distribution is as follows.

Taluk	Total	Government	Aided	Unaided
Bantval	83	64	04	15
Belthangadi	81	74	01	06
Mangalore City	16	03	06	07
Mangalore Taluk	67	32	11	24
Mudbidire	30	25	—	05
Puttur	53	44	—	09
Sulya	73	66	—	07

Higher Primary Schools: During the academic year 1967-68 there were 1,155 Higher Primary Schools in the district, of which 78 were Government, 606 run by Local Boards and 471 were private schools.

84,054 children (50,133 boys and 33,921 girls) were studying in them. There were 470 children for every 10,000. Gradually the schools run by private bodies were taken over by the Government. Thus by 1971-72, there were 419 lower and 1,160 higher primary schools in the district, out of which six lower primary schools and 480 higher primary schools were run by private bodies. During that year 1,26,932 boys and 96,594 girls were studying from First to Fourth standards and Fifth to Seventh standards 57,944 boys and 39,990 girls were admitted. 607 teachers were teaching in these schools. Among them, 403 male and 133 female were trained and 16 males and 10 females were untrained. In Higher Primary schools, there were 7,200 teachers, out of which 4,018 male and 2,905 female were trained and 169 male and 108 female teachers were untrained. In total 95.5 per cent teachers were trained.

In the academic year 2004-05 there were 946 higher primary schools in the district. Taluk wise distribution of these schools is as follows:

Taluk	Total	Government	Aided	Unaided
Bantval	195	129	52	14
Belthangadi	134	104	23	07
Mangalore City	97	29	32	36
Mangalore Taluk	204	100	62	42
Mudbidire	63	41	19	03
Puttur	166	138	14	14
Sulya	87	74	06	07

In the academic year 2004-05, 2,58,172 children were studying in primary and higher primary schools. Taluk-wise statistics of these children were as follows:

Taluk	Total	Boys	Girls
Bantval	52,193	27,004	25,189
Belthangadi	33,933	17,571	16,362
Mangalore	1,14,132	59,833	55,099
Puttur	39,008	19,861	19,147
Sulya	18,106	9,272	8,834

Compulsory Primary Education: The Madras Primary Education Act of 1934 made it obligatory on the part of parents to admit their children into schools and keep them in schools until the completion of the course or school going age. This scheme was implemented in the coastal area of the province. This was in vogue in nine city schools and 186 rural schools by 1957. As per this act, there were 1,152 boys and 955 girls in city schools and 16,684 boys and 11,753 girls in village schools were admitted. So 98.7 per cent children were admitted to schools as per the act of 1934.

Compulsory Primary Education Act, 1961: On 1st August 1961 the Government of Mysore passed an act of Compulsory Primary Education in the State. The act included the following regulations.

- a) Establishment of Primary Schools within a distance of one mile (of a child's residence),
- b) To assign (to the parents) the responsibility of admitting their children into Government recognized schools,
- c) Officers to be appointed to check the attendance of the pupil,
- d) To prevent child labour and check absenteeism,
- e) To establish Primary School *Panchayati* Courts to supervise cases of violation of the act.

Children of Five years Ten months as on 22nd May have to be admitted into Government recognized schools. Children of five and above may have to be admitted to First standard if they come voluntarily. In April 1961 a State level conference was held on compulsory Primary Education. The resolutions passed in it were as follows:

- a) Villages with a population of 300 and above should compulsorily have a school.
- b) Extra teachers to be posted if necessary in existing schools.
- c) To improve attendance of children scholarships, books and mid-day meals were to be provided freely.
- d) Every school should have a School Development Council.
- e) Taluk Development Board and Municipalities were to be given responsibilities of implementing the act in their respective areas.

The recommendations yielded remarkable results. Details of it are given in the next table.

Table 13.10 Taluk-wise Student Dropouts during 2004-05

Sl. No.	Taluk	No. of drop out Children		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	Bantval	28	22	06	04	02	00
2	Belthangadi	36	32	09	07	04	03
3	Mangalore	94	96	00	04	01	04
4	Puttur	18	14	09	05	01	01
5	Sulya	49	39	14	11	07	03

Table 13.11 Taluk-wise Recipients of Free Uniforms in the District during 2004-05

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Beneficiaries		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	Bantval	17,171	20,264	989	935	789	755
2	Belthangadi	13,518	15,769	2,233	1,655	704	809
3	Mangalore	22,068	23,960	1,567	1,659	567	530
4	Puttur	15,057	16,889	2,422	2,115	855	811
5	Sulya	8,141	9,410	1,398	1,318	716	700

Table 13.12 Taluk-wise Recipients of Free Books in 2004-05

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Beneficiaries		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	Bantval	17,171	20,764	989	935	789	755
2	Belthangadi	13,518	15,769	2,233	1,655	704	809
3	Mangalore	22,068	23,960	1,567	1,659	567	530
4	Puttur	15,057	16,889	2,422	2,115	855	811
5	Sulya	8,141	9,410	1,398	1,318	716	700

Administration of Education: Prior to reorganization of The Department of Education in 1970, the control of administration of Primary and Higher Secondary Schools was in the hands of the District Education Officer. He was assisted by two Assistant Education Officers(AEO). They were to inspect district sub-offices, training centres

**Table 13.13 The details of the Beneficiaries of
Free Mid-day Meals in 2004-05**

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Beneficiaries		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	Bantval	26,055	24,318	1,294	1,245	1,212	1,139
2	Belthangadi	16,970	15,955	1,869	1,747	1,014	873
3	Mangalore	37,684	34,793	1,435	2,127	833	720
4	Puttur	14,170	15,201	2,213	1,957	859	893
5	Sulya	8,995	8,127	1,487	1,305	807	690

Source: Office of the Deputy Director, Dept. of Public Instruction, Mangalore.

and schools. For this purpose, eight School Inspectors were appointed to supervise in eight divisions of the district.

Admission of children increased due to revolutionary progress in the field of education since 1956. Because of this, the system which existed till then looked insufficient. The Mysore Pay Commission opined that the total quality of the Department of Education should be improved to raise the educational standards. The commission also directed to take up proper measures to maintain quality to provide proper guidance in schools. To achieve these goals the Government of Mysore reorganized the Department of Education in 1970. Accordingly the taluk level office which was till then under an inspector was brought under a Second grade Gazetted Officer (AEO). A Graduate inspector was appointed for every 75 schools to assist these officers. In 1972 the offices of Deputy Director of Public Instruction (DDPI) and subject inspectors were introduced in every district to look after administration of Education. These officers who were working through District Education Offices were the role models to the teachers of English, Kannada, Mathematics, Social Science, Science etc. During 1972, the education department of Dakshina Kannada had one Deputy Director of Public Instruction, three Education Officers, eight Assistant Educational Officers, twenty graduate inspectors (including one Urdu inspector), and five subject experts. The DDPI was working under the Joint Director of Public Instruction (JDPI), Mysore.

From 1987, the Administration of Education was brought under the control of the then Zilla Parishat throughout the State. During 2004-2005, the Administration of Education of the district was under the control of Deputy Director. An Educational Officer works as headquarters assistant to the Deputy Director. Besides there are six subject experts,

Table 13.14 The Taluk-wise Strength of Pupil of Pre-Primary School from I Standard to IV Standard in 2004-05

Taluk	I		II		III		IV	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Bantval	3,322	3,143	3,745	3,579	3,388	3,571	3,919	3,674
Belthangadi	2,174	2,062	2,448	2,266	2,467	2,356	2,514	2,522
Mangalore	7,532	7,200	8,136	7,495	8,262	7,748	8,087	7,885
Puttur	2,490	2,420	2,701	2,622	2,977	2,736	2,914	2,591
Sulya	1,172	1,042	1,350	1,130	1,349	1,266	1,551	1,402

Source : Office of the Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Mangalore.

Table 13.14a The Taluk-wise Strength of Pupil of Pre-Primary School from V Standard to VII Standard in 2004-05

Taluk	V		VI		VII	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Bantval	4,026	3,770	4,498	4,026	4,956	4,184
Belthangadi	2,508	2,382	2,838	2,444	2,718	2,440
Mangalore	8,668	7,434	8,867	8,141	9,306	8,472
Puttur	3,337	3,022	3,420	2,953	3,286	2,832
Sulya	1,442	1,358	1,630	1,389	1,565	1,324

Source : Office of the Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Mangalore.

Table 13.15 Taluk-wise details of General Category Teachers of Primary Schools during the Academic year 2004-05

Taluk	Lower and Higher Primary Schools	General Merit Teachers							
		Government		Aided		Un-aided		Total	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Bantval	LP	54	72	4	7	3	66	61	145
	H.P	138	527	112	231	19	70	269	828
Belthangadi	LP	19	42	0	0	0	5	19	47
	H.P	244	28	55	82	20	33	319	143
Mudbidri	LP	12	33	0	0	3	13	15	46
	H.P	97	142	33	60	0	0	130	202

Table 13.15 (contd.)

Taluk	Lower and Higher Primary Schools	General Merit Teachers							
		Government		Aided		Un-aided		Total	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Mangalore City	LP	0	7	3	14	0	30	3	51
	H.P	10	145	14	220	10	432	34	797
Mangalore Taluk	LP	4	89	8	19	15	75	27	163
	H.P	44	629	68	386	27	304	138	1319
Puttur	LP	24	46	0	0	5	43	29	89
	H.P	187	477	31	70	10	60	228	607
Sulya	LP	58	47	0	0	15	63	73	110
	H.P	139	232	7	16	0	0	146	248
	Total	1,039	2,496	335	1,105	127	1,194	1,492	4,795

Table 13.16 Taluk-wise details of Scheduled Caste Teachers of Primary Schools

Taluk	Lower and Higher Primary Schools	General Merit Teachers							
		Government		Aided		Un-aided		Total	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Bantval	LP	23	6	1	0	0	0	24	6
	H.P	58	42	14	1	0	0	70	43
Belthangadi	LP	42	18	0	0	0	0	42	18
	H.P	30	17	5	0	0	0	35	17
Mudbidri	LP	0	2	0	0	3	0	3	2
	H.P	14	9	0	0	0	0	14	9
Mangalore City	LP	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	H.P	2	23	4	1	0	4	6	28
Mangalore Taluk	LP	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	H.P	18	46	10	8	4	0	32	54
Puttur	LP	13	5	0	0	1	0	14	5
	H.P	50	29	4	1	0	0	54	30
Sulya	LP	2	5	0	0	0	0	2	5
	H.P	9	5	2	0	0	0	11	5
	Total	259	207	41	12	8	4	308	223

Table 13.17 Taluk-wise details of Scheduled Tribe Teachers of Primary Schools

Sl. No.	Taluk	Lower & Higher Primary Schools	General Merit Teachers							
			Government		Aided		Un-aided		Total	
			Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	Bantval	LP	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	3
		H.P	23	10	13	3	2	0	38	13
2	Belthangadi	LP	9	6	0	0	0	0	9	6
		H.P	10	5	5	0	0	0	15	5
3	Mudbidri	LP	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
		H.P	5	10	1	0	0	0	6	11
4	Mangalore City	LP	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
		H.P	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	2
5	Mangalore Taluk	LP	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
		H.P	4	10	9	6	0	0	13	16
6	Puttur	LP	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
		H.P	34	17	3	2	0	1	37	20
7	Sulya	LP	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	3
		H.P	3	5	2	0	0	0	5	5
		Total	94	73	35	12	2	1	131	86

Source : Office of the Deputy Director, The Department of Public Instruction, Mangalore.

one District Superintendent of Physical Education, one Educational Coordinator of Urdu, are assisting the Deputy Director in teaching activity. In the category of non teaching staff, there are three Superintendents, one Assistant Statistician, eight First Division Clerks, five Lower Division Clerks, one Stenographer, three typists, one Driver, three *Jamedars* and four *Dafedars*. Non teaching staff members work under a Gazetted Assistant who reports to the Deputy Director.

Jnanadeepa Scheme: This scheme is the brainchild of Sri Veerendra Hegde of Dharmasthala. Hegde rejuvenated the Government Schools under *Jnanadeepa* scheme. He built buildings for schools, provided furniture and teaching aids, appointed teachers and paid them remuneration. In 1989 the literacy mission of the Government of India requested Hegde to undertake literacy plan in the taluk of Belthangadi. Hegde later discussed this matter with the people of Belthangadi, who accepted his ideas as the will of the God Almighty, involved actively in the scheme. As a result 306 educational centres were established in seven divisions of Belthangadi Taluk. Thousands of men and women in the age group 15-35 became literates in these centres.

Sarva Shikshana Abhiyana (SSA): SSA is a major educational scheme implemented by the Government in 2003-04. The scheme was very useful for both students and teachers. A separate cell has been opened in the department of State Educational Research and Training (DSERT) at Bangalore. The cell was supervising the training programmes of primary school teachers of the State. Under this programme every teacher of primary school has to undergo training of 20 days in one year. The financial assistance given by the DSERT for the scheme reaches the training centres through the DIET (District Institute of Educational Training). The main objects of the scheme are as follows: 1) To prepare plans for different training programs, 2) To prepare learning materials from subject experts, 3) To conduct workshops for teachers and to invite resource persons, 4) To give training to teachers in service and newly appointed teachers at district and Taluk levels.

Besides non-Governmental organizations have been also conducting a number of programmes such as "*Kelt-Kali*", "*Bandani*", "*Edusat*" and computer based education etc., under this scheme. A number of primary schools in Dakshina Kannada district have computer education with the collaboration of Azim Premji *Prathisthana*. To achieve decentralization, committees of teachers and parents are formed. To avoid malpractice and to increase objectivity, to improve evaluation, to conduct practical

examination, the Government has introduced trimester system of examination for higher secondary schools.

Fishermen Schools: The Department of Fisheries has opened schools for the children of fishermen. Earlier they were facing difficulties to send their children too far off places. So the Fisheries Department has started schools in centres of fishing activity. Accordingly the department started 6 lower Primary Schools, 18 higher primary schools and 13 higher secondary schools in various fishing centres of the district. Primary Schools among them were under the supervision of Deputy Director of the fisheries department. Admission to these schools is open for all children. In 1972 there were 6,492 children, out of which 4,043 were the children of fishermen. 296 teachers were working in these schools. At present these schools are brought under the administration of Deputy Director of the Department of Public Instruction and has common curriculum like other schools.

Navodaya Schools : The Government of India has started *Navodaya* schools in every district of the state as per the National Education Scheme of 1986. These residential schools admit children of VI standard and provide them education till XII standard. The main objective of the *Navodaya Vidyalaya* plan is to ensure social justice and equality to rural children. They follow roster system while selecting children. They also follow the syllabus and conduct examination according to CBSE (Central Board of Secondary Education), New Delhi. Upto High School the medium of instruction is mother tongue and later English or Hindi will be the medium of instruction. The intake of the school is 80 per year, out of which 75 per cent is reserved for children from rural areas. Rest of the seats will be given to local children. The children of *Navodaya* Schools get not only free education boarding and lodging but also free books and other educational requirements. Travelling allowances to visit their native place, once a year is also provided.

Morarji Desai Residential Schools: The Morarji Desai residential schools function under residential school scheme. They are run by administrative board which functions under Zilla Panchayats. The Deputy Director of Public Instruction will be the member secretary of the committee, which consists of Deputy Commissioner, Chief Executive officer of Zilla Panchayat, District Surgeon, Head of the Department of Backward classes, and Deputy Director of the Department of Welfare of Women and Children. There are such schools in the district at Mulki, Kallabettu (Mudbidire Taluk), Machchina (Belthangadi Taluk), Mundaje and Kottekar Muslim School.

Sneha Primary School, Sulya : A Kannada medium primary school, named, Sneha Primary school was established by Dhamle couple in 1996 at Sulya. This is purely a Kannada medium school. It is a residential school with beautiful natural surroundings, complete freedom to children and teaching various cultural forms such as Yakshagana which are the specialities of this school.

Secondary Education: The first Higher Secondary School in the district was started in 1838 at Mangalore. Then Canara High School was established in the year 1861. Prior to 1956 as the district was a part of Madras province, educational activity was run as per the regulations of Madras Government. The responsibility of conducting matriculation examination which was run by the Madras University was transferred to S.S.L.C. Board in 1911. Later on, the Government of Madras increased financial aid to private and municipal schools. A District Educational Council was established in 1923 which acted as advisory council of education. This was recognized by the Govt. in 1928. Freedom was given to schools to choose either English or State Language as medium of instruction at IV, V and VI forms of High Schools.

In 1921 there were 24 High Schools in the district, out of which 18 were for boys and six were for girls. Apart from these, private high schools also entered with the cooperation of local people, such as Canara High School and Ganapati High School at Mangalore. The district achieved remarkable progress in the field of education during 1921-1947. In 1923 steps were taken to revise the system of higher secondary education. Accordingly curriculum was prepared in such a way that the high school children should be ready for not only to University education or vocational education but also to other professions. Accordingly subjects like carpentry, book binding, weaving, printing and such other physical and vocational subjects were made compulsory in their curriculum. Every high school had a vocational subject in which students get interest. This system continued till 1939. Later physical education was introduced and made compulsory though it was not a subject for examination. The optional subjects were History, Algebra, Geometry, Physics, Chemistry, Book-keeping and Typing. Though Hindi was made a compulsory subject in 1938, it became an optional subject in the very next year for First to Third forms and for the students of SSLC. In 1944 Paduva High School was established by Catholic Education Council. By 1946-47 the number of High Schools rose to 29. The system which had English medium for four years prior to high school and having English

medium for three years at the high school level was usually called Higher Secondary Education, children who completed four years of middle school were admitted to the first year of High School.

During the decade of 1946-1956 the number of high schools in the district increased considerably. At the time of reorganization of the states 20 Board High Schools were functioning under the District Board of Dakshina Kannada. They were at *Kundapur, Udupi, Karkala, Puttur, Hiriyaadka, Bundur, Byalur, Hejamadi, Koteswara, Adamaar, Sulya, Bellare, Punja, Shankaranarayana, Venur, Hebri, Uppinangadi, Belthangadi, Belmannu and Basarur*. In 1956, there were 70 high schools including Government, private and local boards functioning in the district. Out of these 46 schools were under District Boards. The total strength in these schools was 28,445 of which 18,825 were boys and 10,020 girls. The Government of Mysore formed a committee of Integrated Education Advisory Council in 1956. The objectives of this council were to introduce uniformity in education all over the State. The committee recommended seven years primary (or basics) and four years high school pattern. 1960-61 onwards a new curriculum which included optional subjects was introduced. However in 1969-70 optional subjects were abolished and a new curriculum was introduced.

Later Developments: As per recommendations of Kothari Commission, the Karnataka State Education Advisory Council has decided to implement a uniform curriculum for First to Tenth standard all over the state. The new curriculum without optional subject was introduced to Ninth standard in 1969-70 and this was extended to Eighth and Tenth standards also in 1970-71. In 1966-67 the Higher Secondary Education was made free for all without taking into consideration of parent's income.

As on 1971-72: In 1972 there were 167 High Schools in the district and this was double to the number compared to 1956. Of these 36 were Government schools, 22 Taluk Boards, 104 aided and five were un-aided schools. Among 36 government schools mentioned above one was central school, one was that of municipality and 15 were Taluk Board Schools which were taken over by the Government. Out of 167 high schools 33 were for girls. Among these, three were Government schools, one Taluk Board and 39 aided schools. Out of 167 high schools, 56 had First PUC classes also. Gradually most of these schools were upgraded as Junior College. In 1970 these schools had 25,595 boys and 16,910 girls. The total number of teachers in these schools was 2,100 of which 1,150 men

and 520 women teachers were trained teachers and 331 men and 99 women were untrained teachers. Generally Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, Arabic and English were taught as First language in almost all schools. Kannada, the State language was the medium of instruction.

The number of high schools doubled by 2004-05 compared to 1970. The number was 345 in the academic year 2004-05. Taluk wise distribution of these schools was as follows.

Taluk	Total	Government	Aided	Unaided
Bantval	51	24	13	14
Belthangadi	39	23	07	09
Mangalore City	54	08	27	14
Mangalore Taluk	95	26	26	43
Mudabidire	20	07	09	04
Puttur	57	16	17	24
Sulya	29	14	05	10

The total strength in these schools was 1,03,621

Taluk wise distribution of strength was as follows :

Taluk	Total	Boys	Girls
Bantval	19,914	10,949	8,965
Belthangadi	12,381	6,544	5,837
Mangalore	48,011	24,084	23,927
Puttur	16,110	8,621	7,489
Sulya	7,205	3,754	3,415

Computer Education: In recent decades, computer education has become popular in the district like in other places of the Country. As it is very essential in education field, giving computer education was started from primary level and it continued upto Master's degree and technical education level. In headquarters of the district of the State such as Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Udupi and other places computer education is provided as supplementary education.

During the academic year 2005-06, the district was selected for 'complete computer literacy programme' by the prime-ministers 'Information Technology Taskforce'. The district was one of the few districts of the nation which were selected as an experiment for teaching computer

Table 13.18 Taluk-wise Statistics of General Category Teachers of High Schools for the Academic year 2004-05

Sl.No.	Taluk	Government		Aided		Unaided		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Bantval	80	96	85	29	41	43	216	168
2	Belthangadi	79	71	39	28	19	16	137	115
3	Mangalore City	13	44	110	221	41	79	164	335
4	Mangalore Taluk	90	105	97	145	130	150	317	400
5	Mudbidire	23	29	78	36	5	13	106	78
6	Puttur	71	87	118	41	25	131	214	239
7	Sulya	67	44	28	13	32	41	127	96
	TOTAL	433	456	555	513	293	484	1281	1433

Table 13.19 Details of Taluk-wise Scheduled Caste Teachers of High Schools

Sl.No.	Taluk	Government		Aided		Unaided		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Bantval	9	2	8	2	0	0	17	4
2	Belthangadi	8	4	0	0	0	0	8	4
3	Mangalore City	3	4	4	4	1	0	8	8
4	Mangalore Taluk	4	7	11	2	0	0	15	9
5	Mudabidire	1	1	10	2	2	0	13	3
6	Puttur	6	2	4	1	0	1	10	4
7	Sulya	2	5	2	0	2	0	6	5
	TOTAL	33	25	39	11	5	1	77	37

education for the first time in the nation. Due to special interest given in the field the district is developing as a centre of Software Engineering. A Software Technology Park is also under progress at Mangalore. As soon as this park starts working the export of software technology of the nation will not only be increased but also the computer education will be adopted in every school and college of the district. The State Government also decided to establish an 'Export Promotion Industrial Park' to export software.

Table 13.20 Details of Taluk-wise Scheduled Tribe Teachers of High Schools

Sl.No.	Taluk	Government		Aided		Unaided		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Bantval	5	2	4	3	0	0	9	5
2	Belthangadi	7	5	1	0	0	0	8	5
3	Mangalore City	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
4	Mangalore Taluk	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0
5	Mudabidire	3	2	4	0	1	0	8	2
6	Puttur	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
7	Sulya	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	2
	TOTAL	16	10	15	6	1	1	32	17

Source: Office of the Deputy Director, The Department of Public Instruction, Mangalore.

Details of SSLC Examination: The Examination Board of Higher Secondary of the State conducts examinations for the students of final year of Higher Secondary schools.

Table 13.21 The Details of the Students who Appeared and Passed SSLC Examination from 1970-1972

Sl.No.	School	Year	Appeared	Passed	Percentage
1	Government schools	1970	818	586	71.63
		1971	923	496	53.56
		1972	862	504	58.50
2	Municipal Schools	1970	141	124	87.94
		1971	162	139	85.80
		1972	207	131	63.30
3	Dist/Taluk Board Schools	1970	2,409	1,778	73.86
		1971	2,367	1,461	61.72
		1972	2,505	1,551	61.90
4	Private High Schools	1970	6,785	5,225	72.00
		1971	7,502	4,809	64.10
		1972	1,813	5,039	64.50

The district secured First and Second places in the results of the SSLC examinations in the State of Karnataka, during 1970 April and 1971 respectively

Details of Year-wise Results of SSLC from 2000-2005

Year	Male			Female			Total		
	Appeared	Passed	%	Appeared	Passed	%	Appeared	Passed	%
2000	9,161	5,678	61.95	9,046	6,299	69.63	18,207	11,974	65.77
2001	9,866	6,846	69.39	9,862	7,189	72.90	19,728	14,035	71.14
2002	9,866	8,029	76.42	10,610	8,601	81.07	21,117	16,630	78.75
2003	11,516	8,614	74.80	11,213	9,230	82.32	22,729	17,844	78.51
2004	14,286	10,227	71.59	12,863	10,543	81.96	27,149	20,770	76.50
2005	13,573	9,602	70.74	13,047	10,634	80.89	26,720	20,236	75.73

Education of Commercial Practices: Like other places education in commercial practices was imparted by private institutions in the district. Till 1969-70 this was one of the subjects in higher secondary education. From 1970 onwards education of commercial practices was stopped as the Government abolished optional subjects in the curriculum of high schools.

Generally education in commercial practices was being taught either in the morning or in the evening by private institutions. This practice continues even to this day. The SSLC Board conducts examinations every year for junior typing and junior shorthand and senior typing and senior shorthand. In recent years as the computer education became popular typing education lost its popularity but the institutions teach computer education along with typing and shorthand. The Government provides financial assistance to these institutions. The first institution of commercial practice of the district was established in 1948 at Puttur. By 1972 there were 48 private institutions functioning. The total strength of these institutions was 6,927 out of which 3,876 were boys and rest were girls. There were 141 teachers working in them. In 1991 a District Association of Commercial Education was established which is working hard to solve the problems of the institutions. Since two decades due to new innovations in technology the popularity of commercial education is lost. Even typewriting schools which were supporting computer education are disappearing. In the academic year 2004-05 there were 35 institutions of commercial education functioning and around 1,000 students were studying in them.

Physical Education: To provide physical education at schools, a separate physical education department attached to DDPI office of the district, is functioning. This department is working under the guidance of a Physical Education Director. He supervises the physical education in primary schools. But physical education activities at high school level were looked after by an Assistant Superintendent of Physical Education, Mysore Division. At present a superintendent of physical education has been appointed in the district in the office of Joint Director. His duties are to supervise the education activities at primary and high school levels to conduct inter district programmes and to implement activities of NSS, Scouts and Guides.

Sanskrit Education: Sanskrit, an ancient language has a significant place in the district.. The language still has its existence in the district and showing right path for good life. This language has been popular because it has its impact on the languages like Konkani and Malayalam of the neighbouring State of Kerala. Sanskrit has vast scope in the district because of its usefulness in education. This divine language was neglected for some time, but in recent years it regained its importance. The district has heritage (more than 100 years) institutions of Sanskrit such as '*Sriman Madhwa Siddhanta Prabhodam*' Sanskrit college, Udupi; '*Mahajana College of Sanskrit*' Karkala are worth mentioning. Among these institutions the Bhuvanendra Sanskrit College of Karkala was upgraded as First Grade College in 1970. The Sanskrit *Pathashala* of Oriental School in the Car Street of Mangalore is the first school in the field. The SDM first grade college Ujire and *Durga Samskritika Pratisthana* of Kateel have been providing higher education in Sanskrit.

Sayyad Madani Aarabic College, Ullala : Sayyad Madani Aarabic College of Ullala was established in 1971, in the complex of Jumma Masjid of that place. Development of Urdu language and training of Imams, Khatibs and Khajis to teach the language were main objectives of the college. Classes such as Muktiar Sanad, Mattaval and Takhmeer were conducted in the college. There were 56 students, one principal, one vice principal and two lecturers at its inception. The strength of students rose to 58 in 1973. The college was being continued in the same place with 128 students and 5 teaching faculty during the academic year 2005-06. There was also a hostel attached to the college and a library with more than 1500 valuable books.

Teachers Training Training School for Mistresses: During the British regime the Dakshina Kannada district had five taluks viz.,

Kundapura, Kasargod, Mangalore, Udupi and Uppinagadi. The area of the district was from Kundapura to Kasaragod with Mangalore as headquarters. In 1912 the first and only women's training school came into existence in 1921 and it was called as Government Training School for Mistresses. The institution was under the Inspector of the Department of Public Instruction, Coimbatore. In the beginning classes from First to Eighth standards were conducted here. Later classes for Ninth and Tenth standards and a women teachers training class were also added. Students of all castes, religions, languages, sects were learning in the institutions. Students were systematically taught the subjects such as Geography, Nature Study, History, Dance, Paintings, Music, Embroideries, Gardening and languages like Kannada and English. In 1972 PUC classes were also started in the institution. In 1987 subjects like tailoring and fashion designing were introduced. There were job oriented courses. In June 2004 Computer science was introduced as an alternative to History for Commerce Students. During the academic year 2005-06 there were 253 children and 7 teachers in higher secondary section, while 504 students and 18 teaching faculty were in Arts, Science and Commerce department of PUC.

Government College for Teachers Training: The institution was established in 1950 at Mangalore to train high school teachers. In the beginning training was given here even for primary school teachers. In 1972, 84 men and 35 women trainees and 10 teaching faculty were there in the institution. Apart from these, one lecturer, one laboratory assistant, one machinist and one extension service assistant were appointed under the financial aid given by UNICEF. The library of the institution consisted of 15,000 works, out of which 13,000 were English, 1,100 Kannada and 900 Hindi language books. The total expenditure of the institution for the year was Rupees 1,70,600.

Training Institutions of Primary School teachers (D.Ed.): In the district of Dakshina Kannada, four teachers training institutions (TTI) were functioning during 1947. The number rose to seven by 1971-72 of which 3 were government and 4 of private. The total strength of students in these institutions was 818 (295 boys and 523 girls). 22 teachers were working in them. From the academic year 2004 these were called as D.Ed (Diploma in Education) institutions. In 2001-02 a centralized entrance test unit was established on PUC model for admission and thus transparency has been achieved in these institutions.

**Table 13.22 D.Ed Institutions of the District
Functioning in 2005-06.**

Sl.No.	Year of Establishment	Name of the Institution	No. of Students	Details
1	1890	St. Anne's Teachers Training Institution, Mangalore	100	Un-Aided
2	1912	District Educational and Training Institution Kodiyala Bile, Mangalore	100	Govt. college
3	1912	Government Teachers Training Institution for Women, Mangalore	80	Govt. college
4	1946	Capitaniyo Teachers Training for Women, Kankanadi Post, Mangalore	60	Aided
5	2004	Alvas Teachers Training Institution, Mudbidire, Mangalore	49	Unaided
6	2004	Sahyadri Teachers Training Institution, Kankanadi, Mangalore	50	Unaided
7	2004	Vivekananda Teachers Training Institution, Puttur Taluk	46	Unaided
8	2005	Vidya Rashmi Mahila Vidya Gangotri, Savanur, Puttur Taluk	50	Unaided
9	2005	M.D.S. Teachers Training Institution, Kulai, Mangalore	34	Unaided
10	—	Rosa Mistic Teachers Training Institution, Kaikumba, Mangalore	—	Aided

Source : Dept. of Public Instruction, Centralized Registration Unit - Bangalore

St. Anne's Training College for Women: In 1943, the first training college for teachers was established by Apostolic Carmel Education Society to train high school women teachers. There were 20 Students and six teachers at its inception. In 1972 there were 120 students and 10 teachers in it. The institution also has a library of more than 10,000 books. A science lab and a Psychology lab were started in 1943. A hostel has been started with a financial aid of Rupees two lakh given by UGC. In 1957 the committee of 'All India Higher Secondary Education' selected this institution for its extension programme and the principal of the institution was the Regional Director. The region includes Dakshina Kannada, Shimoga and Chikkamagalur districts. The committee has conducted number of workshops and seminars in the region. It also provided the faculty of library and brought out booklets

on the development in education. In 2006-07 there were nine B.Ed colleges functioning in the district. They were as mentioned here:

1. Alvas College of Education, Vidyagiri, Medicare.
2. College of Teachers Education, Mangalore (in front of town hall)
3. Karavali College of Education, Mangalore (near Kottara Chauki)
4. Mar Evaneous College of Education, Perabe Post, Kothur Taluk.
5. Prasanna College of Education, Dharmasthala Road, Ujire.
6. Sridevi Sharada College of Education, Mannagudde, Mangalore.
7. Srinivasa College of Education, Pandeshwara, Mangalore.
8. St. Anne's College of Education, Mangalore (opposite to main post office)
9. Vivek College of Education, Tenkila, Puttur.

Pre-University Education: Till 1970 the 11th and 12th standard classes were conducted in secondary schools. Some degree colleges have one year PUC classes. These were abolished in 1971. When the government introduced two year PUC courses in the state, most of the district and Taluk Board high schools were functioning under Government. Some of these schools which extended into PUC were brought under the Pre University Board. In course of time this Board was converted into Directorate of Pre-university Education. In 1985 these junior colleges were called pre-University Colleges. In 2004-05 there were 199 pre-university colleges in the district. Taluk wise distribution of them is given here.

Sl. No.	Taluk	Colleges
1	Bantval	17
2	Belthangadi	11
3	Mangalore	63
4	Puttur	19
5	Sulya	09

In 2005 age limit of the candidates was reduced from 18 to 17 to appear for PU examination privately.

Job Oriented Course (JOC / Vocational Education) : In 1977-78 a two year job oriented course was started as an alternative to PUC education. After completion of SSLC, students can join the course. The objectives of this course are; 1) To reduce pressure on higher education, 2) To identify the hidden talents of students and give proper training and 3) Make them self reliant so that they may take up self employment.

Table 13.23 The details of PUC Results of the District from 2001-02 to 2004-05

Sl. No.	Year	Appeared		Passed		Percentage	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2001-02	7,403	7,966	5,471	6,327	73.09	79.43
2	2002-03	7,797	8,190	5,659	6,495	72.58	79.30
3	2003-04	8,352	9,319	6,018	7,329	72.05	78.65
4	2004-05	9,213	9,882	6,631	7,911	71.97	80.05

Source : Department of Pre-University Education, Bangalore

This course has played a significant role in rural development and in solving unemployment problems. Thus it helped in the progress of the nation. During the academic year 2005-06 nine PU Colleges of the district were offering training in commercial practices, textiles, computer techniques, mechanical servicing, automobile servicing and so on. The result of these colleges during the academic years 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 is as follows :

Table 13.24 The details of PUC Results of the District

Year	I Year						II Year					
	Appeared		Passed		%		Appeared		Passed		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
2002-03	266	141	175	96	66.4	68.57	185	106	133	75	72.28	71.43
2003-04	266	113	196	84	79.96	74.34	211	118	172	103	81.52	87.29
2004-05	40	00	27	00	69.23	0.0	181	82	134	84	74.03	58.54

Higher Education : During the first half of 20th century higher education was given by Government Arts College, Mangalore (upto intermediate only) and by first grade private colleges such as St. Aloysius and St. Agnes. In 1948 the Government Arts College of Mangalore was upgraded to First Grade College. In 1949 the Manipal Academy of General Education established Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College at Udupi and this was a milestone in the field of education. Between 1950 and 1960 a number of first grade colleges were established in the district. Though the colleges of the district were affiliated to Madras University prior to States reorganization, the Kasturba Medical College was affiliated to Karnataka University, Dharwad. After the States reorganization all the

colleges of the district were affiliated to the Karnataka University of Dharwad and in course of time they were affiliated to the University of Mysore. In 1960 there were seven first grade colleges functioning out of them three were at Mangalore, two at Udupi, one each at Puttur and Karkala. The total strength of PUC and degree students in these colleges was 2,501 (1,882 male and 619 female) and 2,447 (1,844 male, 603 female) respectively.

In course of time as a result of increase in the number of high schools in the district the number of colleges was increased and by 1969 the number rose to 17. Apart from these an Institute of Social Work called 'Roshini Nilaya' and a post graduation centre was opened at Mangalore. In 1971-72 there were four First Grade Colleges including an evening college. Besides first grade colleges at Puttur, Mulki, Kundapur, Ujire, Surathkal, Kalyanpur and Bantval were also functioning. During the academic year 1971-72, the total strength of students was 13,627 (9,789 male and 3,838 female) and that of 601 teachers (526 male and 75 female). In the academic year 2004-05 there were 71 first grade colleges functioning, out of which 08 were Government, 24 aided and 39 unaided Colleges.

Private Higher Educational Institutions in the District

St. Aloysius College, Mangalore: St. Aloysius the first private college was established in 1882, at Mangalore. In the beginning this was a second grade college and in 1887 it was upgraded to first Grade College. In 1907 the college started a hostel for the benefit of rural students. There were 700 students in the college in 1956. After two decades in 1976 the number of students rose to 873 and that of the teaching faculty was 50. The institution offers post graduation courses in MCA, MSW, M.Sc, MBA, PG. Diploma courses like journalism, business management, Computer application, graduation courses of BA and B.Sc. During the year 2004-05 the institution had 2,424 students. It has a library with a good number of books.

St. Agnes College, Mangalore : Another private Institution, named St. Agnes College was established in 1920 at Mangalore exclusively for girls. The college began with 24 students of Pre-university class. In 1924 this was upgraded to first Grade College with 12 students for First B.A. In 1970 the institution established a service scheme for mentally challenged students which were recognized by the Department of Public Instruction. Under this scheme there were 11 male and five female students studying. The same year the institution was permitted to start

Commerce education for PU students and eight students got admission to Commerce Department. There were 1,610 students and 52 teaching faculty in the institution in 1972-73. In the year 2004-05 PUC was bifurcated and there were 664 degree students studying in the institution.

The Institute of Social Service: The institute of social service was established in 1960 to train social workers. In the beginning, the institution started a diploma course in social service and in 1967 it started a course which gave eligibility to join post graduation degree course in the subject. By then, it was affiliated to the University of Mysore. In 1970, social service became a subject of study at B.A. level. Every student of this institution had to take up a field work of 15 hours in a week and so that practical training was provided for perfect understanding of the subject. Thus it was made compulsory for them to mingle with people and prepare themselves mentally for social service. In connection with the subject the institution is conducting workshops, seminars and conferences. The institution had a well equipped library and a separate ladies hostel.

Institution of Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshvara Society (Trust): Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshvara Education Society runs a number of educational institutions from *shishuvihara* to post graduation levels, not only in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts but also in various other places of our nation. The society has a history of more than hundred years of service in socio-religious fields. Scholars who were trained here in the fields of law, allopathic medicine, ayurvedic medicine, management, pharmacy, naturopathy, and yoga, industrial training etc., have made a name all over the world. The society also runs a *gurukula* system of education named *Sri Siddavana Gurukula*. It also provides education on the educational principles of Gandhiji in *Ratnamanasa*, another unique institution. The trust established RUDSET (Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institute) in 1982, which provides jobs for educated unemployed youth. The branches of RUDSET are functioning in twenty-five centres of the state and in fifty-eight centres all over the country.

Sri Satyasai Lokaseva Trust, Alike : Sri Satyasai Lokaseva Trust of Alike in Bantval taluk has established a number of educational, social, cultural and religious institutions. These institutions have achieved success in fulfilling the requirements of the people of the district in those fields. Sri Madiyala Narayanabhata was the inspiring motive force of the

institution. In 1963, he started an educational institution on the model of Gurukula system in a small hut named Satya Sayi Vihara with the objective of building a new society. Today the trust has 17 various service institutions which are functioning with an altruistic motive. Principled, disciplined, punctual, devoted and selfless workers are serving in them. It is believed that the blessings of Bhagavan Sri Satyasai Baba are behind them.

Educational and social service centres of Alike are as follows.

1. Sri Satyasai Lokaseva Higher Primary School, Vanivihara.
2. Sri Satyasai Lokaseva Higher Secondary Girls School, Vanivihara
3. Sri Satyasai Lokaseva Higher Secondary Boys School, Sharadavihara (State syllabus Kannada and English mediums).
4. Sri Satyasai Lokaseva Balakuteera hostel, Sharadavihara
5. Prema Kuteera Satyasai Vihara
6. Sri Satyasai Lokaseva pre-university college (Arts, Science and Commerce)
7. Sri Satyasai Lokaseva Vidya Kendra (English medium) C.B.S.E.
8. Sri Satyasai Lokaseva Hostel, (for puc students).
9. Sri Satyasai Lokaseva Hostel, (Vidyakendra division).
10. Sri Satyasai Lokaseva Sanatana Sarati vocational training centre.(Kannada sanatana sarati karyalaya)
11. Sri Satyasai Lokaseva publishing section
12. Sri Satyasai Lokaseva farms
13. Sri Satyasai Lokaseva Goshala
14. Sri Satyasai Lokaseva computer training centre
15. Bapuji Balaniketana (orphanage)
16. Students stationary and canteen section
17. Sri Satyasai General hospital.

Academy of Liberal Education, Sulya: Kurunji Venkataramana Gowda (KVG) educational institution is imparting education from kindergarten to technical levels. It has a number of educational institutions not only in Dakshina Kannada but also at Bangalore and Coorg districts. The institution runs five medical colleges, six technical colleges, one dental, one ayurvedic, one nursing ,one law college and twelve other educational institutions. It is also providing hostels for boys and girls. At Bangalore it has one dental college and polytechnic college.

During the academic year 2005-06 there were more than 1600 students studying in them.

Mangalore University: The Mangalore university was established on 10th September 1980 having jurisdiction over the district of Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu and Udupi (separate Udupi district was formed later) with 43 affiliated colleges. The university celebrated its silver jubilee in 2004-05. In 1968 the University of Mysore started post graduate classes in subjects like Kannada, Commerce, Physics and Mathematics. The classes were conducted at St. Aloysius and in Kasturba medical colleges before the formation of the present campus *Mangala Gangothri*. The university campus is located at Mangala Gangothri, Konaje, 12 kilometers from Mangalore. During 2004-05, the University had 107 colleges affiliated to it where in 41,116 students were studying. As per the records of 2004-05, the university was conducting 32 courses in 24 centres with modern infrastructure facilities. There were 93,000 students studying in these centres. The university has a good library, science instrumentation centre, micro tram centre, new humanities department, cyber café etc. and thus all the requirements of a university are fulfilled. The campus has administrative building, two guest houses, one well equipped health centre, two nationalised banks, one ATM centre, shopping complex, one post office, telephone exchange, quarters for all its employees, play ground, gymnasium, indoor games, one primary and one higher secondary schools and one pre-university college. So the university employees need not to go to the city of Mangalore for anything.

The university has 107 affiliated colleges, out of which 71 are from Dakshina Kannada (eight Government, 24 aided and 39 unaided), 27 are from Udupi district (Seven Government, 11 aided and Nine unaided), Nine from Kodagu district (One Government, Four aided and Four unaided). In 1993 Field Marshal Cariappa college of Madikeri and Government college of Mangalore were brought under the direct administration of the university. Out of 107 affiliated colleges 41 were in rural areas and 66 were in urban places. 14 colleges out of 107 have post graduate courses in MCA, MBA, M.Sc, MA, M.Ed, M.Tech, MSW. There were 2065 teaching faculty in these colleges in 2004-05.

The post graduate departments of the University have produced 300 Ph.D degrees and 250 M.Phil degrees in 25 years. It has very well equipped library with its own building. At the end of the year 2004, the library comprised 1,20,000 books and journals of national and international importance.

Fisheries College, Mangalore: In 1969, a fisheries college was established at Mangalore. The objective was to provide scientific and technical knowledge in the field. This was the first job oriented course in that field in the Country. The institution provides four year Bachelor Degree (B.F.Sc) and two year Masters Degree (M.F.Sc) in the field. Students can also take up Ph.D for three years. The sanctioned intake was 46, 25, and 18 per year respectively. This institution offers courses in water culture, Fish Micro Biology, Fish Resources and Management, Fish Environment, Fish Economics, Fish Preservation and Fisheries Engineering. These Seven courses are offered at degree and post graduate levels.

The institution got an international recognition in 1990, when Foreign Development Administration of England gave special financial aid to provide training for teaching staff to take up research in the field. This institution is able to procure, in two decades, approximately Rupees two crores from national and international organizations for research purposes. Because of the resultant researches, technological innovations were achieved which were transferred to fishermen, and concerned people in the industry. From 2005 Fisheries College, Mangalore, Karnataka Veterinary College, Bidar, came under the University of Veterinary and Fisheries sciences. During the academic year 2004-05, there were 170 students in degree, 40 in post graduate and 29 in Ph.D courses. Till now (2004-05) 968 students secured degree, 480 post graduate degree and 66 got Ph.D degree from the institution. There were 37 teachers.

Medical Education: The first medical college of undivided Dakshina Kannada district is Kastuba Medical College which is now in Udupi district. At present a number of medical institutions are imparting education in different branches of medical science (para medical sciences). In 1996, a separate Medical university was established and the medical college of Dakshina Kannada district comes under it. The list here gives statistics of medical colleges functioning in the district during 2005-06

Legal Education: The establishment of SDM Law College of Mangalore (1973) provided a systematic frame work to legal education in the district. Prior to this the law education of the undivided district of Dakshina Kannada was provided at Vykunta Baliga Law College of Udupi and at Belgaum Law Colleges. At present three private Law Colleges are imparting legal education in the district.

Table 13.25

Sl.No.	Types of Medical Colleges	No.of Colleges	Total No. of strength
1	Medical Colleges	05	500C
2	Dental Colleges	04	376
3	Pharmacy Colleges	02	116
4	Colleges of Physiotherapy	13	516
5	Medical Lab Training	04	146
6	College of Homeopathy	01	69
7	Nursing College of Medicine	21	1,125
8	Ayurvedic Medical Colleges	05	285

Source: Rajiv Gandhi University of Medical Sciences.

1. S.D.M.Law College: The institution was established in 1973 at Mangalore. This college provides 3-year and 5-year degree courses called LLB and 2-years P.G.course called LLM. During the academic year 2005-06, there were 574 students of LLB 5-year degree course (281 M, 293 FM), 205 students of 3-year LLB degree course (111 M, 94 FM) and 16 P.G. students (LLM) (4 M, 12 FM) studying in the institution. 15 teachers were working here.

2. Vivekananda Law College: This was established in 1988 at Puttur. During the academic year 2005-06 there were 245 (123 M, 122 FM) students and 5 teachers in the institution.

3. KVG Law College: This institution was established in 1990 at Sulya. It has 5 year LLB degree course in which 130 students (66 M, 64 FM) were studying during the academic year 2005-06. The strength of teaching faculty was 14 (10 M, 4 FM) which includes 8 honorary teachers.

Technical Education

Polytechnics: If engineering colleges provide bachelor degree and post graduate degrees, the polytechnics give diploma in various subjects. Any student after SSLC can get admission into polytechnic colleges. The Government Trade School of Mangalore was the first institution of technical education of the district which was established in 1929. In 1946 under the post war development scheme a polytechnic named Karnataka Polytechnic was started as a regional polytechnic college. The Government Trade School was merged with it. In 1954 a new building

for the college and one for hostel, worth ₹.20 lakhs was constructed. This hostel accommodates 100 students. In 1955-56 the total strength of the students in Civil, Mechanical, Automobile engineering courses of the institution was 212 only, though admission was available for 240 students. Apart from the above mentioned subjects 125 students were studying in Six certificate courses such as general Mechanics (21 Students), cabinet making (5), Auto Servicing (31), Machinist and Turner (36) Electrical Wiring (16) and Electric and Gas Welding (16). The institution was also teaching in subjects like carpentry and cane work. Between 1955-57, 20 youths of Malukundi got 1½ years training in these works. The students studying in these courses were getting ₹ 30 as stipend per month and ₹.40 per annum for materials concerned to their work. After the completion of training every student was given ₹.100 as aid to purchase tools to start their work in those lines. From 1957-58 onwards the strength in Civil and Mechanical branch was raised from 40 to 60, 20 to 30 respectively. 317 students were studying in diploma classes in 1957-58 in the institution. In 1972-73 the strength was 398 in diploma classes and 13 in certificate courses. There were 30 teachers altogether. In 1999 the institution got autonomous status and at present it is under Community Polytechnic Scheme of HRD Ministry. During the academic year 2005-06, 895 students were studying (30 per cent girls) under the guidance of 65 teachers. The permitted intake of the institution is 385.

Junior Technical School, Mangalore: A Junior Technical School was started at Mangalore in 1965 to provide technical education to students who have passed VII standard so that after their matriculation they become Self-reliant. Kids who pass VII standard with high score in science and mathematics and those who passed written test and oral examination were eligible for admission to this course. Later, in addition to the subjects of S.S.L.C level, elementary engineering, engineering drawing and crafts technology were taught to them. Supplementary subjects like Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, carpentry, Fitting and electrical wiring were also taught. In 1972 there were 43 students studying in VIII standard, 37 and 21 students in IX and X standards respectively. There were 13 teachers. During the academic year 2005-06 the students strength was 153 (138 male, 15 female), and that of teachers 05. The intake was 70 and the students of this institution could take higher technical education after this level. Now the institution is functioning in its own building worth ₹.205 lakh. It has a good library.

The Government Polytechnic College for Women, Mangalore: In 1970 the government polytechnic college for women was bifurcated from Karnataka Polytechnic to encourage women in technical education. This was started in the junior technical school building of Mangalore. In the beginning a 3-year courses like Secretarial Practice with 30 students and Tele Communication Course with 12 students were started. In 1972 the total strength of students in these courses was 68 and that of teachers 06. These students were exempted from tuition fee. Besides, they had facilities like students scholarships, merit scholarships and so on. There were many facilities for physically challenged students. The institution is functioning in its own building since 1985. During the academic year 2004-05, 531 girls were studying in the institution.

Vijayamari Technical Institution, Mangalore: This institution was established in 1965 by Apostolic Carmel Sisters Organization at Merihill in Kavoor village. The students were trained here to manufacture necessary goods on self service scheme and also sell them in local markets. Thus the institution was developing self respect and self reliance among the students.

The institution was conducting two year courses in several subjects such as a). Typewriting – junior and senior b) Shorthand – junior and senior, c) book keeping and accountancy (junior and senior), d) tailoring (junior certificate course). Besides, corroborative subjects like domestic economics, poultry farming, laundry, gardening and agriculture were also taught. Students who have passed S.S.L.C. were admitted to commercial courses and students who have passed VII standard were admitted to tailoring courses. They were taught subjects like religion, moral education and English language. Approximately 120 girls from Mysore, Kerala and Tamil Nadu were trained every year. By 1972, there were 428 students trained in commercial courses and 169 in tailoring. Besides, the district has aided and unaided Polytechnic Schools such as NRAM Polytechnic, NITTE (aided), SNMS Polytechnic, Bajpe, KVT Polytechnic, Sulya, Vivekananda Polytechnic, Puttur and S.N. Polytechnic, Mudbidire (all aided).

Industrial Training Institutes (ITI): In 1950 the Government of India implemented a scheme to train skilled labour. As per the scheme all over the State of Karnataka many Industrial Training Institutes are functioning under the employment and training department, which comes under the labour department of the state. The objectives of these institutions are to provide expert technical manpower to industrialists,

and to provide professional training to youth to become self employed. The rules and regulations of these institutes are dictated by the Director General of Employment and Training of Central Government. Therefore the industrial training institutes are functioning in collaboration with the Central and State Governments. The management, financial assistance and such other responsibilities of the ITIs of the state are managed by the State Government.

There are 21 Industrial Training Institutes which are functioning in Dakshina Kannada district, out of which 05 are government owned and rest are private institutes. Of the government ITIs the Government Training Institute of *Kadrihills*, Mangalore, is the oldest which was established in 1952. Among the private it is the *Hebbik* ITI of Mangalore is the first one, established in 1964. During the academic year 2004-05 there were 2572 trainees in them, of which 952 were in government ITIs, 1620 were in private ITIs.

National Institute of Technology (Previously Karnataka Regional Engineering College), **Suratkal (KREC)**: The Government of India formed a committee under the chairmanship of Ghosh Chandrakanth to establish national level technical institutes. As per the recommendations of the committee Karnataka Regional engineering college (residential) was established in 1960, at Suratkal, 19 kilometres north of Mangalore. In the beginning there was provision for admission of 250 students per year. The classes were conducted in temporary rooms. Student's hostel was also started. The board of governors was constituted on 1st December 1959.

The appointment of teachers and higher administrative personnel was done by the board of Governors. The State Government gave 339 acres of land for the construction of the various departments of the College. The cost of construction was ₹ 123.12 lakh. The Central Government spent ₹ 46.03 lakh for infrastructure and ₹ 6.93 lakh for furniture. Under the United Nations special fund scheme, UNESCO donated ₹ 2.71 lakh in American dollars for infrastructure. Merit is the only criterion for the selection of students, and the institution was affiliated to the University of Mysore.

The table here shows the subjects which were conducted for five years BE courses in the institution.

Apart from these, the institution was also conducting post graduate M.Tech. courses in industrial structure, Marine structure and industrial electronics. Ten students were allowed in each branch. Besides it also

Table 13.26 Particulars of Courses and admissions.

Sl. No.	Branch	Admission per year
1	Civil	40
2	Mechanical	90
3	Electronics and communication	60
4	Chemical engineering	30
5	Metallurgy	30
	Total	250

conducted PG M.E. courses in Heat, Power and Chemical plants designs, and five students were allowed in each course. In 1972-73 the institute started new B.E courses like process metallurgy and Hydraulics and water resources in which five students in each course were allowed.

During the year 2005-06, the college had a well equipped library in which 21,000 rare educational books were available. It subscribed for 270 national and international journals and had 700 micro films. It had a book bank of 4,000 books for the benefit of the students; it received 1,805 Canadian Dollars from religious endowments of Canada. Most of the students of the College reside in the college hostel except the day scholars. Primary schools of Kannada and English medium are also functioning in the college campus. Table here shows the details of students of the institution from 1967-68 to 1971-72.

Table 13.27 Details of Students Studying in the Institution

Taluk	B.E.			M.Tech		
	From Mysore State	From other States	Total	Industrial Structure	Marine Structure	Industrial Electronics
1967-68	146	84	230	7	6	-
1968-69	112	54	166	5	5	10
1969-70	126	59	185	8	7	10
1970-71	124	61	185	6	6	10
1971-72	149	51	200	2	3	10

The statement below gives details of successful students in each department

Table 13.28 Graduates

Year	Civil	Mechanical	Electrical	Chemical	Metallurgy	Total
1965	9	74	18	-	-	101
1966	29	83	62	-	-	174
1967	42	75	71	-	-	188
1968	51	114	106	-	-	271
1969	40	110	90	25	29	294
1970	25	102	78	29	30	264
1971	38	103	80	37	32	290

Table 13.29 Post Graduates

Year	Industrial Structure	Marine Structure	Engineering Electronics	Total
1968	10	03	-	13
1969	06	09	-	15
1970	05	06	09	20
1971	07	Not available	06	13

Source: Report of the Director, NITK, Suratkal.

In 1972, there were 135 teachers of B.E courses, 260 non-teaching staff and 33 teachers in post graduate departments. On 26th June 2002 the college secured autonomous status and became a deemed university on 20th February 2003, the college was renamed '*National Institute of Technology, Karnataka*' (NITK). In 2005-06 there were 470 (B.Tech) students studying in Bachelor degree course and the subjectwise statistics is as follows: Civil-50, Mechanical-90, Electrical and Electronics – 60, Electronics and Communication-60, Chemical- 30, Metallurgical – 30, Mining-30, Computer – 60 and Information Technology-60

Apart from the above said bachelor degree courses the institution runs M.Tech course in 17 subjects during the academic year 2005-06, 254 P.G.Students were studying in the institution. The total strength of teachers was 132, of which 30 were Professors, 45 were Assistant Professors and 75 were Lecturers.

Adult Education: The Government of Mysore formed 'The Adult Education Committee' in 1949, with the intention of providing literacy to all its illiterate subjects. Besides the committee also had certain aims and objectives like organizing cultural programmes, establishing clubs for

youth both male and female and also for children, training village assistants for social service, organizing community entertainment programmes etc.

In Dakshina Kannada district, the programmes of Adult Education committee was started on 2nd October 1970. 65 Literacy associations were established with in two years by the committee, of which 10 were exclusively for women. The total strength of associations was 1162 of which 156 were women. In 1971-72, exams were conducted at Mangalore and Kundapur in which 70 men and 15 women had become literates.

The statement here gives the details of literacy classes in the district in April 1972.

Table 13.30 Details of Literacy Classes in the District

Sl.No.	Taluks	No. of Lite- racy Classes	Number	Total
1	Mangalore	15	16	21
2	Bantval	04	00	04
3	Belthangadi	08	00	08
4	Kundapur	06	02	08
5	Karkala	01	00	01
6	Puttur	13	00	13
7	Udupi	08	02	10
	Total	55	10	65

Simultaneously training for Adult Education was given to 30 teachers and Adult Education week was celebrated during the same period. Book exhibitions were organized. During the year 2004-05 there were 710 forward Adult Education centres functioning. For supervision there were 71 nodal centres in the district. At Bantval a felicitation function for new literates was organized to identify them.

Scouts and Guides: Scout movement was started in England in 1907. The objectives were to help youngsters to develop discipline and make them service minded. In 1907 Lord Bedan Powel, the father of Scouts movement organized the first camp of the movement at Brown sea Island. In 1909 this movement was started at Bangalore in Bishop Cotton School by T.H.Bekar a retired military officer. At the same time similar movements were started at Jabbalpur by Lt.Col. Pecenham Walsh and by Captain Tod at Karki near Pune. During the reign of Krishnaraja

Wodeyar IV, an organization of scouts named 'The Boys Scouts of Mysore' was established in the state of Mysore which was headed by yuvaraja Kanthirava Narasimharaja Wodeyar. On 3rd October, 1917 an order was issued by the Maharajas Government. Accordingly in all schools of the state scouts activities were started. In 1928 *'The Girls Guide of Mysore'* was started and it was headed by the princess. In 1951 these two organizations were merged together and named *'Bharath Scouts and Guides'*.

The activities of scouts and guides began in 1920 in Dakshina Kannada district. The district Scouts and Guides' has its own building approximately worth ₹ 16,00,000 at Urva field given by the district administration. In recent decades, the activities of scouting are quiet encouraging. Because the people of the district are involving in it without age discrimination as they are attracted by the objectives of the movement and also its remarkable achievements. This organization is actively functioning all over the district by organizing rallies; scout weeks, national festivals etc. which has become very popular. It also conducted training camps such as scouts, guides, cubs, bulbul and orientation camps for scouts and guides. The district scouts and guides organization of Dakshina Kannada has won Karnataka state's best organization award for four times. As on June 2005, the strength of scouts in the district was 13,004, of which 7,236 were rovers. Likewise the strength of guides was 13,678, of which 7,834 were guides 328 guides' captains; 4,142 flocks, 234 flock leaders, 134 R.L s and 06 rangers. During the year 2004-05 the scouts and guides of this organization won state level and national level prizes in various places. The details are given in nextpage.

(Note:M.C=Mangalore City, M.S.=Mangalore South, M.N.=Mangalore North, BL=Belthangadi, PU=Puttur, SL=Sulya, BEL=Belthangadi, MUD=Mudbidre, VT=Vitla, UPD=Uppinangadi, PM=Pani Mangalore, VP=Vamada Padavu)

National Cadet Corps (NCC)

NCC of the district has a history of five decades. In 1950, a contingent of NCC of Fourth Madras Battalion of Palghat, which was under the administration of Madras state, was functioning at Mangalore. In 1954, an independent NCC company was established at Madikeri which was named 'Kodagu Independent Company NCC' by the Mangalore NCC contingent. When the reorganization of states took place in 1956, the above mentioned NCC units were modified and in 1958 the

Awards	M.C	M.S	M.N	BL	PU	SL	BEL	MUD	VT	UPD	PM	VP
President's Award, Scouts	06	-	08	04	02	11	-	03	-	03	-	-
President's Award, Guides	43	01	13	07	05	07	01	01	-	-	-	-
State Award, Scouts	20	01	12	05	12	07	-	01	09	04	03	-
State Award, Guides	69	05	64	13	22	17	06	28	06	05	-	-
Fourth Stage Cubs	28	-	12	-	02	-	-	19	22	09	03	22
Hirek Punk Bulbuls	28	13	19	24	04	-	-	11	28	07	17	-
Golden Arrow Cubs	04	-	10	02	-	-	-	08	-	-	-	-
Golden Arrow Bulbuls	10	-	07	-	-	-	-	02	-	-	02	-

Karnataka state's first naval wing called 'Fifteenth Mysore Naval Unit' was established. In 1960, the NCC activity was quickened with renewed vigour and in 1963 four units of NCC were established in the district. They are as follows. a) 59th Mysore NCC Rifles Battalion, Mangalore, b) 68th Mysore NCC Rifles Battalion, Madikeri and c) 3rd Mysore Naval Unit, Udupi.

In 1965 the above mentioned rifle battalions were renamed as 6th Mysore battalion NCC, 16th Mysore Battalion NCC and 19th Mysore Battalion respectively. Fourth independent unit was established at Udupi in the name of 29th Mysore Battalion NCC. In 1965 a Group Head quarters of NCC was established at Mangalore for effective management of the above mentioned units. All NCC units of Mysore State were called as "Karnataka NCC Battalion Unit" after the state was renamed as Karnataka. Junior and senior divisions of NCC functions at high school and college levels respectively. As on 2005 the Group Head Quarters of Mangalore comprised Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Shimoga, Kodagu and parts of Chikkamagalur districts. There were 56 first grade collages (46 Army, 08 Naval and 02 Air Wings) and 56 High Schools (27 Army, 25 Naval and 04 Air Wings) in it.

Following table gives statistics of junior and senior NCC wings of Dakshina Kannada districts in 2004-05.

Libraries: As the Dakshina Kannada District was under Madras Government till 1956, it followed the Public Library Act of that Government. The Madras Government passed the Public Library Act in 1948, which provided for the constitution of Local Library Authority for each district with separate funds derived from the library cess of three per cent of property or house tax collected by the local bodies. Under this scheme the first and well equipped library was started in Mangalore in

Table 13.31 Statistics of Junior and Senior NCC Wings

Division	Senior Division		Junior Division	
	No. of Cadets	No. of Officers	No. of Cadets	No. of Officers
18th Karnataka, Battalion Mangalore	765	10	1,150	-
122nd Karnataka Engineering Company, Suratkal	150	01	-	-
5th Karnataka Naval Unit Mangalore	2,220	26	-	-
6th Karnataka Air wing NCC, Mangalore	200	01	500	07

1951 in the name of Karnad Sadashiva Rao. By 1956, the local Library Authority established branch libraries at Udupi, Belthangadi, Karkala, Kundapura and Puttur, later at Bantval and Sulya also. Among the branch libraries the library at Karkala was the oldest, which was established in 1954 with 18,850 books which cost Rs. 37,700.

Apart from the libraries in all schools and colleges the district had a number of private libraries. In 1965 the Act of Mysore Public Library was passed which was a milestone in library movement. According to the act a State Library Authority was established in October 1966. A committee under the Chairmanship of the Ministers of Education was formed, which consisted of 22 experts in various fields. State Librarian was the ex-officio Secretary. On the implementation of the Act of 1965, the Madras Public Library Act of 1948 was automatically annulled. As per the 3rd and 16th articles of the Act of 1965, a District Library Authority came into being in 1969-70. A 3 % of the land revenue collection of the district was set apart for the development and maintenance of the libraries of the district. In the same year the Government of Karnataka took over the libraries which were run by the Mangalore local Library Authority.

In 1972, there was one district and one city library in Mangalore, and there were seven branch libraries and each in seven taluks of the district, and also six aided libraries were functioning under Public Library Authority. As on 2005, the district had 96 libraries, of these 10 branch libraries, 71 village Panchayat libraries, 14 under Mangalore Corporation and one Government Library.

City Central Library, Mangalore: The central library of Mangalore was established in 1951 named after Karnad Sadashivarao (a freedom fighter of Dakshina Kannada), was first of its kind in the library movement of the district. This library soon became very popular by 1972 which has 40,000 books worth ₹ 2.25 lakh. The library subscribed to 128 journals and nine dailies. Around 300 readers were visiting the library everyday and it had a membership of 4,182.

Aided Libraries

Mahila Sabha Library, Mangalore: This was the oldest aided library of Mangalore established in 1911 by Mahila Sabha at the light house hill area of Mangalore. This was registered in 1929 under the Madras registration act. The government started providing grant-in-aid from 1956 onwards and this was recognized by the department of public instruction in 1963. In 1972 there were 195 members with 3,242 books in the library which was administered by an association of 24 ladies called Mahila Sabha.

Museums: There are varieties of museums in the district, some of them are tourist places and many are useful for school and college children. Information of some important museums of the district is given below.

Canara Higher Secondary School Museum: The museum of this institution has pre-history, history, natural history, geology, anthropology, folklore and such other rare collections. The museum was established in 1931 by the institution. Most of the collections in the museum are gifted by the old students of the institution and few of them are bought to exhibit. The exhibits are kept in chronological order.

Srimantibai Memorial Government Museum: This museum was established in 1960 at Srimanti Bhavana, which was gifted by Col. V.R.Mirajkar, a surgeon of Mangalore, to the Government in memory of his mother Srimantibai. Col. Mirajkar not only gifted Srimanti Bhavan and surrounding lands but also valuable artefacts for the fulfillment of educational and cultural needs of the people of that area. The museum consists of art, antiques, natural history artefacts. Besides, it has a library of good collection of books. As the museum is situated at a height where from abundant natural beauty and the grand sight of the Arabian sea can be enjoyed. So it is a place of tourist attraction.

Science Foundation: The Science Foundation came into existence in 1969 at Srinivasanagar. It was due to the efforts of Rotary club,

Mangalore and science society of Srinivasanagar and persons like Madhusudana Dattaram Kushe, Devidas Giridharalal Chandrana and B.R.Kamath Madanur. The aims and objectives of the foundation are as follows; to improve the quality of science education in the country, to develop rapport among teachers, scientists, industrialists, students and citizens who have interest in scientific field and to provide scientific perspective in people's life and thus to bring revolutionary change in the nation. This foundation has brought out publications like 'Vijnanaloka' and 'Gana siddhanta'. The institution is functioning with the support of honorary staff.

SPORTS

Sports of Dakshina Kannada district are as popular as education of the district. The important folk sports of the district are 'Kambala' and 'Koli Anka'. Besides, world famous games like cricket, karate and such other indoor and outdoor games are very popular in the district.

Folk Sports: Antiquity of the folk sports of Dakshina Kannada is known to us from epigraphs and traditions. As per folk literature 'Tarayida Tappangayi (Coconut gambling), ' Bajjaidudu (Areca nut gambling), Ambodi (can be seen this game in Dharmastala), Tutidara, Channamane, Chess, are important games of the district.

Kolianka (Cock fight): This is a special type of folk game which is being developed along with *Bhutaradhane* a typical tradition of Dakshina Kannada district. The history of cock fight can be traced to 514 B.C. Themistoclis, the Greek ruler, who invaded Persia witnessed cock fight and was so much impressed by it that he organized the game every year. This is recorded in history. This sport was common in Rome, Scotland, China, Italy, Burma, Germany, Cuba, America and such other countries on Sundays and other festival days in front of the local church. It is opined that the reference of cock fight is available in 'Kamasutra' of Vatsyayana and 'Brihatsamhita' of Varaha Mihira. 'Shanti purana' of ponna describes a betting of cock fight between cocks named 'Ghanatunda' and 'Vajratunda' owned by Sushene and Kanchana(1774) two maids. In the work 'Navamohana Tarangini' there is a sentence like this *Sokkina Tagaru Tamrachudang alanu Panthadim Kadadisuvudu* which describes cock fight of the time. Cocks are made to fight and people enjoy the sight. In Tulu language it is called *Korikatta*. This game is very common in the fairs.

Generally cocks of equal weight and age, weighing 4 to 8 pound are set to fight. 2.5 inch long blades are fixed to the feet of the fighting

cocks. The fights last two seconds to four minutes. At the end the defeated or killed cock belongs to the owner of the winning cock. If both die the fight is drawn and cocks belong to the respective owners. on same occasions there are veterinary doctors to treat the wounded cock. Generally ladies will not witness the fight.

A small book named *kukkuta Pachanga* is published by Sri Nitynananda Granthamala of Mangalore giving details of it. This book has seen many editions. On the basis of the colour of the cock description of 15 types of cocks is given.

Kambala (Mud Race): Generally there are no epigraphical evidences on the folk sports. But it is an exception that at least ten inscriptions refer to 'Kambala' a folk game of Dakshina Kannada district. The first epigraphical reference of kambala is available in Karje inscription of (1200 A.D.) Bahillamahadevi, a queen of Alupa dynasty. Similarly Barkur inscription of 1402 A.D. refers to 'Aa Kelagina Gaddeya Kambala Gadde'. This proves that 'kambala' has at least a history of 800 years.

Kambala is a popular folk sport of *Tulunadu* which extends from Kundapur in coastal Karnataka to Kasargod. It has special cultural significance in the area. The word 'Kambula' (Kampula) in Tulu is derived from two words 'Kampa' and 'Pula'. It is a he-buffalo race in pool of mud.

Kambala is both a religious and an entertainment game of the district. The game needs a special type of arrangement. A day will be fixed earlier and published in newspapers. Then the place of competition and competing he-buffalos will be decided. The competing he-buffalos are classified 'Malls' and 'Ellya's (big and small) depending on their age. They are fed, bathed and decorated on the day of the competition and are brought to the mud pool. There are four types of competition. A yoke is placed on the two buffalos and a man holds the reins running of the two buffalos are called *Ballatavu*. In the second type a wooden plank is used on which the driver stands and it is called *Addapalayi*. In the third type a plough is placed on the buffalos and it is called *Negilaoota*. In the fourth type the plank fixed to a side and the man on it presses the plank and splashes the mud on the white cloth fixed 25 feet above is called the target and the buffalo pair which slings on to the cloth is declared victorious. The end place of the race is called *Munchutti* and the driver who took part in the race is so much worked up emotionally that he continues beating even after reaching the end. There will be betting to tune of Rs. 1000.

There is a Kambala Committee for Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Kasargod districts which fixes the programme of Kambala during November to March every year. Usually the competition takes place on Saturdays and Sundays. Usually the names of competing buffalos will be like 'Koti-Chenaya', Jaya-Vijaya, Veera-Vikrama, Surya-Chandra, Mudu-Padu, Lava-Kusha and so on. The victorious buffalos will be paraded gloriously. The owners of the victorious buffalos are offered tender coconut and gold medal. In the mud pool where the race was organized a pole decorated with yellow flowers and lime is fixed. The owner of the kambala touches the pillar and performs a ritual called Pokare Paduna. The end of kambala has a religious touch and is very interesting.

Chennamane: Indoor games like 'Chennamane' 'Chaduranga' 'Kavade', and 'Gajjugadata' are popular in the region. 'Chennamane' is a traditional game and there are number of references to it. This is played by one and all. Dr. Peter J. Class, a renowned sociologist, opines that, this game was being played in Africa since 3000 years so it is one of the ancient games of the world. There are pits on the rocks in tribal areas of Karnataka suggesting the game. This game is played with planks of wood or stone, having two rows of seven pits each. It is played with tamarind seeds or some other seeds by two persons. There are so many ways of playing it. This game is played in socio-religious function. The plank has religious importance and is not touched with feet.

Kutti Donne: 'Kuttidonne' is the counterpart of gilli-dandu of Mysore area. It is close to modern Cricket and two sticks 'Kutti' a small stick and 'Donne' a big one are used in it. Being 'out' is called 'Baud'. This resembles gilli-dandu game of Mysore in all respects.

Kaimadake: A type of local game called 'Chippulu Chippulu' played by small kids. They place their hands on the ground and are counted with the chanting of a song as follows. "Chippulu Chippulu, Pettakanji, Balekamba, Belladose, Bajildose, Guliappa, Gurugunji, Gudu gudu gumma, Dose maduve chaam, choom, chooi chooi.

Gopura Aata : This game is played with fists arranged in a pyramid. A boy throws a stone and somebody from the pyramid will catch it. So on goes the game. Similarly there are indoor games like 'Dore Aata', Maduveaata, Maneaata, Kanna muchchale aata and so on.

Kakke Gili (Crow of Parrot): This indoor game is found only in Dakshina Kannada. In it girls (some times boys) stand in a circle and make a ring with their thumb and pointing finger. They hold the ring one foot away from their mouth and spit through it. If the sputum passes

through the ring without touching it the player is called Parrot, If the sputum touches the ring that player is called crow (Kakke). Then all the crows and parrots assemble in two groups and chase each other.

Gymnasium: Gymnasium was learnt scientifically by Bycadia Yusuf Sahib of the district. Janardhana better known as *Talim Master* taught this to hundreds of people. His sons namely Dinakara, Sudhakara and Jayakar have mastered it. It is practiced in Garadi and Gymnasiums.

The important gymnasiums of the district are as follows:

1. 'Veera Maruthi Vyayamashale'(1938) of Bolara, encouraging 'Kabbaddi' and other sports along with gymnastics.
2. Balanjaneya Vyama Shale (1946), is training weight lifting and body building. The tutor of the gymnasium namely B.Jajendra Nyak is internationally known for his gymnastics. Similarly Jai Veera Maruthi gymnasium of Tokkottu and its teacher Shankarappa are very popular in the region. Salyan Gymnasium of Houge Bazar is another gymnasium of the region. The government of Karnataka has given due importance to sports of the district and 'Mangala Playground' is an example to it.
3. Yashavantha Gymnasium, Bantval.

The banks of the district are encouraging the players by providing jobs.

Body Building: There are number of body builders in the district who are internationally famous Bhaskara Tokkottu of K.S.R.T.C (Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation) is internationally known body builder of the district. He started practicing simple exercises to cure his broken legs and got relief. He is a recipient of the highest award of Indian sports namely '*Arjuna Award*' and also he has won many certificates in Mr. Asia competitions of Japan. S.G.Gurumurthy, a winner of *Bharath Kumar award* is running *Sagar Vyayama Shale* at Sagara. Jayasheela Tokkottu, Ganesh Pandeshvar, Kishan Kumar, Sadananda L Salyan and Ikala Harish Shetty of Mulki are some of the important body builders of the district.

Wrestling: It is another important popular game of the district. Palimaru Sankrappa Suvarna, a popular name in the field, has started *Ramanjaneya Vyayama Shale* at Kudroli. Besides he has also started two more gymnasiums in the district. Anandappa Kanchana of Ullala, another wrestler of the district, has started a number of gymnasiums. "*Dakshina Kannada Jilla Kusti Sangha*" (Dakshina Kannada District

Wrestling Association) is established to encourage the art of wrestling. It organizes competitions annually and gives awards like *Tulunadu Kumar* and *Tulunadu Kesari*.

Sri Veera Maruthi Vyayama Shale, Bolar: Sri Veera Marurti gymnasium was established in 1938 by some enthusiastic wrestlers in Bolar near Mangalore by raising public funds. This organization was encouraging and helping wrestlers to participate in state and national level wrestling competitions. There was also a Kabaddi troop in the gymnasium which had won many prizes. This gymnasium was also conducting district and state level programmes in sports and cultural events. There were forty members in the organization in 1972.

Weight Lifting Competition: This competition was liked by both men and women and it had become very popular in the district. Narayan Shenai was a champion in power lifting and he was also the president of Weight Lifting Federation of India. P.K.Yashoda, a Mangalorean of Kerala origin joined *Sri Balanjaneya Vyayama Shale* to cure her asthma. She cured herself by practicing weight lifting and became internationally known weightlifter. She became so famous that she got Arjuna award. Another weightlifter by name Arthour D'souza who was an employee of Karnataka Bank participated in international weightlifting competitions held at Russia and Turkey. Loknath Bolar, a weight lifter, was an employee of Corporation Bank. He was famous in bench- press style of weight lifting as he was suffering from polio.

Banamati Mendan, an employee of Syndicate Bank was a volleyball player and she was encouraged by her father's gymnasium and she turned to power lifting. She became internationally famous and got gold medal in the competition held at Adelaide in Australia. Pushpa another Power lifter from the same Bank won gold medal. Similarly, Saraswati Putran and A. Shashikala were also famous power lifters of the district.

Football :Football was also one of the national games of the district. The friendship between coastal Karnataka and Bombay was more than 150 years old and it reflected in all spheres of the life. Some youth of Dakshina Kannada established *South Kanara Football Association (SKFA)* in 1925 at Mumbai. It was supposed to be the first of its kind established by Kannadigas in Maharashtra. This association participated in national and international level competitions and had produced national level players.

Western India Football Association (WIFA): was an authoritative football association of western India. Against this *Davis Canara*

Association of Football came into existence. But SKFA (Dakshina Kannada Football Association) became authoritative association of sports activities of the district, so Davis Canara group was automatically closed. T.M.Mendan, an employee of Tata group was famous and known as 'Bheeshma of Football' in sports field of Mumbai. He got football training at England and he was kicking the ball up to a distance of 110 yards. It was an achievement in that field which was named after him as *Mendan Kick* even to this day. K.J.Saliyana who was trained by Mendan was another name in this field, who was an expert in heading the ball in any direction. The contemporaries of these stalwarts of football are Deeya Suvarna, M.R.Sriman, N.K.Uchil (later he was referee to international competitions). By the efforts of Varadaraja Adya and Shivaram, D.Kanchan the name of SKFA was renamed as *Karnataka Sporting Association* and it provided membership for all Kannadigas. In the same year Indian football players participated in Olympic Games for the first time. Varadaraja of Bangalore and Sanjiv Uchchil member of WFIA of Dakshina Kannada were Captain and vice captain respectively. Many trading associations of Mumbai were conducting football competitions since four-five decades and also provided jobs for good players of Dakshina Kannada. Ramappa Tingalaya, Abdul Rasheed Kudroli are worth mentioning players

Athletics: Dakshina Kannada district had made name in the field of athletics even before independence because of the efforts of R.N. Uchchil. He had won a prize in an international meet held at Ceylon in 1946 in 800 meters running competition. Similarly persons like Raghu Kotiyan and Dayananda Kumar had made name in 10,000 meters walking competition, Sanjeev Puttur and Ullalarao (in pole vault), U.G.Shetty (in decathlon) Gopal Kadiyar and G.R.Rao (Javelin throw) Ramesh Putran (in twenty and fifty kilometer walking race) Ravindra Shetty in 400 meter and Raja Uchchil in 100 and 200 meters running, Gerald D'souza in high jump had made their names. Famous athletes since 1980 onwards are Vandana Rao (Olympian), Vandana Shanbag (Olympian), Anandshetty, Damodar Gowda, Cliford Joseph and others.

Cricket: Malti Holla was a great name in the field of women's cricket. Due to polio she lost her two legs in an early age. But she got higher education and became an employee of Syndicate Bank. Sitting in wheelchair she practiced discus throw, shot put, javelin throw, wheel chair race and such other sports competition held at Seoul, Denmark, Beijing and so on. Budhi Kunderan of Mulki was a cricket player of

national fame (1939). He had played 18 test matches at West Indies and England. Likewise Ravishanker G. Shastry of Enna village of Karkala taluk was another famous cricketer of the district. P. Sarvotham Nayak of Puttur has a cricket library at his residence with 300 books on cricket. Abhinaya Shetty of Mandarti (1983) was famous for his batting and received a cricket scholarship of ₹ 450/- from Veerendra Hegde, Dharmadhikari of Dharmasthala Manjunatha Temple.

Marathon Race : Bijain Silvester Pirera (1959) was an international level marathon runner of the district. He participated in the world marathon race competition held at London and represented Oman as he lived there. Purandara Kadri is another worth mentioning marathon runner of the district. Vandana Rao famous as 'Runner Queen' was another marathon runner of the district, was an employee of Corporation Bank. She has won a gold medal in the *Asiad athletic meet* at Seoul and also the *Arjun Award* from the state Government. Parimala basically a marathon runner later turned to cricket and became famous in the field. Similarly M.B. Satish of Vijaya Bank was a player of high jump, long jump, and cricket. Imran of Mudbidire was famous for motorbike race and had won more than fifty prizes. Besides Benjamin D'souza father of T.A. Mathias have rendered yeoman service in the sports field and have won national awards. Famous swimmers like Roshni Prabhu, Anand Ameen of Bengere belong to the district of Dakshina Kannada.

Yogasana: In India *yogasana* is practiced since ancient times. At present it is internationally popular and has got sports value. Attur Nagendra Kumar of Karkala is internationally famous in the field of yoga and has won awards. He invented twenty various types of *asanas* in yoga which he exhibits in international competitions.

Karate : It is said that Karate is a martial art of Indian origin. Kalrippamattu a place in Kerala state is the original place of Indian Karate. Ramesh Kundar has got *Black Belt* of Karate. The Dakshina Kannada district is also famous in Karate. *Indian Academy of Martial Arts* is a famous Karate association of Mangalore. The association provides training in Karate in various styles. Budokan is one such style in which Praveenkumar, Lester D'souza, Mangaldas, Shanker Rao, Rammohan and Ashokpandith have won Black Belts. Praveenkumar is an authoritative master in Budokan style whereas Chandrasekharshetty of Kundapura has trained many in shorinrue style of Karate

Cycling: Sebastin Kutino (1971) of Mallikatte has gained recognition in Cycle race by hard work at the National level. NCC cadets of

Mudbidire, namely Hariprasad Nayak, G. Sunilkumar, G.Ganesh, Sudhir, Anjan, Rajesh, Chaitanya kumar have travelled 6000 kilometers distances in fifty four days from South India to Nepal by bi-cycles. They met rural people and responded to their feelings. Similarly the air wing cadets of Government college of Mangalore started marathon cycling in 1993 to develop awareness against drugs. They travelled up to Khatmandu which took 78 days. G.N.Ashokvardhan and members of Arohana troop namely G.A.Devaki, B.Balakrishna, P.U.Upadya, P.V.Nayak, and K. Rajasekhararao travelled by Motor Cycle and visited places of importance. Hariprasad K.Shetty of Bajpe was residing at Delhi started a marathon race in 1983 holding National flag. The intention behind the race was to develop awareness against dowry. He visited 19 states and six Union Territories and addressed students of 452 colleges where he delivered speeches against dowry. About 60,000 youths who were impressed by the speeches of Hariprasad, took oath against dowry.

Roller Skating: Chadra Kantha Rao of Brahmavar is a roller skater, has made achievement in Roller Skating. He travelled with it for 16 days and covered the distance of 992 kilometers.

Water Sports Club of New Mangalore: This sports club was established in 1994 in Tannirbavi beach of Mangalore. This was first of its kind in the state. This club provides entertainment like water scooters, pedal boats, water cycle, Island Picnic and so on. It also provides training of Boat riding, yachting, wind surfing and such other adventures in water sports.

Karavali Automotive Sports Club: This Sports club encourages adventurous water sports. It also conducts rallies of two wheelers and four wheelers and also two wheeler surf tract rallies at sea coast. Surf tract rally competition is very tough because the competitors have to ride their two wheelers along with sea waves. This sport is a gift of Dakshina Kannada to the nation.

Gliding: Neivile Radrigs a glider of Mangalore covered a distance of 6.2 kilometres from Mangalore to Manipal in 1.4 hours in gliding. He used single feature hand glide which had 2.5 HP and an ability to carry 90 kilograms.

Play Grounds: The Government of Karnataka has provided playgrounds to encourage and facilitate sports in the district. *The Department of District Youth Service and Sports* takes the responsibility and management of sports of the district. Among the important playgrounds of the district *Mangala Playground* of Mangalore is worth

mentioning. It was built by the Mangalore city corporation in 1979 which provides accommodation for 10,000 people. In 1986 a national open athletic meet was organized in the Mangla Playground. Facilities for indoor games and multi gyms are also being provided. Besides playgrounds at Puttur, Sulya and Belthangadi are under construction.

CHAPTER 14

LITERATURE AND CULTURE

The original Dakshina Kannada district, though bifurcated into Udupi and Dakshina Kannada comprises the same coastal belt. The rainfall-crops-natural environment is the same. So also is its Literature and Culture. These two Districts present a home like atmosphere to several temples and possess almost a uniform religio-historical background. Several castes, beliefs and religions coalesce here. People of all other parts of the state appreciate these people for their intelligence and cleanliness, probably because of their traditional culture which has understood mutually the intrinsic veracity of religions, Gods, and Gods of everybody, in leading socially a balanced life style. Among those two Districts, the contributions of Dakshina Kannada District, which has carried forward its own original name, to literature and culture of the state is noticed in this chapter.

Dakshina Kannada District is surrounded by the Arabian Sea on one side, and Sahyadri Mountains on the other side. Kerala's Kasaragodu and Coorg to the south and Udupi District on the north. Immigrant Saraswathas, and Catholics from Goa, Maratas from Maharashtra, Malayalee colonizers from Kerala, are here in considerable number. As a result, streams of Tulu, Kannada, Malayalam, Konkani, Byari, and Marati languages co-exist. Everyone is capable of carrying on their

transactions in many languages. There are more number of Tuluvas in the area. In the Bhootha-aradhane, Folk ways etc, of the area, Tuluvas play a dominant role. Tulu language happens to be more popular and prominent here. Tulu is widespread throughout the length and breadth of Dakshina Kannada District, generally as a spoken language and the language at home. Therefore this was known as Tulu-Nadu. For the people of the area Kannada is the language learnt at school, hence the language is more bookish in form. Havyaka and Kota Brahmanas speak their own rural Kannada language. Here, in education, administration, and literary works, Kannada is in use. The first newspaper in Kannada began in Dakshina Kannada District. Short stories in Kannada originated here. Modern Kannada literature dawned here. Fully developed form of 'Yakshagana' was contributed to the world of performing Arts by this District. Despite the fact that Tulu, Konkani etc, happen to be the mother tongue for majority of the population in the District, the contributions made by the poets, Literati and artists of Dakshina Kannada District, to Karnataka is substantial.

LITERATURE

Kannada Literature

Although Kannada Inscriptions, from very early times, are available in the District, definite source of Kannada literature becomes available only from the "*Udbhata Kavya*" of Somaraja. He belonged to Moodabidare, and it is learnt that he had composed the work during 1222. He may be called as the only ancient Shaiva poet of the province. He was the son of Devaraya (Indushekhara), who ruled from Puttige. In the introduction to his book he had remembered Allamaprabhu as his *Guru*, and had offered prayer to various divinities Ambike, Ganapathi, Shanmukha, and Basaveswara. He had also named Harihara, Palkurike Somanatha, the earlier poets. It is understood that he had held titles such as *Paramajñani*, *Varavani*. The *Udbhata Kavya* in *Champu* style is in six prominent literary forms of Karnataka. more over he had used rare forms such as *Ragale*, *Tripadi*, *Dandaka* etc. Though the marriage of Sowndaryavathi with Sudharmaraya happens to be the main theme, the history of Ohila is also included. The book consists of several romantic incidents which seem to have influenced the author. Somaraja himself refers to his literary work as '*Sringara Saaram*' (Sara=essence, Sringara=beauty). But, Padekallu Vishnubhat, upholding the arguments of Govinda Pai, and others, has decided with certainty that Somaraja did not belong to Dakshina Kannada District. (Poli P-423).

Talangere (Kasaragodu) Kannada inscription of tenth century is in *Kavya* style. Umanatha Shenoy is of the opinion that it is attributable to *Leelashuka*, of tenth century, who probably belonged to Kokkada (Belthangady), and had collected about 300 *slokas* like '*Kasturi tilakam lalata phalake*' etc. The poet Vijayavarna, had written *Sringaramava Chandrika*, a scientific treatise on *Alankara*, during 1270, while he was in the court of Ramaraya-Banga, of Bangadi, and recently it has been published by The Indian *Jnanapeeta* Organization. The literature it has emerged there-afterwards, is certain inscriptions found carved in the *Basadis* of Moodabidare. An inscription dated 1430, on the top portion of the entrance into the thousand pillared *Basadi*, and another inscription on the northern part of the same *Basadi* (both of them written on the same date 29-1-1430) comprising sequentially 57 and 33 prose-poetry mixed lines, resemble a small *Champu*. Another inscription dated 1461, found at the same place, though in its prose format is saturated with the *Kavya* style, but unfortunately, the name of the poet responsible for the composition of all these inscriptions is not there. Poet Devarasa's inscription written in 1472, is found in the same *Basadi*, but at a different place. Although the works of Devarasa are not available, poetry composed in *Kanda vrutha* make it clear that he had the ability of writing *Kavyas*. A few palm leaf manuscripts containing the work of an anonymous poet who had offered prayer to a Jain saint called Vidyananda are found in Moodabidare. That anonymous poet, it is learnt on the basis of a different source, was the Vidyananda, the Jain saint who had composed '*Kavyasara*' around 1533. The work called *Kavyasara* can be said to be a collection of poems, vivid descriptions etc, written by the earlier poets, classified subject-wise and presented in the form of a compilation which may be conveniently called as a *Kavya sangraha*.

Rathnakaravarni, the author of '*Bharatesha Vaibhava*', one among the finest *Kavya* in the tradition of *Kavya* literature in Kannada, belonged to Moodabidare. Rathnakaravarni had written *Triloka Shathaka*, *Aparajiteswara Shathaka*, and some songs, all of which are published. Some scholars think that *Rathakaraadeeswara Shathaka*, should have been authored by him. *Triloka-Shathaka* contains in essence the Jain religious ideas pertaining to the creation and sustenance; while *Aparajiteswara-Shathaka* contains ethics, renunciation, details pertaining to the concept of the Self or Athma, and under the heading *Annana-Padagalu*, one can find his teachings on Ethics. *Bharatesavaibhava* is a huge *Kavya* comprising about 10,000 *Sangatyas* under eighty *Sandhis*. It was composed during AD 1557. The poet having called it as *Pancha-*

Kalyana, though he had dealt with five victories, the *Bhoga-Vijaya* and *Yoga-Vijaya* appear to have gained greater prominence according to several critics, as noticed in their recent publications. Though it happens to be the same story of *Bharatha-Bahubali*, the romantic life of Bharatha, while he was a sovereign is described. After his brother Bahubali attained the reason based renunciation (*Vairagyodaya*), the *Yoga* and *Moksha* as philosophical issues are dealt with equal emphasis may be noticed. In accordance with the Philosophical tenets of Jainism he had incorporated certain changes in to the *Kavya*. He had sported titles like *Sringara-Kavi-Hamsaraja*, *Niranjana-Siddha* etc. Devachandra a poet, who was with the ruling family of Mysore, referring to Ratnakaravarni's *Kavya* in his story '*Rajavali Kathe*' (1838), had stated that as a Jain he got himself converted in to Veerasaivism, and later returned to the Jainism again.

Nemivruithi, known by names like Nemanna, Nemivarni etc, was born in the family responsible for the renovation of Jain temples of Moodabidare, had in about 1560 written *Jnana Bhaskara Charitre* and *Suvichara Charitre* (R.Narasimhacharya in his work *Kavicharitre* has suggested as his 1650) period. These works describe Philosophical procedures, study of *Sastras*, *Dhyana* etc. Poet Chandrama of Aliyuru near Moodabidare lived during 1650 and had written two books viz., *Loka-Swarupa* and *Ganitha Vilasa*. The first one describes the details about the creation and sustenance of the universe according to the Jain religion. In the book pertaining to Arithmetic (*Ganitha*), complex issues pertaining to Arithmetic are made easy through poetry written in *Kanda* metre. Both the books are incomplete and remains unpublished. It is believed that the *BrahmaYaksha Sthotra* was written during 17-18th century using *Kanda* meter by poet Mahendra, after invoking *Gejje Brahma* of Aladangadi near Moodabidare. A poet known as Padmanabha, who had served as the President of the Treasury of Tirumalaraya, a feudatory at Mulki, is stated to have lived in about 1680, by the author of *Kavi-Charitre*. He had written *Jinadattaraya-Charite* or *Padmavati Charite* comprising 1671 poems in 12 *Sandhis*.

Poet Shanthikirthi of Moodabidare, also a Jain Saint of *Nirgrantha* sect, according to B.L. Rice, had lived in 1519. But later researches have proved that the poet himself as having stated that, he had begun writing his book in 1725. He had written *Chaturvimsati-Thirthankara Purana*, *Shanteeswara Charitre*, *Eppattnalku Thirthankarara Charite* *Parswanatha Charitre*, *Puradeva Charitre*, while he was at Moodabidare. Next, this poet Shanthinatha had shifted residence to Gokak in Belgaum District, and

later on to Kolhapur, wherein he had written *Shodasabhavana Charitre*, a Commentary on *Pattabhrutha*, and Commentaries on *Aradhanasara*, *Dwadasanupeksha*, and *Bhujabali Charitre*. Out of his ten works, the first six are in *Sangatyas* meter, commentaries are in the form of *Kanda Padya* and the last two works are not available. The *Sangatyas* are in the range of one hundred to more than one thousand two hundred poems. As their name indicates they comprise the History of Jain *Thirthankaras* and contain the details about Jain religion. Among the works written during the early part of the 18th century '*Jirnoddhara Charite*' composed by an anonymous author (C.1725) is available. Similarly, at the palace of Bangadi, according to the desire of Lakshmana Banga, a poet named Chandrashekhara had begun a work entitled '*Ramachandra Charitre*' and compiled the first Sixteen *Sandhis* and 13 poems of the seventeenth *Sandhi* before AD 1750. Afterwards, a poet named Padmanabha, had included the next 20 *Sandhis* and completed the work. Totally that huge work now comprises 37 *Sandhis* and 5269 *Sangatyas*, but remains to be printed completely. Pattabhirama, son of Kodandarama the Minister in the court of Abbakka Devi the *Chouta* Queen, had written '*Rathnashekhara Charitre*' in about 1740. He was a follower of Jainism, perhaps after conversion as it is learnt. During the middle of the 19th century also, books were being written at Moodabidare in the traditional style and the poet known as Chandayya had written a book entitled '*Jainachara*' comprising about 3800 *Sangatyas* during 1828, but it remains unpublished.

Among the poets who wrote *Yaksha-gana*, are Madhvadasa of Dharmasthala. He wrote *Abhimanyu Kalaga* and *Chitrasena-Kalaga* in about 1800; during 1848 poet Nanjunda, wrote the story of *Bali-Chakravarthi*; Venkanna of Mulki during 1830 wrote *Manasa-Charitre*; a person known as Surala wrote *Padmavathi Charitre* during 1761. Parthisubba of Kumbale, who is believed to have lived some time during 1580-1620, had written eight *Prasangas*, beginning with *Putrakameshti* and *Seethakalyana* based on Ramayana; *Iravatha* based on Mahabharatha; and *Sree-Krishna Charite* based on Bhagavatha. The simplicity, the possibility of histrionic experiments on the stage, loaded with full of meaning as found in his writings, have undoubtedly inspired the succeeding generations of many *Yakshagana* authors. The book '*Sabhalakshana*', written with specific reference to *Yakshagana*, comprising the details regarding *Chowki-Pooje*, *Bhagavathas*, dress / make-up of the actors, Conversations etc, is like a reference work. Shivarama Karantha had thought about Parthisubba as having belonged

to Brahmavara near Udupi province. Some *Matas* of the Lingayats had either brought the palm-leaves temporarily or else provided the needy with necessary copies. One of the Lingayat *Matas* of Gurupura had even undertaken this type of work.

Tourists' Literature and *Kaifiyats*

From the literary point of view, the first reference to Dakshina Kannada district is found in Egyptian Oxyrhynchus, a drama in Greek language, written during AD second century found during 1897. The Department of Archaeology of the then Government of Mysore, in its 1926-27 report had published an English translation of this Drama. A few months later, S. Srikantaiah, had lectured on the topic and it was published as a paper in the Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society. Some of the words in the above said drama were considered to be of Kannada Language of the west coast. M. Govinda Pai, had obtained a copy of the drama in original Greek, made an extensive study, and had drawn his conclusions that some characters in the drama spoke Kannada language, and that the temple referred to in that is the Someswara temple near Mangalore, and published his findings in *Prabhudda Karnataka* of 1929. Although the debate on the language used in the drama had continued, the area or the region described seems to have been agreed upon as Mangalore-Malpe region.

Pliny (AD 23) of Rome had left behind an account about a trading centre called '*Nethre*' on the west coast of India. Ptolemy, a Greek Geographer, who belonged probably to AD second century in his 'Hand book of Scientific Geography' while writing about India had referred to '*Nithra*' as River Nethravathi and '*Malippala*' as probably Malpe; Arrian (AD 100) a Roman, in his book '*Indica*' has referred probably to Mangalore as '*Mandegora*'; the '*Mangtai*' of Cosmas, a sixth century traveller from Alexandria; Fhong-yalo and the Mong-keelin kiyalan referred to by the Chow-ju-ku-a, a Chinese, who had come during the 13th century, is believed to be the present day Mangalore. From Africa Ibn-batuta had come to India in 1333. He had visited Mangalore, and had referred to the place as Manjaruru and its ruler as '*Ramadav*' (Ramadeva). He had written about his impressions, observations, and the daily life of the people which may be grouped under the following heads: the spices which were available there, especially pepper and ginger, and the demand that existed for them, the differences of opinion between the Muslims and the localities, the *Aliya-Santhana* custom, traditions and life styles, giving description of social and economic issues. Abdul Razak from Persia had come to India in 1437.

He had stayed in Mangalore for a few days and had left behind certain details pertaining to Rajarajeswari of Polali. Vasco-dagama a Portuguese traveller, who had come to Calicut during 1492, had sailed towards Udupi through Mangalore. Another traveller Duaret- Barbosa, had passed through Bankapura, Bhatkal, Basaruru, Barakuru, around 1500, also visited Mangalore, and had left behind an account of his observations pertaining to the Rivers Nethravathi and Gurupura, the beautiful nature of that area, Temples and Mosques, Spices, especially pepper that were being exported to countries out-side India. He had also given certain hints on the historical background of his times, that the area of his visit was under the jurisdiction of Narasingaraya of Vijayanagara, that the present day Kumbala in Kasaragod was the border place of the Tuluva kingdom. Caesar Frederic from Venice had come to India during 1563. His writings give certain information about the paddy varieties cultivated at Mangalore. Dom-durate-d-Menezes, who has come to India during 1584, had also left behind a description about the fort and the rice of Mangalore.

About the cultural life in and around the provinces of Dakshina Kannada District during the course of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the following authors have left behind their accounts: Varthema of Luduvico, Tom Pears, Liz Shadin, and Francis Pirazoa etc. Piatro Delle vele of Rome has given enough of information, by way of his description, about the province around Mangalore. He had arrived in Mangalore on 27th of November 1623. Before his arrival at Mangalore, he collected all available information about the Queen of Ullala, while in Persia; and he categorically states that the purpose of his coming to Mangalore was to meet her. After visiting River Nethravathi, Fort of Mangalore, the Mangalore Church and its clergy, the province of Boluru, the palace at that place, and the market places, he continued his journey to Ullala. There having met the Queen, pleasantries were exchanged mutually. On the third day of his stay at Ullala he enjoyed the guest of honour hosted by the prince. With his unfulfilled desire of meeting the Queen again, he undertook his return journey to Mangalore. Not only he had drawn the inspiration to compose a poem about the Queen of Ullala, but also had left behind a valuable account about the contemporary local history, culture, agriculture, commerce, and several other details. Succeeding generations of historians have made use of these writings. Among other foreign travellers the writings of Peter Mundy, Themnot, Frayer, Christian Missionary Josevas, and the reports and collections of Hamilton, Forbes, Pearson, Mackenzie, Buchanan etc, have all remained original literary source material or as reference works for writing about the political and

cultural life of the District. K.G. Vasantha Madhava has also identified the historical documents pertaining to the Portuguese possession of Mangalore for an unspecified period of time.

Kaifiyats are the other written literary reference/source materials available dealing with Dakshina Kannada District. Popularly known as Mackenzie collection, the following materials-*Kaifiyats*, Copies of inscriptions, Sketches and plans, pictures, coins etc, have survived as such. Among them 39 *Kaifiyats* belong to undivided Dakshina Kannada District. Six historical *Kaifiyats* like *Kaifiyat* of the Ajilas, Jamalabad *Kaifiyats* etc; Ten *Sthala-Puranas* like Moodabidare *Kaifiyat*, *Kaifiyat* of the Kapu temple etc, Seventeen *Kaifiyats* containing complex issues like Kadire Magani *Kaifiyat*, Hosangadi Magane *Kaifiyat* and the *Kaifiyat* pertaining to the *Ashtamatas* of Udupi, are collected by K. Kusalappa Gowda, and K. Chinnappa Gowda, and published with all relevant details. They also form part of literary works written in the District during the 18th century. They may be considered as Oral History and may be used for filling the gaps in the history, culture, and traditions of the District.

During the early part of the 19th century, to be more specific on 30-10-1834, Missionaries of the German Basel Mission had settled in Mangalore and began the printing activities. Several literary works were written and printed (For details about the News papers published at this stage refer the section on Journalism). G.H. Vaigal, of this Mission, had obtained the printing machine from Mumbai, and started the 'German Evangelical Mission Press'. Initially, Printing and publication began with the *Keerthanas* in Tulu language, later on small religious books, followed by voluminous books like Kumara Vyasa's *Bharatha*, *Basava Purana*, *Chennabasava Purana*, *Jaimini Bharatha* were published. All these were Intaglio prints. During 1851, machinery for letter press printing with raised metal types was imported from Basel. Apart from Kannada, printing was being done in other languages like Tamil, Malayalam, Devanagari, Roman and German. Apart from religious books, Text-Books and Almanacs were also being printed. During 1859, a very big size map of India, using multi-colours was published in Kannada. Rajendra nama and Bhootala Pandya were the other published books. Reforms in the script was also brought in with a view to avoid writing certain characters below the other, all characters came to be written in a line. But, that reform did not become popular.

At about the same time, the Roman Catholics at Mangalore had their own printing press and had printed the Prayer Books and Text-Books. They gave better patronage to Konkani language. Some books of procedures of the Mumbai Government were printed on a large scale. Ananthachari of Attavara had prepared very beautiful letter prints for them. As stated by Srinivasa Havanoor, the prints became famous under the trade name *Anantha Shades*.

Modern Literature

Towards the end of the 19th century itself, Modern literature appeared in the District. Establishment of Christian Missionaries in the district, importation of modern (at that point of time) machineries and publication of News papers and Books, became an important factor in making it possible for the literatis in reaching larger section of the people. The foreigners identified the talented local elitist class and extended their patronage by accepting them as co-authors. For propagation of Christian religion, the Missionaries had taken to write in Kannada, resulting in publication of the following books: Herman Mogling's *Christa Geetegalu* (1848), J. Mak's Nursery Rhymes (1889), J. Vaigal's *Christa Geetegalu*, Prayers (1862), Kannada Prosody, specific occasion popular songs based on the teachings of the Haridasas. Imparting education had formed part of the social works undertaken by the Missionaries. In fact it was for that reason text-books were prepared and published. Mogling and Kaundinya wrote in 1875, a commentary on the Gospel for class-room study '*Shalagruha patanoddishya devavakya vyakyanavu*'. Frederic Zeigler wrote Grammar for Kannada School '*kannada shala vyakarana*' in (1866), Laws of Arithmetic *Ganithanyaya* (1870), and Exercises in Arithmetic *Ganithabhyasa* (1877), Christanujavatsa's Almanac in Kannada (1870), Bharadwaja Shivarao's *Vyayama Deepika* (1896) etc. Rev. F. Kittal, who had stayed in Mangalore for some time; had written several religious songs and got his Kannada-Kannada-English Dictionary published from Basel Mission in 1894. He had also written some *Kavyas* in Old-Kannada, research articles, books and Kannada grammar in English. B. Luthi had translated some poems for the Basel Mission.

The foremost among the Navodaya poets of the present day Dakshina Kannada District, **Panje Mangesh Raya** (1874-1937) who pursued his studies locally and higher studies at Chennai, worked as a teacher in the schools and colleges of Mangalore, later got his appointment on promotion in the Department of education. Though he was writing poetry right from 1893, he began to publish, apart from his

poems, short essays, criticisms, discussions and deliberations, the social and historical incidents as stories, in the *Suvasini* paper which began in 1900. Basel Mission brought out the anthology of poems of Panje as 'The First Kannada Book (Book of poems)', in 1912, The Second Kannada Book, in 1919. Panje has been identified as the first propagator of Children's literature. His '*Havina Hadu*', '*Huttari Hadu*', '*Tenkana Galiyata*', etc, poems '*Gudugudu Gummatadeva*', '*Mooru Karadigalu*', etc, stories, remain popular to this day. Exclusively for the publication and popularization of Children's literature, Panje established the *Bala Sahitya Mandala* in 1921, and provided very good literature for the children. Panje had been publishing under his pen names: *Kavi-Sishya*, *Harate Malla*, *Ra.Ma.Pam*, etc. Inscriptions of Moodabidare, Bilagi Arasara Vamsavali etc the research papers, were brought out collection under the title '*Pancha-Kajjaya*', in 1927. He was elected as the President of the 20th All India Kannada Sahitya Sammelana held at Raichur during 1934. Collections of Panje's writings are published by the Oriental Longmans in several volumes.

Benagal Ramaraya of Mangalore (1876-1943), who studied in Mysore, Chennai and Mumbai had obtained his Post-Graduate Degree and Degree in Law. He rendered service in the same locality working in different jobs. Finally, he settled down as Chief of the Translation Department, under the then Madras Government. Ramaraya was proficient in Telugu, Bengali, Marati and other Languages. In addition to the translation of *Kalaha Priya* the drama, Oriental Pilgrimages of *Satyarajana poorvadeshada yathregalu* a Novel, from Telugu; *Radha-Madhava*, a Novel from Marati; *Doothanga*, a drama from Sanskrit; *Krishnakumari*, a drama from Bengali etc, he had independently written *Iravathi*, *Chitrakathegalu*, *Mahaneeyara Charitre Malegalu* series, in Kannada. He had written *Tanjavore*, *Halebidu*, and *Holehonnuru Kaifiyats*; and associated with Pyanam Sundarasastry, '*Purana Nama Choodamani*' was written. Ramaraya was the editor of '*Suvasini*' paper in the beginning, in addition to this, being a member of several committees in different Universities; he had also worked as president of '*Karnataka Ekikarana Sangha*'. He had been elected as president of the 11th All India Kannada Sahitya Sammelana held at Belgaum, during 1925.

Muliya Thimmappaiah (1888-1950) was born in Muliya of the Bantwal Taluk, studied Sanskrit locally and at Thiruvananthapuram, practiced Music in Mysore, entered service as a Kannada teacher, first at Canara High School, Mangalore, and later on as Professor of Kannada

at St. Alosyus College. Later joining hands with Pejawar Bhojaraya, he started "*Kannada Kogile*" a monthly Magazine (1914), and published his initial dramas and poetries. Later on, he published Novels like '*Premapasha*', '*Paschathapa*'; '*Sobaginaballi*' (*Shankharasura Vadhe-Kavya*), '*Nadoja Pampa*, a critical appreciation about Pampa and his two *Kavyas* and *Sisumayanana Tripura Samhara* prose translation, '*Parthi Subba*' critical appreciation in an independent book form; including '*Andayyana Kannada Menippa-Nadu*' a collection of several occasional articles entitled '*Kannada Sahitya mattu ithara Upanyasagalu*', '*Kannada Nadoo Desi Sahityavoo*' and his last novel *Veera-Bankeya* have been published. *Navaneetha Ramayana*, *Ravutha Rangappa*, *Kavya Samaya*, *Samskruthi*, *Kautilyana Arthasastra*, *Kavirajamarga Viveka* etc, are probably published. Muliya Thimmappaiah had been elected as President of the 17th All India Kannada Sahithya *Sammelana* held at Karwar during 1931.

M. Govinda Pai (1883-1963), was a versatile genius in literary research. His first poetic composition was published during 1900 in '*Suvasini*' paper under the same name. In a competition that had earned him a first prize (at that point of time Rupees Three). Panje Mangesh Raya had published the first collection of poems '*Gilivindu*' written by Pai, from his *Bala Sahitya Mandala*, in 1930. But, not many of his writings were published in the book form during the life time of Govinda Pai. After his death, '*Nandadeepa*' a collection of his poems was published, and putting the two collections together '*Hridayaranga*', appeared during 1969. Collection of many more poems '*Ingadalu*' had been brought out. '*Golgotha*', and '*Vaisaki*' the *Khanda Kavyas*, and *Hebberalu*, *Chitrabhanu*, or 1942, *Thayi*, the dramas have also come out in the form of books. under the Caption "*Kannadada More*", A translation from Bengali, '*Sri Krishna Charitre*', another translated work from Japanese language '*No Natakas*', a few Profiles, Autobiography, Lectures; under the caption '*Mooru Upanyasagalu*', the lectures he had delivered at Dharwar; '*Patragalu Chitrisida Govinda Pai*', comprising the collection of letters that Govinda Pai had written to others have been Published. '*Bhaktavani*', '*Parsvanatha Thirthankara Charitre*', '*Sree Bahubali Gomateswara Charita*', '*Kayay Comaji*' and other seven dramas are the other works of Pai. Govinda Pai may be identified as a full fledged researcher; indeed 185 of his writings have become available, still some more are available. Initially some collected writings '*Govinda Pai Vangmaya Darsana*', had been published in 1966; other available writings (like Foreword, Book Reviews, Research papers) were collected and published by Govinda Pai's Research Centre, MGM College, Udupi,

during 1995, in the form of 'Govinda Pai's research Volume'. Govinda Pai knew several languages like Pali, Greek, Latin, Persian and he had taken advantage of all these in his writings. Having got the honour of 'Rashtra Kavi' from the then Government of Madras, during 1949; Govinda Pai was elected as President of the 34th All India Kannada Sahitya *Sammelana* held at Mumbai during 1950.

Hattiyangadi Narayana Rao (1863-1921), was born in Mangalore, Graduated in Chennai, had also obtained a degree in Law, and there itself, he had set up practice as an Advocate, and settled in Mumbai during 1903. He was writing for papers like Indian Spectator, Times of India, and East West etc. Later on he began to write about the literary subjects for *Kannada Sahitya Parishth Patrike* and *Vagbhushana*. As if it were his first step, he began to publish isolated Kannada translations of English poetry. Later on under the title of '*Angla Kavithavali*' he had published them together during 1919. The same year, he had published '*Kannada Kathanaka*' and '*Konkani Cho Mooladarsu* in Konkani language in two parts. Not only had he written '*Gayathri*' (English-Kannada discourses about Gayathri Manthra), '*Kannada Kruthigalu*' (Bhajan songs of the Dasas), '*Brahma Geethe*' (songs for the followers of Brahma Samaja), but had also published several hand books in the series 'Tracks for Thinkers'. Writing about Narayana Rao, Srinivasa Havanoor had stated that none of the writings of Narayana Rao, are more than thirty pages. Apart from that, Narayana Rao's writings are not many. But, while identifying the origins of *Navodaya Kavya* and its treasured vocabulary, he leads like a sign-post.

Kadengodlu Shankara Bhatta (1904-1968), born in Vitla, was a Professor of Kannada at St. Agne's College, Mangalore. Additionally, he had worked as a News reporter of the weekly '*Navayuga*'; as editor of the weekly '*Rashtrabandhu*' (1928-53), and later on had started his own '*Rashtramatha*' paper and worked till the end. He had written seven anthologies of poems, like *Ghosha-yatre*, *Gandhi-sandesa* etc; Novels like *Dhumaketu*, *Devatha-manushya*, *Lokada-kannu*; collection of stories like *Gajina-Bale*, *Hindina-Kathegalu*, *Dudiyuva-Makkalu*; seven dramas like *Ushe*, *Hidimbe*, etc; in addition to Literary criticism, collection of lecture. '*Vangmaya-Tapassu*', a translation of the speeches of Motilal Nehru to Kannada, '*Freedom-Struggle*' *swarajya yudha*, are the published literary works from the pen of Shankara Bhatta. Apart from these a large number of his articles are published in News papers and Memoirs. Shankara Bhatt was elected as President of the 45th All India Kannada

Sahitya Sammelana held at Karwar during 1965. Recently, Kadengodlu Centenary Celebrations Committee has brought out a comprehensive work comprising all the works of Kadengodlu in six volumes.

Sediyapu Krishna Bhatta (1902-1996), was born in Sediyapu near Puttur. He completed 'Vidwan' examination conducted by the Government of Chennai, as an external candidate. Initially, he entered the service as a Kannada Pandit at St. Aloysius College, and later on worked as Tutor and Lecturer. Krishna Bhatt's published books were: certain short essays, *Chandrakhanda* (occasional poems) *Palamegalu* (story collections), *kelavu Desanamagalu* (research articles), *Chandogathi hagoo Kannada chandssu Thathya darshana galu* extensive research on the word 'Arya' manifested in 'Thathyadarsanagalu', published as 'Discovery of facts', after translation. Sediyapu's autobiography is 'Eswara Sankalpa' or 'Daivaleele'. M. Ramachandra had written an essay about Sediyapu Krishna Bhatta. In that connection Sediyapu wrote about 450 letters to Ramachandra. Out of them, about one hundred selected letters have been published under the title 'Patravali' by Ramachandra himself. Sediyapu's 'Thathyadarsana' was published in English version as 'Discovery of Facts' within a short time after his death (8-6-1996). Sediyapu's letters written to Yerya-Lakshminarayana Alva, with notes added, was published by Alva himself under the title 'Patragalu Chitrisida Sediyapu'. Sediyapu's collection of discursive essays 'Vichara Prapancha' earned him the coveted *Pampa award* posthumously.

Pejawar Sadashivaraya (1913-1939) was born near Kateel. He ran several programmes of educational Conferences under the aegis of the 'Mithramandali' about literature. Later on studied in Varanasi, and went to study Engineering in Italy. He maintained letter correspondence with a large number of friends, who had a flair for literature. He wrote poetry, which could have been styled as 'Navya' at that point of time, and sent it to Mangalore for publication in papers. Dramas like *Sarapali*, *Beedigilida - Nari*, short stories like *Jeevana Sangeetha*; *Andha-Shilpa*, *Sree-Gandha*, have been published in Triveni and other Kannada Newspapers. Due to serious illness, he died at a very young age of 27 years. Later on, his friend V.K. Gokak, while in Sangli, was running a weekly Literary discussion programme under the title "Varuna Kunja", drawn from one of the works of Pejawara. R.S. Mugali has brought out a collection of Pejawar's poems under the title 'Varuna'. Having put other stories, small dissertations 'Birusu', 'Badoorina-Sobagu?' 'Nanna-Lekhana' etc, together, N. Damodhara Shetty, has brought a compendium.

Karnataka Sangha, Mumbai, has instituted an annual award in the name of Pejawar, for the collection of poetry by the newcomers.

Kayyara Kienna Rai, born in 1915, in the border area of Kasaragodu, well established and still living there, pre-occupied with literary writings, is incessantly advocating for the merger of Kasaragodu in Karnataka. Rai has brought out *Sree-Mukha*, *Ikyā-Gana*, *Punarnava*, *Chethana*, *Koraga*, *Gandhavathi*, etc, collection of poems; '*Parichaya*', and *Kumaran Ashan* a translation of poetic collections. His selected poems got published in 1986 under the title '*Sathamānada-Gana*', and later on a comprehensive poetic collection, entitled '*Prathibha Payasvini*' was published during 1992. *Anna-Devaru* and other stories, *Viragini* (drama), *Rashtra Kavi Govinda Pai* (critical appraisal), *Rathna Rasi* (a Profile), *Padyamanjari* (School Rhymes), *Vyakarana mattu Prabhandha* (Four Parts), *Navodaya Patamale* (1-5), *Lakshmeesana Kathegalu*, A.B. Shetty (Profile), *Malayala Sahitya Charitre* (translation), etc. are the works of Rai. They have been translated in to several languages including *Malayalam*. Apart from his published works as collections, as a Press Reporter he has published hundreds of articles, Critics, Forewards, letters etc, which are yet to be collected. In addition to the award from the then Government of Madras (Tamil Nadu), Rai has received awards from Karnataka State Sahitya Academy, Rajyotsava Award, Unification Award during 2006. He has rendered service in several Organizations and Institutions, in different capacities including the work of a school teacher. He has participated in Literary and Cultural activities held locally and several others organized in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi Districts, at Taluk Level, District Level, as a Honorary President. Rai was elected as President of the 66th All India Kannada Sahitya Sammelana held at Mangalore during 1967.

Manjeswara B. Shankara Bhatta (1908-72) has written more than a hundred books for children, and in doing so he has kept in mind the child's age as a guiding factor, indeed they may be viewed as catering for different of age levels children. *Kadumeenu*, *Buddivanthara Burudegalu*, *Bhoodeviya Maduve*, *Nariya Natane*, etc, are listed as examples. He edited *Chelugannada Patamale*, *Chelugannada Padyamale*, and *Kavana-Kishora* etc.

T. Chandraraja Shetty (1908-1980), born in Todaru, has made an extensive collection of more than 2500 serialized introductions on various Kannada writers. He had written 20 books comprising Stories, Novels, Tourists' Literature, etc. His writings on "*Kannadadalli Makkala Sahitya*

Sampattu" is a Kannada Publication. It is an introductory writing concerning the authors of the Children's literature.

Somayaji Bantwala Padmanabha (born.1917), has published 'Chandrasahana Kathe', 'Pancha-Tantrada Kathegalu', 'Koti-Chennaiiah' etc, for the Primary School children.

Mundajeya Ramachandra Bhatta (born.1914), has written '*Makkala-Geethe-Ramayana*' '*Thammana-Kavithhegalu*' '*Ramannana Ragalegalu*' etc, for the children.

Sulya K. Sachidanandiah (1930), was in the Department of education. He has written 25 books, like *Krantiya-kidi Kalyana swamy*, *Hadinentara Nentu*, *Geetha Natakagalu Karmajivi* etc, comprising education novels, plays, collection of Poems.

Vidvan Ramachandra Uchila (born 1920), has written *krishnarjuna-garva-Bhanga* (Yaksha-gana), *Kadalakareya chitragalu* (local life styles) independently; and in association with others specialists has to his credit Grammar made easy, Grammar and Prosody, Poet Muddanna, History of *Yakshagana* etc.

Suryanarayana Chadaga (1932-2006), wrote a book during 1967, under the title Writers of Dakshina Kannada, in which he has put all the literati of the present day Udupi and Kasaragodu together listing many names from the middle of the 19th century until the beginning of 20th century. A brief description about them follows. On the basis of the available records, having identified them as belonging to Dakshina Kannada District, the following names of those eminent men of letters is prepared.

Anantharama Kedilaya (1926), of Kasaragodu, has written Novels and Dramas; P. Appa Bhatta, a Press editor; Achyutha Gowda of Kinnigoli, wrote a historical poem, got an award from the then Government of Madras, for his book 'Kshatradarsana'. Achyutha Srinivasa Baliga (1918), of Bantwal; Anantha Rao of Manjeswara; Ananthaiah of Dharmasthala wrote Lyrics on the impact of English; Ananthaiah Upadyaya of D.Nogaru village (1933), Anandarama Kaundinya (1830), while in the service of German Mission, had written Teachings of Christianity etc, books pertaining to Religion; Ananda Rao of Baindur (1879); Ananda Talawara, Mangalore, Ibrahim.M, Kasaragodu, Iswara Kandaka of Mangalore, A.Iswaraiah (1940) of Kasaragodu, K.S. Upadyaya of Mangalore, editor, 'The Pravasi' a monthly Magazine, T. Ubbled of Kasaragodu, S. Krishna Bhatta (1923), who had edited the story 'Kiratharjuneeya', Krishnaprabhu (1882) of Bolenthuru, who wrote several

books in Kannada and Konkani, Kristanujavatsa (1840), who compiled the Kannada - English Dictionary, and Grammar, K.V. Krishna Bhatta of Kaverikana, who wrote the Dissertation and poems; K.R. Krishna Rao the poet of Puttur; Krishnaiah Holla, went to Shanthinikethan for higher studies, wrote about Village System, K. Kanthappa Shetty, who wrote several Dramas, K. Kantha Rai(1919), of Moodabidare, who wrote Grammar and Prosody; Krishna Anantha Pai of Kasaragodu; Kumar of Mangalore, who was editor of the Chitravani paper; Christian Arne wrote Biographies; Poet Keshava Bhatta of Muliya, who wrote under the pen name Sridhara, K. Keshavanayaka who wrote a book on Arithmetic; M. Ganapathi Aigala of Bantwal, who for the first wrote the History of Dakshina Kannada District; Paul Ganesh Rao (1835) who wrote historical books; Gopalakrishna Paleppadi (1912), who wrote stories and poetry; Govinda Bhatta Ambemoole(1935), the *Yakshgana* poet; Gopalakrishna Puninchathaya(1915), of Kasaragodu, a *Yakshgana* Artist and a writer of Dramas; P. Gopalakrishna (1928) of Bantwal, author of Radio plays; Govinda Bhatta (1927), of Venuru, author of *Gandhi Sathaka*; Govardhana Hosamani of Moodabidare who had brought out a collection of social stories; Gopalakrishna Mittal (1940), of Mancheswara, a press reporter; Ganappaiah Bhagavathar (1915), of Chokkadi, who wrote *Yakshagana Prasanga* and *Keerthanas*; K. Ganapathi Sharma of Kateel, who was the editor of a monthly Magazine viz 'Tarangini', at Bangalore; Govardhana Rao Malige, a Journalist at Dharwar; Gopalakrishna Pai of Puttur; K. Ganesha Malya (1939), who wrote in Kannada and English; Gregory Menezes (1903), who wrote descriptive books on Land; Poet Ganapathy Vishnu Holla of Belthangady; Gopalakrishna Bhatta (1910), of Thekkanje a critical analyst; G Bhatta K. a novelist; Gopalakrishna Bhatta (1935) of Hudanadu, who wrote children's poetry; M. Gangadhara Bhatta of Nirchali a poet; M. Govinda Rao (1909), author of *Jain Puranas*; Chandraraja Shetty T.Siddakatte who had leanings to Children's literature; Tejaschandra Shetty (1944) editor, a weekly Magazine of Kasaragodu; Tirumalesha A.G. of Vittla, a literati who wrote stories and poems; Damodar Baliga (1909) of Bantwala who wrote books about Science, History, Politics etc, Dasappa Shenoy of Basthi, who wrote about Vedic Religion; M.A. Devarao of Mulki who wrote books on Arithmetic; Poet Damodara Puninchathaya(1887) of Kasaragodu, who wrote *Yakshagana and Keerthanas*; Dayananda V. Shenoy, a Novelist; Domodara Baliga of Puttur; Narasimha Lakshmana Nayaka author of *Yakshagana Dramas*; Short story writer Narayana Bhatta Madiyala; P. K. Narayana who wrote *Geetha Natakas* for children; Journalist S.

Narayana Kalya; Naveenchandra pal writer of Political Reports; Narayanarao Baliga, author of text Books; N.S. Kille and Narayana Madhyastha ((1930), wrote dramas; Nagaraja Poovani (1938) short story writer; Literati K. Narayana Bhatta; Neelakanta Bhatt Paranjape (1924), author of Story, Poems and Dramas; Nagappa K of Puttur; Narayana Bhatta of Kasaragodu; Pottappalla (1941); Narayana Kekunnaya (1942) Narayana Ethadka the News Paper Literati; Narayana Bhatta H.M (1918), Sub-editor to Sudarshana a Monthly; Pinto H, (1938) who wrote poems for children; Puttannagowda Kolambe (1903) informative writings; Padmanabhaiah K.P. author of books on Geography; Pundalika Malya of Kinnigoli; D. Padmanabha Somayaji of Suratkal author of short stories and Novels; Puttaswamy D. of Dharmasthala.; Baburao Narasappa Bolara(1848), author of Devotional Literature; Babu. M, (1881), author of Dissertations and History; Babushetty V. of Puttur; V. R. Bhatta author of Medical Literature; V. Bhujangarao of Bellegrama; B. Manjunathaiah (1865) publisher of All Karnataka Maps; Brahmavadi Maben Christian; J. Mac (1800), wrote about Christian Religion; Mohanappa Tingalaya, wrote about idol worship; Madwadasa Kavi, the author of Abhimanyu's battle; Mahalinga Bhatta (1936) of Adyanadka; K.K. Madyastha of Kasaragodu; Y. Mahalinga Bhatta editor of Kasaragodu paper; M.V. Marakini, who had trained in England, and wrote about Modern Psychology; M. Raman Nambiar, who wrote about idol worship; Ramakrishniah Bolara, author of *Nanartha Sabdhavali*, *Sanjnarthagalu*, etc; Ramakrishnaiah Venkappaiah Sajeepa ((1843) of Bantwala, the author of Indian Ramayana stories; *Yakhsagana* poet Ramakrishna puninchattaya; M. Ramanandaghate (1919) author of Harate; Ramakrishna Bhatt Mena of kumbale; Ramachandrarao Belle (1900) author of Novels both in Kannada and English; B. Raghavarao ((1934) of *Navakalyana paper*; Ramananda Banari (1940) a professional Doctor who had served in the cause of literature; B. Ramachandra Bhatta, the author of Children's literature; Journalist Rangappaiah Hebbara; D. Ramachandraiah from *Vasantha Sahitya Prakasana* organization; M. Ramachandra (1939) who wrote Profiles; Ramanayak Bekala (1902) author of Historical Novels; Ramachandra Uchila (1921) a Journalist, and author of Halagannada, *Yakshagana*, drama, critical analysis; M. Ramakrishna Bhatta (1909) who wrote books on Astrology in Kannada, Sanskrit, English languages; Ramanna Sagrithaya of Puttur a *Yakshagana* poet; P. Ramakrishnaiah (1860) a scholar in *Ayurveda*; *Yakshgana* poet M. Ramakrishna of Mulki; Writer. Ramakrishna Sastry and Ramachandra Kamat of Bantwala; a fine Orator, author of several

Anthems, Lakshminarayana puninchattaya (1899); a Jain Scholar M.Lokanatha Sastry; Lakshmana Bhatta Dongre (1915) who wrote poems in Sanskrit; B. Lakshmanadeva Vidyarthi(1930) expert in multiple languages including Hindi and Gujarathi, most capable propagator of a series of books, an advocate of modernity; S.V. Lakshminarayana Sharma (1930) who translated the writings of Vinoba to Kannada; Literati J. Vamana Bhatta; M. Vittala Bhatta; V. Venkataraya; K. Vasudeva Bhatta, Vaigal G (1800), propagator of Christian religion; Venkatarao Alemane, the editor of *Halagannada Kavya*; Vinayaka Shenoy (1923), who wrote about the Hindu Religion; Literati Venkataramana Bhatta Arthikaje (1943); Jain poet Vardhamana Hegade Marnadu (1901); Vishnu Bhatta Kirikkadu (1913) the author of *Yakshagana*; *Sangatya* poet D. Vishnu-murthy Holla(1905) the author of *keerthans and bhajans*; The propagator of *Sanathana Dharma* Vasudeva Srinivasarao Sibrurkar (1916); Dramatist Vitala Kabaka (1939); Bantwala Vasudeva Baliga (1918) the author of *Kshetra-Darsana*; Vasudevarao Mairpadi, the author of *The Mineral Wealth*, and *Books for Modern education*; Kulayi Venkataraya Acharya (1919), the author of *Literature and Researches*; Detective Novelist U.Vasudevanayaka; Story writer and Publisher Mitturu Venkataramana Bhatta (1928); M. Visvambaranayaka (1907) who was proficient both in English and Konkani; Visveswara V. Padke, who had a keen interest in Art, and wrote with ease in Kannada and Hindi literature. A. Nayak (1922), who wrote the History of Karnad Sadasivaraya in *Bamini Shatpadi* (poetic metre), and editor of Sriguruvani paper; Venkataramana Bhatta Peradala, who wrote philosophical essays; Muliya Shankara Bhatta (1800);author of poems in *Halagannada*; Poet Shantayya (1890) known for his *Yakshagana Prasanga*; Shivarama Bharadwaja(1843) who had worked as an Assistant to Kittel and an author of books on *Ayurveda*; Srinivasa Bhagavatha of Mulki, who had written on *Yakshagana* and *Harikatha*; K. Srinivasa Kini (1893) the author of books on History and Geography; Sridhara Bhatta of Manjeswara; Srinivasarao Era of Kadri; M. Shankaranarayana Samaga a scholar of *Yakshagana* and *Harikatha*; Shankaranarayana Sastry of Polali; Sisupala Parswanatha Sastry, editor of *Veeravani* paper; Srinivasa Sharma of Kasaragodu; Shankaranarayana Bhatta of Puttur a Priest; Seshappachar of Attavara; K.G. Shetty (1931) who wrote on *Morals and literature for children*; Srikanta Puttur a Novelist; Shama Bhatta Kuluru author of *Children's literature*; M. Shankaranarayana Bhatta (1908) who had served as a *Kannada Pundit* at the Oriental Library, Chennai, and who had translated the works of Bhasa; B.M. Sharma (1931) author of drama and novels; Poet

Srinivasarao Suratkal; Srinivasa Bhatta Ithnadka who had written dramas; Shakaranarayana Rao (1914) editor of the Monthly paper Veena; T.S. Shankara Bhatta of Kurunadu village; Shankara Jois author of books on Astrology; *Yakshagana* author Subbanna Sastry; K. Sadasiva of Kudiyala Bailu, who worked for the Press; K.R. Sarangapani Shetty Co-editor to the Vikrama; paper Literati Sitarama Padi (1934); dramatist Subraya Anantapura (1933); Setharamaiah deraje (1914) *Yakshagana*, Drama, and State Award winner; Journalist S.G. Suresh (1947); Sitarama Kedilaya (1930) who wrote on Prosody and Linguistics; Subbarao Suratkal (1896) who wrote *Neetivallari*; scholar in multiple languages who wrote under his pen name 'Vichitrayethadka'; Politician Y.S. Harihara Bhatta (1926); C.K. Hussain, editor of 'Divyavani' paper; Critical analyst V.B. Hosmane (1930); M. Haridasaraya, the Novelist; M. Nageshrao, who wrote Novels under the pen name 'Nachiketha'; Rajarama Bhatt, the story writer; Ammembala Ananthaiah Navada(1918) had written *Sri Krishnana Adarsha Jeevana*, *Buddhana Kategalu* etc, short stories, poems for children, author of *Keerthanatharanga*, and he was also a *Keerthana* artist; Iswarajitti (1872) of the village Bayaru; K. Ithappa Nayaka of Kukcate (place name) author of *Gnanamritha Shatpadi*; M. Krishna Bhatt of Koliyuru; Krishnaiah Peradala (1893) author of *Yadwabhyudaya* etc, ; Keshava Pai of Ammembala; L.M. Kamat, of Haleyangadi in Puttur, author of short story collections; N. Ganapathi Kamat of Neeleswara, who had translated Malayalam stories; Paleppadi Gopalakrishna who wrote *Neeti-Muktaharaka*; Sujeeru Govinda Naika who had written the work *Arunodaya*; Banglekara Narayana Ramappa Kamat, who had written *Chandrasahsa*, *Draupadi Vastrapaharana* giving primary importance to Music; Thottathodi Narayana Bhatta, the editor of Triveni the Monthly, and writing under the pen name 'Padmanabha' ; T. Nageshraya of Talakaje village; Narayana Jogittaya (birth 1943) of Ballamanja village who had brought out a collection of short stories under the title *Ashankura*; K.S. Padmanabha Acharya of Kinnikambala, author of 'Geetha-Natakagalu' and certain other unpublished works; Badakabailu Parameswaraiiah (1875) author of *Bhajangovindam* in Kannada; Ramakrishna Udupa (1916-) of Kodathuru, had translated the stories and novels written by Premachand, in addition to his own works; Ramamoleyara (1927) had written *Abhayarani*, *Beneya balve*, etc, 14 novels, short stories, Children's literature under the pen name R.M. Viswamitra; Vamankuduva a well known Journalist, has got an award from the then Madras University for his work '*Motor Yantrada Vijnana*'; Dharmamrutha has written '*Japanina*

Kathegalu, Greecina Kathegalu' etc, as part of Children's literature; B. Shankara Bhatta (1908) of Koliyuru who had made a collection of Dasakumara Charite; Machimale Shankaranarayan Rao, the author of *Nissahakaradwaja*, *Swarajya Chakra* etc, had published collection of popular writings for children; Palakala Sitarama Bhatta (b. 1932) for children he had written several books in prose and poetry form; Sitarama M. Shetty (b. 1940) had the expertise in Hindi, translated several stories and Navaprabhatha, Niyoga novels. All these men of letters had worked in the sphere of literature during the fag end of the 19th century and the early part of the 20th century, in the present day Dakshina Kannada District.

Names of several authors, who were born during the closing period of the 19th century and remained active during the mid-twentieth century, is also listed here. **Bolara Baburao** (1848-1919), has worked as Magistrate in Mangalore Town, written 'Vagdevi' (1905) one among the earliest Novels in Kannada, in addition to 'Shivaleelamrutha' dealing with the impact of Bhakti, and several other writings in English and Kannada languages. **Mangeshraya of Ullala** (1878-1942), an eminent educationalist, has wrote many books pertaining to education, a novel entitled 'Nishkama-Prema', in addition to the translated works like 'Sashikanthana Uyilu' and 'Samaja-Drohi'. **Ugrana Mangeshraya** (1892-1973) had settled in Mangalore, though he belonged to Coondapura. He wrote several works like 'Donquikot' a translation, Grammar for School children, 'Marcopolo' a biography, 'Shabdavichara' a book on linguistics, 'Ugrana Padyavali' a collection of poems, stories, Dramas, Conversations, Literary Criticisms, and edited Rathnakara Varni's Bharatesha Vaibhava, after a thorough revision, The Kannada Sangha of Puttur had collected the works of Mangeshraya and brought out a publication entitled "Ugrana" in two volumes during 1987.

Prominent littérateur of the Navodaya period, a press Reporter, **M.S. Kamath** (Mundkur Narasimha Kamath, 1883-1940), started writing from 1911, and later on published as a collection of stories under the title 'Andina-Avooru' *Hattarodane-Hannondu*. Apart from these, Kamath had written several One Act plays and poems. Leela Bhatt, had collected all the writings of Kamath, edited them and brought out a comprehensive set of four Volumes and published them from Kannada Sangha, Puttur. **Pandit Taranath** (1891-1942) a renowned Ayurvedic Physician, Musicologist, Littérateur, educationalist, and Journalist, was born in Mangalore, but later on made Raichur his work place. He wrote 'Dharma-Sambhava, or Basic Principles of Dharma' a book, pertaining to Social

reforms, several books on Medicine, and letters etc are his other published works. **B. Raghavendra Rao** (b.1893) of Puttur took Malladihalli in Chitradurga District, as his work place. He developed the village as a centre for Yoga, Philosophical discourses and educational excellence. Under his pen name '*Thiruka*' he has published more than 35 works like '*Karma-Yogi*' (Drama), '*Pooje*' (story), '*Udayastha*' (Poem), '*Rasarushi*' (Novel) etc. **Padukone Sadashivaraya** (1896-1983) was born in Mangalore had served out-side the state as a Professor of science. *Huchchu-Beladingalina-Hoobanagalu* '*Paschima-Ranarangadalli-Ellavu Shantha*', is his translations and he had also written books on humour and stories.

Lokanatha Sastry (1892-1952) of Moodabidare, worked as editor of 'Veeravani' paper, and had written '*Balabodhe Jaina Dharma*', '*Venurina gathavaibhava*' Philosophy of Creation, *Basadis of Tulunadu*, History of Moodabidare etc, in addition to these books he wrote several books in other languages pertaining to Jain Religion. K. Bhujabalisastry (b 1897) had made a study of several books pertaining to Jain Religion and edited many books. The necessity of idol worship, Jaina *Shatkarma*, contribution of the Jain poets to Sanskrit literature, *Veera-Bankeya* etc, books and several articles pertaining to Jain Religion are his other writings.

Manjeswara Anantharao (1889-1949) translated *Bhagavadgeetha*, apart from Kannada poetic songs; he had also written a poetic work entitled '*Kalasumelogara*' in Kannada. He had been a social worker and awarded 'Rao-Sahib' during 1926. **Punduru Lakshminarayana Puninchattaya** (1899-1951) a poet, had written a large number of Freedom songs and a freedom fighter as well. The following poetic collections are published: *Tilaka Kavyanjali*, *Balagangadharastava*, *Rashtra-geetha Rathnakara*, *Swarajya*, *Geethamrutha*, *Harijana Sandhana*, etc.

Bekala Ramanayaka (1902-1969) published more than 13 books on different subjects, such as *Koteya-Kathegalu*, *Towlava-Swatanthrya*, *Nada-Kathegalu*, and History of Tenkanadu etc. Kadala Theerada Bhargava **Shivarama Karantha** (1902-1997) by about 1930 came to Puttur and wrote the famous books of his life time. He had undertaken cultural activities and programmes like *Balavana*, carried out experiments in Cinema, Journalism, dramas, *Yakshagana* etc, and after 40 years had returned to Saligrama, and lived there till the end. He had published 417 works embracing all aspects of Literature like drama, novel, research works, Short story, *Harate*; Dictionary etc. Karanth has got several

awards like: *Sahitya Academy* Award from the Central and State Governments, *Rajyotsava* Award, Pampa Award, *Jnana-Peeta* Award, *Tulasi Samman Prasasthi*. Different Universities had awarded him eight honorary Doctorates. He had returned the *Padmabhushana* Award in protest against the declaration of Emergency, at that point of time.

M. Mariyappa Bhatta (1909-1980) Munglimane of Puttur, spent his entire life time in Chennai. To begin with, he was a Lecturer. Later on he was the Head of the Department of Kannada language and head of the Department of Dravidian Languages at the University of Madras. He had undertaken enough of Kannada works— '*Nalnudi-Nannudi*' pertaining to Linguistics, Collection of Poems in *Halagannada* and *Nadugannada*, written *Kavya-Sree* of *Hosagannada*, apart from *Khagendramanidarpana*, *Abhinava Mangaraja Nighantu*, Gunachandra's Essence of Prosody, *Vardhamana Purana*, *Parsvanatha Purana*, *Jathakatilaka*, *Vishnupurana* etc., he had edited about 15 works. He had revised completely Rev. F.A. Kittel's Kannada-English Dictionary, and the University of Madras had brought it out in four Volumes. Apart from these, Tulu=English Dictionary, *Havyaka* Kannada Dictionary, are his special contributions. During 1995 under the title '*Sarthaka*' a memorial volume was brought out for Mariyappa Bhatta. **Kolambe Puttanna Gowda (1903-1981)** wrote Poetry, *Muktaka*, *Yakshagana*, Children's literature, Palmistry, apart from *Achcha-Kannada* Dictionary. **Kadire Srinivasa Rao (1906-1971)** had published *Manavi*, *Kadire*, *Prathibe*, *Bhavada-Rasa* etc, and anthology of poetry. He also wrote Short Stories and Detective Novels.

From the beginning Moodabidare was a cultural centre. Several Literatis and Artists had lived in this area. Of-late Schools and Colleges have come up and several Literatis of the district have come and settled down here. Sisupala Parswanatha Sastry (1909), had worked as Head Master in a local Sanskrit *Patasala*, next he was in the service of the Maharaja of Mysore and had obtained the title '*Asthana-Vidvan*'. Prohibition of Animal Sacrifice, *Archana*, *Sumana Sanchaya*, *Thirthesha-Vaibhava*, *Gnanadarsha*, are his other works. Pandit K. Jinaraja Sastry who worked as Professor of Sanskrit at Shravanabelagola, Mysore and Gwalior; knew several languages including Prakrit and Gujarathi. *Ishtopadesa*, *Athmasiddi*, a collection of *Laghu-Pata* etc, are his works. **Jagatpalayya Jyothishi (1909)** was an expert not only in Jain Religion, but also in Classical Music and Dance. He had written *Balinabelaku*, Lyrical History of Karkala *Bhairava Pandya Arasa*, *Ganasudha*, *Sri-Bahubaliswamy* Lyric and several other *Devatha-Stothras*.

Hosabettu Ranga Rao (1913-1996), who was famous under his pen name *Navagirinanda*, wrote stories for children as an editor in the 'Chandamama' group. He also wrote stories in several other papers. He has written more than 40 novels, about 700 stories for children. Some of the stories have been published in the form of collection. While providing explanatory drawings to Chandamama, he also wrote several caricature and sarcastic drawings. Kumara Venkanna (Venkatarao Kailurkar (b. 1918) had written 12 story books for children, like *Kappemadida Kranti*, *Jaana-gelluttane*, and *Marayalarada Mahaveeraru* etc. Having settled in Bangalore, he had worked as editor to several papers including 'Papachi' the children's paper. He had written Twelve Novels like *Haridagejje*, *Beediya Deepa* etc, translation of six works of Bocashio seven *Lavani*, (Ballads) and ten books on social and political themes. English poems written for the children have been published during 1930 under the title *Kite*. Manjayya Hegade, the *Dharmadhikari* of Dharmasthala, had ascended to that position during 1918, written some books in Tulu language, and seven books in Kannada like *Nanna council Membarike*, *Bahubali charitre* etc, and several other occasional papers. B.M. Idinabba (b. 1920), had written *Balina Chitragalu*, *Harida Kotu*, collection of short stories, *Hrudayageethegalu*, *Jenugudu*, Assorted poems, *Veerageethegalu*, and *Kidigalu*, Patriotic songs, anecdotes tit bits for children etc. He had worked for one term as President of Kannada Development Authority.

Karyahalla Ramakrishna Shetty (1921-1947) of Kasaragodu wrote a collection of stories called '*Jeevana mattu Avala Huchu*'. Basically an artist, he was bringing out a hand written paper called '*Kannadiga*'. **Kulukunda Shivaraya** (1924-1992) was very popular under his pen name '*Niranjana*' and a famous Kannada Literati. He has worked in several areas of Literature like: story, novels, poetry, critical analysis, Drama, editing literary translations encyclopedia etc. Writing several articles as a journalist, and as a columnist, he had brought out a new understanding among the youth at during his times. Inspired by socialism, he wrote revolutionary articles. Among the 25 novels he has written, '*Chirasmarane*' has been honoured with Nehru award by the Soviet Land. Many of his novels have been translated to other Indian languages, in addition to Russian language. After his demise, his stories, novels etc, have found publication in several volumes. **T. Keshava Bhatta** (1925-2005) from Bayaru village in Kasaragodu has worked in the areas of *Gamaka*, *Yakshagana*, *Ashtavadhana* and Music. He wrote

books on Literature, research, and critical analysis. He has written books like: *A Guide to Lessons in Literature*, *Introduction to Literature*, *Basha Baskara*; and edited Poet Devappa's '*Ramavijaya*'. Yerya Lakshminarayana Alva born in Yeryabeedu in Bantwal Taluk during 1926, is a good Literati, Organizer, and Social Worker. '*Ramaswamedha Tarangagalu*' which he wrote in 1959, has been published, and that was selected as Text-Book, by the then University of Mysore, and the University of Madras. He has also written several other works like: '*Snehasethu*', a novel in the form of letters of correspondence, '*Jeevanachitra*', a biography of Muliya Thimmappaiah, '*Modala-Male*' (first rain), *Sanchaya*, '*Oragege Olavina Osage*', Welcome song for Nagegowda, '*Mangala Thimaru*' about Bhootharadhane, '*Nooraranenapu*' an introduction to Family life, '*Ganakogile*' a Felicitation Volume to Yakshagana Bhagavatha Damodara Mandacha, was his editorial work, etc. He has served as President of several Organizations and Associations, and the Honorariums received from those organizations was pooled together and utilized to honour several Scholars. Literary Conventions held at Bantwal Taluk, Kasaragodu and Dakshina Kannada district have honoured him by way of taking him as their President. In his capacity as a President of several Awards giving Committees, he has identified persons with talent and honoured them with the coveted awards. Presenting a Felicitation Volume 'Yerya', to him as a token of respect, he has been honoured. During 2006, the Government of Karnataka has honoured him by conferring the Rajyothsava Award.

Bagalodi Devaraya (1927-1985) one among the most influential story writers of the *Navodaya* and *Navya* period, started writing stories right from his 20th year of age, has brought out '*Hucha Munsipha*' and other collection of stories during 49, had later on published the collected stories '*Anuradha*', and '*Rudrappa's Raudra*'. A comprehensive book of his collected stories was published during 2000. With the back ground of his higher education, having entered the Indian Administrative Service; he had served the Ministry of External Affairs, as an Ambassador at some Nations and very responsible positions in others. Bagalodi's stories, being different in their nature, have attracted the attention of several critics. Srikanta Putturu (1927) had written novels like '*Dhara* and other stories' '*Devara-Samrajya*' '*Hosa-Samaya*' dealing with social issues. Janardhana Gurkar (1932) was an officer in the Railway Department. He had written collection of stories like '*Kambada Huchu*' '*Belli Battalu*', 18 novels, and a collection of Philosophical discussions. **Muliya Krishna Bhatt** (1933-82) of Puttur has published a collection of stories

'*Pravahadalli Pratibimba*', and after his demise, his sister Ganga Padekal, has made a collection of the available stories written by Muliya and published them under the title '*Pratibimba*'.

Nirpaje Bhima Bhatt (1933-2005) belonged to Kanyana in Bantal Taluk. He was a scholar both in Kannada and Sanskrit. He has translated '*Malathimadhava*' *Mannina Bandi*, '*Mritchakatika*' etc. He had written '*Kashmira Sandhama Samudhyama*'. In his translation of Kalhana's *Rajatarangini*, his erudition is visible. Venkataraja Puninchattaya (b 1936) was proficient in Three Languages. He has written '*Bhakta Kuchela*' a drama in Sanskrit; '*Vibhishan-Ka-Gruhatyag*' in Hindi; and '*Nachiketha*' in Kannada; '*Bedana Magalu*' a drama; '*Geethagovinda*' a translation; '*Tenkana Nadina Yakshagana Kavigalu*' research dissertation; Biography of saint Srimad-Iswarananda Bharathi of Madhuru Temple; "*Daksha-Yajna*" part of the epic poetry. Amritha Someswara (b 1935) is a great name to reckon with in the sphere of Folk literature of the District. He had worked as a professor in a college. In Kannada he has written four short story collections, four compilations of poetry, one work in each of the following: Novel, Radio-Play, Drama; five Ballets; 16 *Prasangagalu*, six works pertaining Tulu Folk literature; and Biography; Compilation of Proverbs; *Kuchodya Kosha*- a volume on *Yakshagana*, in addition to editing certain other works he has published around a hundred articles in different papers. Someswara had been presented with a Felicitation Volume called '*Siri*'. Recently Mangalore University has honoured him by conferring a Honorary Doctorate.

Subrhamanya Acharya, who became famous under the pen name '*Rasikaputtige*', had written about 50 books. *Rashtrapurusha Guruji*, *Tulasidas*, *Kuriya Vittala Sastry* etc, were biographies; *Enannuthiri swamy*, *Avala Nenapu*, *Navaneetha*, *Voddolaga*, *Simha-nada* belonged to the category of children's literature; *Mukta*, *Vishada Sooji*, *Mantrika* were novels; Anecdotes, *Maruthi shale*, *Hudugaru*, *Gaviyappana Gudda*, etc, were small novels written by him. A small novel- *Kempu caru* had won him the National Award.

Kantharai has written Grammar for High School students, and the essence of Prosody; he had revised and published *Yashodhara Charitre* written by Poet Laurate Venkappa Shetty of Dharmasthala. T. Raghuchandra Shetty has written the essence of *Rayana*, *Savana Nudimuttu*, *Jnana Chandra Charitre* (written by Payanavarni) etc, combining Prose and Poetry. Devakumara shastry, has distinguished writings in Hindi language, and earned several titles, including the

National Award. He has written several Dramas, and History of *Venuru* in Hindi. He had translated 'Jain Religion in Hindi' a huge volume, the works of Yelacharya Vidyananda Muni, *Mruthyumahotsava* etc. From Sanskrit he had translated Jain ritual worship, *Rathnasanchaya*, *Samayasara*. He had brought out book-lets pertaining to observance of Jain ritual, and written a book about *Bhagavan Chandraprabha*. He has edited *Jeernodhara Charitre* written by an anonymous author, *Bahubali Charitre* written by Chikkanna Panditha, *Jaina Thatvagala Bhavyamritha*, *Rathnakara Shataka*. He had made a collection of works like *Jinalaya Basadi*, and *Naandi Mangala Pooja Vidhana* in the Kannada prose format.

Palakala Sitarama Bhatt has written more than 100 books. Most of them are meant for children. How the Children enjoy reading these following writings should be seen to be believed-*Kiriyara kinnari*, *Puttana Peepi*, *Kandana Kolalu*, *Bannada Bombe* etc are collections of poems; *Gadibidi Gunda*, *Mithayi Bombe*, *Kittana sahasa* etc are stories; *Bhakta Dhruwa*, *Nachiketa*, *Kulla Thamma*, *Heegondur Kathe* etc are dramas; and he has also written the Biography of Iswarachandra. In his children's literature written in Kannada 'The Bevu-Bella' is a collection of free flowing poetry, in addition to his hilarious small anecdotes. Iswara Bhatta of Puttige had written in *Bhamini-Shatpadi* metre 'Kateelu Kshetrada Sree Bhramaramba', *Puttige Kshetrada Sree Somanatheswara*. The first part of 'Manigerad Patera', in Tulu Language has been published. The remaining 12 parts, comprising 6755 poems in *Shadpadi* metre, are yet to be published. The epic 'Sree Hari Bhakti Mahakavya' in 45,000 poems in *Bhamini-Shatpadi* metre, remains unpublished. According to an estimate he has written more than 24,000 poems in *Bhamini-Shatpadi* metre. For his credit there are more than 1300 Vachanas and about 800 written articles for amusement, in Shivalli Tulu language.

B.M. Ichalagod has made an indepth study in to the culture of the *Byari*. In English he has written *Civilization of the Ancient World*. Thematic translation of Quran in Kannada had brought him name. He has written several books in simple Kannada about the Principles of Islam, .Art of Oration, *Sreemanthikeya Sutragalu*, *Sirinidhi* etc. and also Consumers' Problems and remedies, Consumers' Protection Act and the common man, what is Islam? *Kaviridaya* -a collection of poems, are among his other published works.

Ammembala Shankara Narayana Navada (b 1916) has written works like *Sara*, *Padidani*, *Belaku* (light), *Bala Sangathi* (Life Mate),

Sriramashwamedhada Kathe or Story of Sri Rama's Aswamedha, *Adbhutha Ramayana* or *The wonderful Ramayana*, *Upanishattina Kathegalu* or Stories from the Upanishads, which had won him an Award from the Central Government, *Kishora Ramayana* or Ramayana for Children, *Kannada Kumara Sambhava*, *Jenu Hani* or Drops of Honey, etc. **Puttur K.R. Krishnarao's** (1920-1980) collection of Poems entitled '*Cheluvu*' had been published posthumously. **Achyutha Gowda Kinnigoli** (1921-76) had written *Yogalahari*, which had won him an award instituted by the Government of Madras; the '*Shivalesya*' has won him an award instituted by the Government of Mysore; and '*Ksahatradarsana*' a part of the epic poetry, novels like *Baddida Urulu*, *Dara Sangrama Simha*, *Vatsavijaya* etc., in addition to the translation of Nagavarma's novel in prose format. U.P. Kunikullaya, an advocate by profession, has written a collection of poems '*Evarelliyavaru*'. S. Shankaranarayana Bhatta of Puttur, has written *Hoodota*, *Ganga Salila*, *Nalku Kavanagalu*-a collection of poems, *Navodaya Grammar*, *Hosagannada Adbutha Ramayana*, translation of Kanakadasa's *Nalacharithre* in prose format, *Kumarana-janana-mattu Vijaya*. **Anantha Padmanabha Udupa** (1925-92) of Kodatturu, under the pen name Kamalanabha, has written *Samarpane*, *Sumasanchaya*, *Tumbida-Bindige*, *Jodi-Modi*, etc, collections of poetry; Collection of stories *Charuchayana*, and *Namana*, *Bindu-Sindu*, *Mangalanganeyaru*, *Mooladala*, *Kadambari*, *Kutula-Kaala*, *Nataka*, *Deenamaana*, etc. Through his own publication viz *Ugapurusha*, he has published several articles. **Yarmunja Ramachandra** (1933-55) has a collection of his popems '*Vidaaya*', '*Chikitseya Huchu*', and other stories. D. Sadashiva Bhatta (b 1933) of Puttur had written collections of his poems- *Deevige*, *Sumahaara*, *Ajanamalike*, *Balavadi-geethike*. Raghuramarao Baikampadi (b 1934), of Suratkal, had written a collection of poetry- '*Nanna payana*', to his credit. Padi Seetharama Bhatt of Puttur (b 1934), has published his collections of poetry *Mumbelagu*, *Bannada Chitte*, *Ballet Prabhuयोगini*; epic poetry collection of dissertation; *Anvara*,; work on *Yakshagana Chandasasana*; a Tragic drama *Kaurava*; and has translated work *Shabarimale Itihasa*.

Another person who made a name in the District as a Novelists is K.T. Gatti (b 1938) who worked as Lecturer in English, and has published 42 novels; 13 dramas; two poetry collections two works in Tulu language; and other works on practice of English language. **Vishukumar** of Mangalore (1935- 86), has wrote Stories, Drama, Novel, Poetry; and had made a good name in the field of Drama, and Cinema. Apart from

Heghalige Hegalu-a drama; *Kusuma-Keerthana*-a collection of poetry; thirteen novels- *Mother*, *Karavali*, *viplava Bhagavanthana Athmakathe* etc. K.V. Thirumalesh (b 1940) Kasaragodu, had served, out-side the state, as a Professor of English, and settled in Secunderabad in Andhra Pradesh. His story collections like, *Nayaka* and others, *Jagua* and others; poetry collections like *Mukhavadagalu*, *Vatara*; and four novels. Thirumalesh became more famous for his collected Philosophical works and literary criticisms. Subraya Chokkadi (b 1940) kept himself seriously occupied in the field of literary and cultural activities throughout the district; and is recognized primarily as a poet. *Tere*, *Bettaveridamele*, *Nimmavoo Irabahudu*, *Monne-Sikkavaru*, *Idaralli-adu*, *Hadinaloka*, is his poetic compositions. In addition to these he had written *Santhemane* (novel), *Kruthishoda* (literary criticism), and *Berugalu* (collection of stories). Associating himself with Muralidhara Upadhyaya, has edited an Anthology of poems under the title '*Dakshina Kannada Kavya-1901-1976*'. He Presided over the Sulya Taluk and the and the Dakshina Kannada District Kannada Sammenelana Indeed Chokkadi has rendered untiring yeoman service in the literary sphere of the District. In recognition of his meritorious service, he is the receipt of several awards like *Vardhamana Award*, *Muddanna Award* etc. M. Vyasa of Kasaragodu (b 1941), written most useful stories using his excellent skills. There are collection of poems like *Suli*, *Kshetra*; novels like *Digantha*, *Snana*; and several stories. Ramachandradeva (1948) is from Kalmadka in Sulya Taluk. During the period of *Navya* and *Navyothara* trends in Kannada literature, he emerged as a prominent litterateur and a great literary thinker. *Dangeya Prakarana*, *Moogela* and others are his story collections *Bommana Sathige Moogilla*, *Indraprastha*, etc, his poem collections *Ratha Musala*, a drama; *Muchchu mattu ithara lekanagalu* a literary critism; and other writings ; *Mathukathe*, Colmnist's reports; *Macbeth*, *Hamlet*, are the translated dramas; are all written by him. Shakespeare in two cultures, was his Ph.D. dissertation. The fantasy, found in his stories is infinitely marvelous.

Veerappa Moily, the former Chief Minister of Karnataka, born in Moodabidare during 1940, has given novels like *Thembare*, *Sagaradeepa*, *Suligali*; poems like *Halujenu*, *Matte nadiyali samara*, *Yakshaprasne*; dramas like *Milana*, *Parajitha*, *Prema VEDIKE*, and *The Musings of India*, a book in English; as his contributions to literature. *Sree Ramayana Mahanveshanam* an epic, in five parts happens to be at the top of all his works. Though it is Original Ramayana, Moily's resilience in the adaptation of comtemporary situations circumstantially has attracted the

attention and admiration of the literary critics and well wishers. Hindi translation of this epic has already been released. Moily has received Arya Bhata Award, and Goruru Prathistana award. N. Mogasale (b 1944) of Kolluru, in Kasaragodu, though a Physician by profession, has published *Varthamanada Mukhagalu*, *Mogasaleya nenapugalu*, *Prabhava*, *Swanthakke Swanthavathara*, *Nelada Neralu* (collection of poems), *Mannina Makkalu*, *Kanasina Balli*, *Anantha*, *Nannadalladdu*, *Pallata*, *Haddu*, *Prakruthi*, *Nela Mugilugala Naduve*, *Digantha*, *Srushti*, *Baduku*, *Thotti*, *Pantha* (novelas). Recently an autobiographical volume under the title 'Bayala-Betta' has come out. Mogasale has got several awards: State Sahitya Academy Award, Kadengodlu Kavya Prasasthy, B.H. Sreedhara Kavya Prasasthy, Ugrana Prasasthy, Dinakar Desai Prasasthy, Visvesvaraya Literary Award, Havanur Prathistana Award,. Mogasale is at present settled at Kanthavara near Karkala.

Krishna Bhatt Arthikaje, born in Puttur during 1945, for some time he worked as a Professor at Puttur College. Having been appointed in the Kannada Department of the Madras University, and having held several positions, he retired as Professor. He has written 'Sootha Bharatha', *Havyaka Proverbs*, *Popular Tulu Sayings*, *Sahasrardha Tulu Gadegalu*, in addition to editing Felicitation volume – *Saarthaka*, for Mariyappa Bhatta. *Visha Kannike*, *Ayyappa*, *Ramaraja Bahadur*, *Samaja Vijnana*, *Periyar*, etc, are his translated works. *Shathaka Sahitya* in Kannada was his Ph.D. dissertation. He has edited several Memorial Volumes, including the editorship of *Lahari* paper. B. Prbhakara Sisila (1953), has written *Gaggara*, *Bettadamelond*, poetry collections published *Tulu Kathegala Sankalana*, *Barani and Shikariya seelu nota*, *Desa Yavudadarenu*, etc. He has brought out more than 50 books about Economics, in both Kannada and English. H. Girishrao (Jogi, 1965), working on the editorial board of Kannada Prabha New Paper, has published 'Seelu-Naalige' a collection of stories; 'Urmila' a novel; 'Ravi-Kanaddu' and 'Bollywood Gossip' columnist writings. C. S. Ramachandran, one of the most popularly known writer among the Kannada literary critics, had stayed for some time in Dakshina Kannada District, had brought out dialectical writings like 'Shodha', 'Silpavinyasa', *Swaroop*, *Literary Critism*, *Ashaya-Akruthi*, etc. He had also written Self conscious structure Five centuries of British and American Poetry (Ed); From Chaucer to Milton (Ed), Triveni, in English. Professor N. Damodara Shetty (1951), was born at Nyayapu (near Kumbale) in Kasaragodu. Shetty has written a Research work called *Muddannana shabdha Pratibhe*, Collections of poetry – *Odeda Muttugalu*, *England Kavanagalu*,

Desa-Bhakti-Geethegalu, drama- *Arpane*; a Novel *Sulivinolage*, Profiles such as- K.N. Tayler, *Muddanna-Baduku-Baraha*, *Narayana Guru*, *Pejavara Sadasivarayaru*; translations such as - *Bhattada-Kalugalu*, *Kariya Devara Huduki*, *Aswathama*, *Balyada-Nenapugalu*, *Devara Vikaragalu*, *Sakshathkara*, *Mahakavi G.Shankar Kurup*; edited books (independently and jointly) *Adbhutha Ramayana*, *Swathantrada Swarna Hejje*, *Sannidhya*, *Poli*, and *Siri*; own works such as *Ranga-Shodana*, *Tenkana Gali* (columnist literature), etc. Shetty had been awarded State Sahitya Academy Award, and Fellowship by the Nataka Academy.

Chandrasekhara Damle (b 1951) of Sulya, has written, *Videsiyara Deshadalli Pravasa Kathana*, *Jathregala Janapadeeya Adyayana*, *Samshodana-grantha*, *O'Lakshmana*, *Ekalavya*, *Banna*, *Yakshagana-Prasangagalu*, *Sikshana mattu Samaja*, etc. "Land Reforms and Changing Agrarian Relations", is the title of his Ph.D. Thesis. Boluvaru Mohammad Kuyyi (1951) of Puttur, was a Bank employee but he has made his contribution to Literature. *Attha Itthagala Sutta-mutta* is a collection of his writings *Devarugala Rajyadalli*. This had got him State Sahitya Academy Award.; *Anka*, had won him the best creative book award by the Indian Provincial Language Award, He had also written Novels like *Akasakke Neeli Parade* has won Sahitya Academy Award and *Ondu Thundu Gode*, *Jeihad*. *Thattu Chappale Putta Magu*, is an edited compendium of lullaby, had won him Aryabhatta Award. *Santhammanna*, *Ponnappa Vayalar Samara*, *Papu Gandhi Bapu Ada Kathe* is story. '*Panditha Fakir*' a gazal, Boluvaru had won the 1994 Story award, and Karnataka Sahitya Academy award during 1997.

B. Purandara Bhatt (b 1936) of Puttur, had written *Anadiya-Magu*, a collection of poems; *Dharma-Halayithu*, *Higobba-Charvaka*. Kutyala Nagappa Gowda (b 1940) of Sulya had written under the pen name Kirana, *Oladani*, *Paraspara*, *Labhya*, *Attadalli-Ondu-Rathri*- a collection of poems. K. Ramananda Banari (1940) of Kasaragodu, has written *Yaleyara-Geleya* and *Thottilugalu*, for children; *Kavithegale-Barni*, etc a collection of poems; *Arave*, a collection of essays. N.G. Patwardhan of Ujire, has written *Premalahar*, *Akshaya*, *Chilume* etc. collections of poems; *Chandassara*, *Adbhutha-Ramayana*, a Hosa-Kannada translation; G.S Ubaradka (b 1944) of Sulya, *Q-nintha-Pashagalu*, *Aranya-Khanda* a collection of poems, *Chikkadondur Giliya Saki*, a story; *Sirigandha-Soosyave*, a collection of folk songs; A. Srishadev Pujitaya (b 1944) of Kasaragodu, has written the Muddanna Memorial Award winning work a collection of poems with the title '*Thappenu*', and a Symposium, *Idu-Varthamana*; Lakshmeesha Tolpadi (1947) of Putturu, had written a

treatise on *Kavigosti Mahayuddakke-Munna*, and some poems. Venugopala Kasaragodu (b 1947) has written *Garimurida-Hakkigalu*, *Guerilla*, *Bogase-meerida-Belaku*, a collection of poems; Translation of recent poems in Malayalam, *Barje-Nela* (the Waste Land of Elliot), *Ahuthi*, a novel; *Yurmunja-Ramachandra Baduku-Baraha*, a biography; *Mannina-Bombe* etc, and ten dramas. Sri Krishna Ananthapura (b 1948) of Kasaragodu, *Jeeva-Tantiya-Meeti*, a collection of poems; H. Ramesh Kedilaya (b 1950) of Mangalore, had written the Kadengodlu award winning '*Novina Ithihasa*', the Kilingaruru Kuyyigatti award winning '*Shatamanada-Ashva*'-a collection of poems; *Shodha*, *Anthararthana Arthashastra* books on Economics; Lakshmeesa Chokkadi (b 1951) of Sulya, '*Varthulada-Horage*', a collection of poems; Hariyappa Pejawara (b 1958) of Mangalore, the Kadengodlu award winning '*Vyakti mattu Vyaktha*', a collection of poems; *Maana* and other collection of stories; K. Radhakrishna Oliyathadka (b 1958) of Kasaragodu, *E-nanna-Shabdha*, simple songs; *Nova-Jinuguwa-Jeeva*, a collection of poems; *Guru-Kavi*, a Profile; *Sri Kshetra Madhuru*, and *Kutyala-Sampada*; V. Umesh Karantha (b 1960) of Mangalore, *Bhavayana*, a collection of poems; Srinivasa Jokatte (b 1964) of Bajape, had written Vardhamana Udayonmukha award winning '*Kshamisi-E-Chitrakke-Hesarilla*', and '*Paradata*' a collection of poems; and certain other stories; Vidwan Pushpananda Ullal (b 1966) '*Motte-yodeyuva-Modalu*', *Gaadhavada-Mudregalu*, *Nannolavina-chethana*, a collection of poems; *Gastdavada-Hanigalu*, etc books; U. Divakara Rai (b 1967) of Mangalore, has got the Kadengodlu award for his '*Chukki Chelluva Belaku*', and he had also written *Angalada-Neralu*, a collection of poems; Radhakrishna Belluru (b 1971) of Kasaragodu, has written '*Mugila-Neralina-Belaku*' *Agni-Jihva*' a collection of poems; '*Punduru*' a research work; in addition to it he has edited; Ravishankara Shetty Oddambettu (b 1972) of Bantwala, has written *Mouna-Muriyuva-Samaya*, a collection of poems; B.M. Basheer (b 1972) of Puttur, has written '*Pravadiya-Kanasu*', a collection of poems, which had won him the Muddanna award.

Kadambadi Jattappa Rai (b 1916) has written '*Beteya-Nenapugalu*' Yeedondu Huli-Eradu, etc, the profiles related to hunting. In addition to that, translations like *Kabuliwala*, etc, and *Sudre Ekalavye* etc works in Tulu language. He got the State Sahitya Academy award. K. Parameswara Bhatta Balila (b 1940) of Kasaragodu has written *Kittannana Preethi*, *Holapina-Hadi* etc, part of the selected epic poetry, *Dharmavijaya*, the epic. In addition to these, he has written more than 40 dramas, hundreds of poems, and had got them published in several papers.

K. Kushalappa Gowda (b 1931), though born in Coorg, has taken the Dakshina Kannada District as his work place. He has rendered service in different Universities of Tamil Nadu. He has written several books about Kannada language, Grammar, in English and Kannada. Including *Kaifiyats* of Dakshina Kannada District, collection of Treatises, translated works, he has written more than 50 research works and treatises, Poems, and literary criticisms. He has been awarded the annual Honorary award by State Sahitya Academy during 1987, and was selected as the President of the seventh District Kannada conference held at Sulya, during 1994.

B.A. Viveka Rai, Ex Vice-Chancellor of the Hampi Kannada University, specialized in Kannada Literature and Folk lore, has written eleven research works, and edited more than twenty books. He has received several awards like; Rajyotsava award, Sandesha Award, State Janapada, Yakshagana, and Tulu academy awards. For one Term he has worked as President of the Tulu Academy.

A.V. Navada has worked as the Director of Prasaraanga, Hampi University and retired. He had keen interest in Folk Science, *Dasa* Literature, and has published more than 40 books like *Savira-Keerthanegalu*, *Janapada-Samalochane*, participated in the International Folklore work-Shop, got Arya Bhata Award, Karnataka Sahitya Academy, award Folklorist Award, and many more honours has come to him. In recognition of his work in the area of Folk studies, he has been conferred with the Membership of the International Folklore Fellowship.

Purushottama Bilimale (b 1955) Professor at the Delhi University, Director of the APPS, has written a treatise on '*The Gowda Community of the Sulya*' area,- A study', selected as a topic for his Ph.D. Thesis. *Karavali Janapada Sishta Parsishta*, *Koragaru*, *Janapada Karya-Kshetra*, *Komuvada*, and *janasmskruthi* (people's culture), Hampi Janapada Folklore, *Koodu-kattu*, *Huligemma*, *Kumara-Rama* etc, are his other works. He has also worked in English Literature. He has presented papers at the International level, On invitation, he has visited several Nations, along with the Folklorists, and he has invited the folklorists to India and has conducted several programmes, Bilimale has won Mallikarjuna Mansoor Award and several other awards.

Padekallu Vishnu Bhatta (1956) has written *Bhagavatha yakshagana prasanga*-his PhD thesis, three books about Sediyaipu Krishna Bhatta, Kannada translation of Tulu novel named '*Sati-Kamale*', and presently he is the assistant editor of Tulu Dictionary.

H.G. Sridhara is from Shimoga. He was a Professor at Vivekananda College, Puttur. His published works are '*Prachina Kannada-Sahityadalli Yudda-Kale*' or the art of war in ancient Kannada Literature-his Ph.D. thesis, the works of Kadava Shambhu Sharma, in three parts, etc. M. Ramachandra (1939) of Sulya Taluk has written more than ten books like '*Sediyapu Krishna Bhatta*', '*Panje Mangesh Rayaru*'. Including his Presidentship of the Taluk literary Convention, he had enjoyed several honours. Pundikay Ganapiah Bhatt had undertaken Archaeological research in Greece and England. He has written '*Europina Nenapugalu*', '*Taulava*'-comprising a collection of articles on the history and culture of Tulu-Nadu. Apart from these, Vidyakumara, B. Chandraiah K. Gunapala Kadamba, B.P. Kamath, Ajit Prasad Ramachandrappa, Ravindra Pai, Rajendrappa, Mahammad Irkar, Dhananjaya, S.U. Puttige and several others have written books in different aspects of Kannada Literature.

Abhinava Charukeerthi Bhattaraka, the priest of the Jain temple at Moodabidare, has written the book '*Jainism*'. His work on 'Architecture and Pyramid Technology' is of great value for research. He has also written books based on scientific thinking-'Jainakasi Moodabidare' 'Samyak Vruthopadesa' etc, and won awards like '*Jainarathna*' "Excellent Award" etc., Vasanthakumar Perla of Kasaragodu has obtained Ph.D. also for his 'Folk elements on the Stage' '*Rangabhoomiya Janapada Amshagalu*' and has brought out three compilations of poems, and a compilation of stories. Taltaje Vasanthakumar of Kasaragodu (b 1948) had served as the Head of the Department of Kannada, Mumbai University, including the Buddhist culture in Karnataka his Ph.D. Thesis; he has brought out two books about Buddhist culture, a Novel, and several other research papers. Narendra Rai Derla of Puttur has published "*Kannadalli Bete Sahitya*" '*Tejasviyolagobba Kalavida, Lankesh Nenapu*, etc.

K. Chinnappa Gowda (b 1956) born in Koduru, near Vitla, has obtained his Ph.D. having worked on the topic "*Karavaliya Aradhana-Rangabhoomi*". He has brought out books on 'Some studies on *Bhootharadhane, Jalata, Bhootharadhane*-a Folk study, collected writings, *Samskruthi Siri*. He had edited several Felicitation volumes, helped Lowrihanko in his sphere of activities, in different ways, and under his direction he has made a study in to the Oral Epics: writing of Lessons, *Liphyanthara*, and about the subject of Translation. He has presented several papers at National and International Conferences on Folk studies pertaining to Tulunadu. Vamana Nandavara (b 1944) of Bantwala has

obtained his Ph.D. Degree having worked on the topic "Koti Chennaiah-a Folk Study", *Tala-Mela*, *Singadana* etc in Kannada; *Tuluvinna Sannakathe* (Short Stories in Tulu), *Tuluvinna-Kunitha* etc, has written several works in Tulu language. Including the State Sahitya Academy Award, he has got several awards. His recent work is '*Janapada Samskruthi Rupisuwa Baduku-Kelavu Chintanegalu*'. apart from his active participation in the organizational activities of Literary and Cultural Associations etc, he has officially served many organizations and institutions in different capacities. He has presented his research articles at several Symposiums. He worked as president of Tulu Academy during 2001-04.

Janardhana-Erpakatte, settled in Sulya, has written *Thiraskrutharu*, *Prakriye*, etc,-collection of stories; *Dalitha Chinthane*-a collection of research articles and the works of S. Nagaraja Poovane, under his pen name 'N. Ujire', like '*Kanasugalu*' -a collection of poems, etc, and other writings in both Hindi and Kannada, have mutually been translated. Jayaprakasa Mavinakuli settled in Moodabidare has written *Aswathama*, *Sagaradalli sayankala*:collection of poems; *Anthara*- a novel; *Sephalika*, *Mahayatre* etc, dramas; in addition to stories, papers on Folk studies etc. Has brought out a book "*Karantha Ugantha*" comprising the editorials, articles, papers published about Shivarama Karantha, after his demise. Similarly, he has also brought out compilations about certain others of literary and artistic eminence. B. Samaga settled in Delhi. His the editor of 'Delhi Kannadiga' and 'Tuluver'. He has written *Tala-Maddale*, Archaeological Excavations, etc., in Kannada; '*Tulitha Kinya Katheklu*' etc in Tulu. By way of arranging annual kannada conventions in different parts of India, he on behalf of the convention has honoured several stalwarts of the land.

Several researchers on History, originally belonging to Dakshina Kannada District, have undertaken research works in and out of the District. P. Gururaja Bhatt has written books about *Tuluva Sahithya*, *Samskruthi*, *Shilpa*, *Vasthusilpa*, both in English and Kannada. His book on 'Studies in Tuluva History and Culture' is a monumental contribution to Tuluva culture.

B. Sitharama Shastry of Puttur has written a research work dealing with the history pertaining to Puttur and Goa in 'The Portuguese in Canara'. *Keladiya Arasaru mattu Portuguesaru*, in Kannada; and Studies in Indo-Portuguese History, in English etc, are the other collections of his writings. In addition to these he has also edited some books. Suryanatha Upendra Kamath, basically from Belthangady, who served as the Chief

editor of the Karnataka State Gazetteer, for a over fourteen years. During his period District wise Gazetteers, State Gazetteers, Decennial' supplement to the State Gazetteer, volumes, Hand Book of Karnataka etc, were published, both Kannada and in English. He has also published *Swatanthra Sangrama Smrithigalu*, in three Volumes; a book on 'Quit India Movement', and a book pertaining to the History of Vokkaliga Community. Apart from these Kamath has also brought out books in different areas of Kannada literature like Stories, Novels, and Compilation of Poems. For his thesis relating to the History of Vijayanagara, he has been awarded the Ph.D. For the study of the History of Karnataka, an Institution named 'Ithihasa Academy' had being promoted by him along with other scholars since 25 years. Symposiums, and Work-Shops, are being organized regularly, and an Annual publication called 'Ithihasa Darshana' being brought out by the Ithihasa academy. Kamath has kept himself actively engaged in several cultural organizations, including The Mythic Society. Yet another researcher of Dakshina Kannada District, K.V. Ramesh, has occupied the highest position in the Department of Epigraphy, Mysore. K.V. Ramesh has written 'A History of South Canara', and the 'Tulunadina Ithihasa', in addition to compilation of the inscriptions of Tulunadu.

K.G. Vasantha Madhava another researcher has made a study of Indo-Portuguese Relations with its bearing on 'West Coast-Maldives', 'Cultural Sources of the Swadhi Kingdom in the background of Foreign accounts' 'Foreign source materials for the History of the Dakshina Kannada District' etc. On the basis of the locally available source material he has written and presented papers on 'Literature and Culture of the Coastal region. Y. Umanatha Shenoy of Ujire, has examined several inscriptions of the Coastal belt and presented his findings as research papers at several conferences. He has published a book entitled Contributions of Moodabidare writers to Kannada literature, and a collection of articles under the title 'Forgotten Kannada pages in History'.

'Karavali Samskruthika Prathistana' of Kasaragodu, with its aims of conducting Symposiums and Conferences pertaining to Literature and Culture, at the National level, and reward to the talented by way of Awards, Camps, Book releases, Programmes for saving Kannada in Border areas etc, is running a well organized Library, under the name and style 'K. Purushottama Master Library'. President Sivarama Kasaragodu, is an organizer, Press Reporter, a poetic literary anecdotes etc, has received several awards and honours, including the honour from the Dubai Kannada Sangha. I.K. Boluvaru of Puttur, along with his activities

connected with the stage, has to his credit '*Kappu-Kageya-Hadu*', '*Hakki mattu Bekku*', '*Kadendare Kadu*', '*Kempada Hoovu*', '*Tungayana*', '*Tirukana Kanasu*', '*Biliyane* etc dramas; K.E. Radhakrishna of Peraje, Principal, Surana College, Bangalore; has written books like '*Avarthamana*', '*Akasadalli Benki*', '*Viswagrama*', '*Jagathika-Chaduranga*' etc. Recently a symposium about Govinda Pai was organized at the Surana College. Peter Wilson Prabhakar, who has worked for his Ph.D., on 'Activities of the Basel Mission in Dakshina Kannada District, has written books and hundreds of research papers, both in Kannada and Tulu languages. Vigneswara Marmadi had taken Ph.D. for his studies in Agriculture. He has written hundreds of Columnist literature. Both Prabhakar and Vigneswara together have brought out '*Putturu Talukina Ithihasadarshana*' and in it they have referred to several Artists and literati.

Janardhana Gurkar, settled in Mysore, has written *Paravalambi*, *Hallada Hadi*, etc. 18 Novels; Short story collections; Books, Philosophical literature, and translations. There are many more writers in the District, and among them the following names may be mentioned: Sondakuru Thirumalesha Bhatt, C. Hosabettu, Kalmadka Ramachandrarao, M. Gangadhara Bhatt, Sri Krishna Chennangod, V.G. Nayaka, Udayakumar Habbu, Jithunidle, Narendra Rai Derla, Ramachandra Kuyyi, Uppangala Rama Bhatta, K. Chidananda Gowda, Balasubrahmanya Kanjarpane Satyan deraje, Pandit Ramakrishna Sashty, Prabhakar Joshi, Visveswara Bhatt B. G, etc.

Women's Literature

Mookambika Amma (1870-1942) may be considered as the first poetess of the District. She hailed from Malethadka in Bantwal Taluk. Muliya Thimmappaiah; Kadengodlu Shankara Bhatta etc were her relatives. Having become a widow at a very young age she then turned her attention to literature. She had written *Draupadi Vastrapaharana*, *Hari-Leelamrutha*, *Seetha Kalyana*, *Dhruva-Charitre*, *Putra Kameshti*, *Gajendra Moksha*, *Balaleele*, *Billa Habba*, in addition to the composition of *Mahishamardhini Sthutis*. At present, except the first two and the last work, others are not available, and remain unpublished. Apart from these, she had written several *Sobane* songs and as traditional lyrical songs they have remained in routine usage. **Nellikaru Radhamati** (1899-1970) of Guruvayanakere in Belthangady was writing and singing *Sobhane*, *Devatha Sthuti*, *Bhajans*, etc the devotional literature from her early age. After marriage she wrote poems and poetics and had sent them to press for publication. *Brahmadeva Stavana*, *Nanna Bhavane*

(Translation), *Lakshmibai* (poetry), *Ananthamathi* etc, she has published under her pen name '*Jaina Mahile*'. Along with Chandraiah Shastry she has written '*Sangeeta Poojashtaka*'. Apart from these, *Jayakumara Charite*, *Neeli Kumari Charite*, *Uddama Charite*, remain unpublished. Towards the end of her life she left '*Vardhamana Purana*' unfinished. Padmanabha Sharma of Bhuvanahalli has completed and got it published. **Seethadevi Padukone** (1903-69), wife of Padukone Ramanandaraya, has fluency in several languages, and made a name in various fields like discussions, Lectures, Light Music, Playback singer, Stage Actress, etc. Apart from translating A. Sitaramaiah's '*Sohrab Rustum*' in to Hindi, she has written '*Mere Gopal*' and in Konkani *Vadhu Pareeksha* '*Kuttumakkari Pajeeti*' '*Ladayimoola*' and also translated Kailasam's '*Homerule*' to Konkani, and written '*Heegagabeke?*' '*Katuka Rohini Samvatsaradalli*' and '*Venumava*'. in Kannada, Critically evaluating the negligence towards the short stories, she wrote a paper '*Chikka Kathagala Samrajya*' during 1929. Among the children of the Padukone couple, Chandrabhagadevi became a famous Danseuse, Santhi developed expertise in Art. Jayavanthi was an acclaimed Musician and Yasodhara Bhatt, had written and published in several languages.

Vasanthibai Padukone, basically from Baindur, but lived outside Karnataka, for a very long period, has a good command over not only in Kannada and Hindi, but also in Gujarati, Bangali etc, and has written by way of translation and independently, has translated M.K. Indira's *Nagaveene* to Hindi; and from other languages, *Mithuna Lagna*, *Aseya-Kannu*, *Karmachari* etc to Kannada. It is also learnt that she has done translation in Konkani. *Jeevanada Horata*, and *Nannamaga Gurudatta*, are her autobiographies, while she has also published several stories in news papers. **Belle Sitarathnamma** (1910-95), born in Mangalore, associated with Literary personalities from a very young age showed keen interest in literary activities. She wrote stories, articles, books on Religion, but not all of them are published. The unpublished books are now available. *Bhagavadgite* in *Bhamini Shatpadi metre* is yet to be published. A collection of about a hundred songs on Bhakti, entitled '*Bhaktivahini*' is a published work. '*Misa*' (MISA) a lengthy story is available, but '*Milana*' a novel is unavailable. Leelabai Kamath (1911), born in Mangalore, but settled in Udupi, has translated more than a hundred stories from other languages, about seventy of them have been published. Certain stories, '*hari-hoda-Hakki*', '*Nammura-ShivaParvathi*' have come under the collection of stories. Apart from these she has written poems and dramas in Konkani.

Chandrabhagi K. Rai (b 1916) of Eryabeedu in Bantwal, has written several philosophical articles, Poems in Tulu, and lengthy poems. '*Harijanoddhara*' *Varadakshaneya parivara Bhoothagalu*' etc, philosophical literature; '*Mangala Avamangala*' a long poem etc, are published. Some poems have also been broadcast by Radio. Chandrabhagi K. Rai is incidentally the elder sister of the famous writer Erya Lakshminarayana Alva. Lalitha Rai (b 1928) is yet another writer from Mangalore. She found entry in to the literary activities through translations of articles to in '*Rashtrabandhu*' news paper which was being brought out by Kadengodlu Shankara Bhatta and Niranjana. She wrote stories and articles in several news papers. Most of her publications are not available and those available have made their reappearance in different collections and compilations.

Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya (1903-1988) born in Mangalore, was a freedom fighter, connoisseur of Art, Social worker, etc. Inspired by the Gandhian Movement, she struggled for the revival and regeneration of Indigenous handicrafts which headed towards an abyss. As a result of that hundreds of handicrafts, throughout the nation, have progressed and have also created lively-hood for lakhs of artisans. In English, Kamaladevi wrote more than ten books like *Indian Handicraft Industries*, *Awareness of Indian Women*, *National Stage Dramatics* etc. She got several awards like *Padmabhushana*, *Wattumal Award*, *Magssesy Award*, *Desikottama* etc.

Kayyakumari of Balakuncha village near Mangalore had written several stories. She has written extensively on the role of women in Kannada Literature. Geetha Kulkarni of Mangalore has written Novels like *Teli-hoda-Moda*, *Mouna-Sandana*, *Collection of short stories*, *Kishorana-Chikkamma*, *Yelu-Kannikeyaru*, and *Neleyilla-Niluvilla* etc., B. Nalini Rao (b 1943) of Kasaragodu has broughtout a collection of short stories viz '*Deena-Dalitha*'. B. Lalitha of Mangalore has translated the work *Revolutionaries of Chittogang*.

Padma Shenoy has to her credit the state award winning '*Rasavirasa*' apart from *Sandhikala*, *Koneya-Nirdhara*, *Jayasree*, *Anischita* etc novels; *Doorada-Ase*, etc three short story collections; two long stories; several books on Children's literature; and the *Anandopanishat* a work on Phylosophy, Biography of Shankaracharya, Indian women, Culture and Society-a subject oriented book, are all part of her writings. She has been the President of the second State level literary conference of the *Karnataka Lekhakiyara Sangha*. She has presided over taluk level

conference held at Kinnigoli. She is the recipient of several awards and honours. Anandi Sadashivarao has written the novel 'Snehasudha', four collection of stories like *Apakara*, *Kalavide*, etc; *Echos of Freedom*, *Voice of Silence*, *Magic of the Mind*, were his poem collections in English. She has translated the Lecture 'Nirlipta-Vani' delivered by Rajaji; Collected Speeches of Rajendra Prasad; and *The Unity of India*. She got Michael Madhusudana Datta Award, The Best women Award from the American Biographical Institute, Presidentship of Mangalore Taluk Literary Conference, and honours from several other Associations and Institutions. Another most famous woman writer of the District, Manorama M. Bhat, has written 'Swayamvara' a collection of stories; Subject centric books-*Hennigeke-e-Sikshe*, Collected Plays from the Radio broadcast, like *Bali*, *Hosahadi*, *Aayke*, *Nirdhara*. She has edited the first Women writers of Dakshina Kannada District, *Sri Ramakrishna-Life and Achievements of a Cartoonist*. Not only Manorama has presided over the Mangalore Taluk Literary Conference, but also a recipient of the Rajyotsava Award, Samskara Bharathi of Mangalore has honoured her, The preceding three litterateurs were not only the presidents of the Coastal Women writers and Readers Association at different points of time, but they continue to maintain their contacts down to the present day.

Sarah Abubaker (b 1936) of Kasaragodu is being identified prominently among the women writers as a writer of stories and Novels. Her 'Chandragiriya Theeradalli' has won Awards from *Karnataka Sahitya Academy* and Award from *Kannada Sahitya Parishath*; 'Sahana' has won *Vardhamana Udayonmukha Award*; 'Suliyalli-Sikkidavaru' had won *Anupama Niranjana Award* and *Rathnamma Heggade Mahila Sahitya Prasasti*; 'Pravahasuli', has won *Savithramma Javaregowda award*; *Tala-Vodeda-Doniyalli*, has won *Shivananda Patil Award*; In addition to these she has written Novels like *Vajragalu*, *Kadanavirama*; collection of stories like *Chappaligalu*, *Payana mattu ithara kategalu* *Ardha-Rathriyalli-Huttida Kusu*, *khedda*; etc. translated Novels like *Manomi*, *Bale*, *Naninnu Nidrisuve*; collection of articles like *Anavarana etc*. Abubakar had got *Karnataka and kendra Sahitya Academy award of Honour*, *Rajyotsava Award*, *Nadoja* and *Attimabbe Awards*, *Alva's Nudisiri*, *Honour from Basha Bharathi*. For one term, she was the Member of *Hampi University Senate*.

B. Rathna G. Bhatt (b 1948) with her pen name *Ganga padekal*, has written Stories and Novels. Collection of stories like *Pulapedi* and other stories, *Hejje Moodada Hadiyalli*, *Hosa-Hejje* etc; Novels like

Sereyinda Horage, Honnalliyalli Omme, Mounaragagalu etc. Apart from editing Collection of short stories for the Sahitya Academy, she has also edited *Muliya Krishna Bhatt Felicitation Voulme*. She presided over the Bantwal Taluk Kannada Literary Conference. Nagaveni H (b1962) has written a collection of short stories '*Nakane neeru Kadambari*, and Novels like *Gandhi Banda, Kadalu* Nagaveni had got several Awards including The Sahitya Academy Award. Sabiha Bhoomi Gowda basically from Gajendragad, is a Professor in the Mangalore University. She had written works of literary criticism like *Bage, Nilume*; collection of poems *Chittara*; an insight into women's non-conventional literature-*Nudigavala*. She has edited Saraswathi Bai Rajwade's selected stores, *Navu Mattu Namma parisara, Karawaliya Kathegalu*. '*Dakshina Kannada Jilleyalli Sannakathegala Huttu mattu Belavanige-1843-1947*' is the Ph.D. Thesis of Sabiha. Dharani Devi Malagitti was born in a village called Manchi in Bantwal. She had taken her Ph.D. in Applied Science. She had written *Tulunada Siri, Streevada mattu Bharatiyate, Literature and Commerce, and Women's Awareness*. For her work '*Evurivadiva*' a collection of poems, Sahitya academy had awarded a prize. She is co-editor to '*What Gandhi say about Ambedkar?*' She has also translated Dr. Ambedkar on Women's Emancipation, Government Brahmana, in to English. Dharanidevi has got several awards. Indira Hegade (b 1949) of Elatturu Guttina has written short stories like *Mohiniya sedu, Purushare Nimage Nooru Namana*; Novels like *Amayaki, Odaluri, Manthana, Badi*; collection of poems like *Kavyagala putadinda neeneddu nllu*; apart from some casual books. She has made a Socio-Cultural study of *Bunts*. Including the Attimabbe Award, she has got some awards. Iswari K. Bhatt of Kasaragodu has written poems for children *Chilipili, Nalicali*, Handbooks for children. A K. Manimalini of Marakini has written the collection of stories like *Bajira, Kambada Olasuttu*; Criticisms like *Pralobhane*. Taking Draupadi's Predicament, as her subject she has written her Ph.D. thesis. Maheswari U from Kasaragodu has broughtout collection of poems like '*Mugilahakki*'. She has brought out a research work called '*Idu Maanushiya odu*'. Varada Srinivas 'of Kasaragodu is settled in Bangalore. '*Kanasu mattu Vasthavagala naduve*' '*Munjavada Kathegalu*' happen to be her collections. Apart from these, she has also several literary criticisms and research articles. She has edited *Spatika Manjura* and *Rajathasiri*. She has brought out a book comprising her occasional writings called '*Smarane Sogasu*'. Studies in to the writings of Panje Mangeshraya, is her PhD thesis. Shashikala Nayak of Kasaragodu has written Novels like *Tarangagalu, Hennu*; books like *Poorva Pashchima Samskruthi Milana*; Sharada R

Rao of Padubidri, has written Poetic works like *Prathiphalana*, *Kavyagucha*, *Kavyakara Veera*, *Sapthaswara*, and a few dramas in Tulu. Shalini Srinivasa of Badekkila has written a poetic composition '*Nijavenu Geleya aa Hasiru Thota*' in addition to biography. Suneethi of Udyavara has written novels like *Snehada Smaraka*, *Thangiya Kanike*, collection of poems and poems for children.

Rathnamma Heggade (1928-2006) of Dharmasthala was a writer, Social Worker, organizer etc, and she was writing articles on Religion in the paper '*Manjuvani*'. She inspired Veerendra Heggade during 1982, to establish Gommateswara in Dharmasthala. She was elected president of the Women's Literary Convention held at Dharmasthala. She has given grant-in-aid to several Associations and Institutions, including the Coastal Women Writers Association. During 2006, at the time of Maha-Masthkahisheka, Rathnamma Heggade was felicitated. Including the Rajya Prasasthi, she has got several awards from all over the State. An Award in her name has been instituted for the best Women Writers.

Leela Bhatt, a history researcher of the District, has written *Bhoothanagagala-Naduwe*, *Light of Asia*, *Ullalthiyamma*, *Leela-Karanthara-Nenapu*, *Martha-Avara Jeevana Charithre*. She has edited all the writings of M.N. Kamath, in five Volumes. M. Usha of Ullala has written Stories, Poems, and Essays, including the Black - white Encounter, and *Stree-Vada-Nelegalu-Niluvugalu*. K. Kishori Nayak of Mangalore has participated in International Conferences, presented papers and had got several honours and awards; Geetha Surathkal author of articles, Poems, actor in Cinema and TV; Gulabi Bilimale who has written articles on women studies, and at present, is the Secretary to KLV Association; Chandrakala Nandavara of Bantwala, a multi-linguist who had taken Degrees in Hindi, Kannada, Sanskrit and Yoga studies, has written The Profile of professor M. Mariyappa bhatta, Collection of Poems like '*Navu Pramanikare?*', '*Matte Chittara Bare Gelathi*', Literary criticism on the works of Kayyara, Kiennarai in addition to Translations, Short-Stories, Text-Books, won Awards from Tulu Sahitya Academy, District level Rajyotsava award, State award for her short stories, Andal Award, and presented paper at the State level; M. Jayanthi bai, who has written Jain Philosophy, Practiced the Prakrit language, translated "Bisilu" a Novel, Mahile-Mattu Kannada a work on literary criticism and scientific out-look, Biographies; Jyothi Chelyaru of Haleyangadi, has published a collection of poems entitled '*Bhavana*' and won several awards; Although Judith Maschrenas of Mangalore, has kept herself engaged in Social work, she has edited

'Deepika' a Kannada fortnightly for over thirty years and 'Nagaradeepika' a Kannada monthly for the past fifteen years; 'Munjavige Kadavalu' a compilation of poems written by Tulasi Venugopal, had won her the Visveswaraya Sahitya prashasti and Moodabidare Vardhamana awards, and her other work 'Putagala Madhyadalli ondunavilagari' had won her the G.S. Shivarudrappa Award for Poetry; Nagarathna Chandrasekhar, who published 'Chitte-Bitte, Children's poems, 'Anku-Donku', a Columnist writer, a Sub-editor in papers, done topical writings for the *Akashavani* or Radio and the Secretary to KLV; Nagaveni Manchi of Bantwala, who made a special study on *Yakshagana and Mahile*, has got an award for the story and appreciation for the poem; Pramoda K. Suvarana who has written 'Poomale' in Tulu-a collection of poems, published as an audio casset, and 'Padarangitha- a lyric, *Tati-Tembare*-songs for children, apart from her Ballad, Symphonys, also member of the Tulu Sahitya Academy, has won awards for her books twice from Tulu Sahitya Academy, and the Rani Abbakkadevi Award; Bhuvaneswari Hegade presently settled in Mangalore on office duty, has written eight incidents of fun in the form of collections like *Mugulunakku Haguragi*, *Enthadu Marayare etc*, her columnist writings in different news papers under the caption '*Mangaluru Mugulnage*, *Lagubhage*, having got Beechi Award four times, in addition to Rathnamma Heggade Award, Sahitya Academy Award, Padukone Ramananda award etc; A.P. Malathi who has written nearly nineteen Novels like *Ardhangi*, *Aghatha*, *Mandhara*, *Punyada Yanne*, etc, short stories like *Vasanthada-Hoogalu*, *Sanje-Bisilu*, seven subject specific books like *Grameena-Mahileyeru*, *Divyapatha* etc, got awards from State Sahitya Academy, Kannada Sahitya Parishath, Thammana Rao Amminabhavi memorial award, Rathnamma Heggade prize, Katharangam award, in addition to having won many prizes in competitions held by several papers, got *Mandara* the novel telecast as tele-serial, and wrote stories and novels for the 'Akashavani' (Radio), first president of the KLV Association, President of the Puttur Taluk Literary convention held at Kedambadi, with several other honours; Yajnavathi Keshav Kangen under her pen name 'Tulu-Bale' has written Novels-*Madhura Milana*, *Rangana Avathara*, Collection of stories-*Surabhi*, and books-'*Smaraneeya Pravasa Kathana*, *Samskruthika Tulunadu*, translation of Marati short stories to Kannada, has been felicitations from Tulu Sahitya Academy; Lalitha S.N. Bhatt of Kasaragodu has written Novel- *Aparajitha*, translations- *JenuMaavu*, *Devabhoomi*, and Medical books; M. Shahanaz of Mangalore, whose Collection of stories like-*Tiruvugalu*, *Mettalugalu*, *Avala-Dwani*, a collection of essays- *Antharangada-Matu*, won Attimabbe Award,

Neelaganga-the endowment prize, Mahakavi Shadakshari literary Award, Kitturu Rani Chennamma and Jijabai awards, District level and state Rajyothsava Awards, felicitated by the State level first literary convention held at Kasaragodu, the editor of '*Anupama*' -the Women's Monthly, Working-President to Muslim Women's Literary Association; Shakunthala Bhatt Haleyangadi, who has written eight novels like *Hanathe*, *Jathre*, etc, five collections of poems, thirty eight One Act Plays, twenty three Tulu-Dramas, seven collections of stories, nine Ballets, won Ambareesh Award, Mallika Award, G.P. Rajarathnam award, Jagajyothi Award, Kittur Rani Chennamma award; Shyamala Madhava, born in Mangalore, has translated '*Aalampana*' from Urdu, 'Gone with the Wind' and Ramayya Rai's 'My Days in Police' from English, a Ballad '*Sat-Sanchaya Parampare*', has got a prize for her book from Sahitya Academy; Sunitha M. Shetty, who has written collections of poems like *Pingara*, *Sankranthi*, *Nagasampige*, *Karijana* in Tulu, *Kalatapasvi*, K.K. Hebbar Profile, a collections of essays written in prose, *Ninaada*, *Gange*, *Payana*, *Akshya Sampada* -a collection of essays, in Kannada, 'Women in the Novels of Shivarama Karantha'-her Ph.D. thesis, travelogue-*Pravasiya-Hejjegalu*, edited some other books, Member of the Tulu Academy for one Term, Received on two occasions prize for her book, recipient of Pplali Seenappa Heggade award, N.S. Kille Award, Rani Abbakka Award, Rathnamma Heggade Award, and Attimabbe Award from the state Government, and honours from abroad ; the first Mulsim woman writer Mamta-Begum, who has written '*Avyaktha*- a collection of stories, *Varthula*, *Bandalike*, *Swargakke dari*-Novels, "*Sarvaruthugalu-Ninagagi*" -a collection of poems, *Chimpi*-a book for the children and hundreds of short stories; Sub-editor in Prajavani, recipient of Attimabbe Award, District level Rajyothsava Award, Rathnamma Heggade Award, Chenna-Sree and Chennamma Awards; Meenakshi Ramachandra has written a collection of poems like *Gududeepada-belakige*, *Oladani*, and stories, literary criticisms, has got awards like Mumbai Susheela Shetty Memorial Award; Subraya Ananthapur poetry award; Chanchala Srikantaiah of Suratkal; Mohini Manjunath; B.M. Rohini, Sharada R. Rao, K. Srikala Udupa, Sujatha Thekkemule, Sharada S. Rao, K. Leelavathi, Leelavathi Bai Kamath, Anu belle, Vatsala Talithaya, N. Fathima, Yashoda Jinni, Vasanthi Chandra, Lalitha S.N. Bhatt, etc can be identified as the women writers of the District. Some of them are working in the fields of Music, Drama, in addition to writing in Tulu and Konkani Languages.

Among others K.V.Jalajakshi has written in Tulu language, Literature, Tradition; Leelavathi S. Rao was given the G.P. Rajarathnam award for her work '*Kiriyarige Hiriyara Kathegalu*'; G.K. Shetty has written '*Veelu-Namey, Rathna Mattu Ithara Kathegalu*'; Ambika P.N has written poems in Kannada, English, and Hindi; Catherin Rodrigues, had written Dramas in Tulu and who had won Rathnavarma Heggade Award on several occasions; Devika Nagesh who had brought out collection of poems like '*Prathibe*' *Mussanje*' etc; Parameswari Lokesh who written '*Athmakathana and Pravasa-Kathana*'; Preethi Subha Chandra who had got Ph.D. for her Thesis '20th Century Literature' and a treatise on 'Philosophical bases of women studies and movements'; Mitravinda Gururaja Kulakarni who rendered translations in to Kannada from, English and Marati; Ranjani Shetty who has written a collection of stories '*Kadidalu A Hudugi*'; Ranjani Suresh who had published poems and collections of stories; Roopashree Nagaraj, who has brought out collection of stories '*Shakuntaleya Sanna Kathe*'; Vanamali Amma, who has written poems, One Act plays; Vani Gokhale with her stories for children; Vijayalakshmi Shanbag with her Radio Plays; Sharada Shetty with her collection of poems '*Malege banda Bisilu*'; Sashilekha .B the author of poems and collection of stories; Sharada Shastry who has written mythological dramas like '*Rukmimni Swayamvara*' etc; ; B.K. Srimathi Rao, with her '*Amrithavarshini*' collection of poems; Savitha Bhatt Advayi, who brought out a collection of poems '*Hoomale*' in Havyaka Language for the first time; Satyavathi Harikrishna with her humorous-writings; Sukanya Bhatt Urimajalu with her collection of poems '*Kanmani*'; Snehalatha Diwakar who wrote stories and poems for radio broadcast; D. Suvasini Heggade who has written auto-biography '*Guttina Maneyinda Jagattinangalakke*'; Kavitha Rai who had taken her Ph.D. on the 'Concept of Marriage and Family' in the novels of the 'Women novelists' ;and others like B.R. Rathna Kalegowda, Prameela Chokkadi Sandhyadevi, Nalini R. Hegade etc, can also be named.

Tulu Literature

Tulu is a sub-Language, found largely on the coastal Karnataka. However, in Tulu language also variations are identified from place to place. That apart, language variations are noticed among different communities speaking the same language. Tulu language appears to have had an independent script of its own. That script, with some minor modifications, is being used as Malayalam script. It is said that migrating from Tulunadu the priestly class of people found spread throughout the

length and breadth of Kerala, have used the Tulu script to write the Malayalam language in Kerala till it came to be accepted as the script of Malayalam itself. Krishnaleela an epic poetry, discovered in Kasaragodu 25 years ago, was written in Tulu Script by Vishnu Kavi during 1695. Older than 200 years, written on Palm leaves in Grantha script; the '*Tulu Bhagavatho*' (written by Vishnu Tunga) '*Kaveri and Devi Mahathme*' have been discovered. In addition to these some Sanskrit works are written in Tulu Script. But, during the recent centuries Tulu language is written more in Kannada script. Books and News papers in Tulu language are being printed in Kannada script. In Dakshina Kannada (including Udupi), District, several folk events, religious observances are conducted in Tulu Language. Prominent among them *Paddanagalu*, *Sandhi*, *Kabitha*, *Ural*, *Madipu*, *Nruthya*, *Kabita*, *Gaade*, *Ogatu*, *Jogula*, *Ajjikathe* etc are cited as examples; in annual celebrations relating to *Bhootharadhane* like *Nema*, *Ayana*, *Kola*, *Bali*, *Tambila*, *Agelu* etc, Tulu prose and poetry are being used.

The land mass variously referred to as Tulu, Tuluva, Tulunadu, Tuludesha etc, starting from Uttara Kannada District, including the Ghat section, can be said to comprise the present day Udupi and Dakshina Kannada districts, along with the northern part of Kerala State. According to the traditional saying the coastal land mass between Sahyadri and Western Ghats, from River Chandragiri in the south to Kalyanapura in the north is Tulunadu. It is believed that, Tulunadu might be the '*Satiyaputa*' referred to in the Ashokan inscription; and '*Olokhoyra*' in the Geographical descriptions of Ptolemy might be the Alvakheda of Tulunadu. There are several inscriptions referring to Tulunadu from the period of the Pallavas, during eighth century, down to the period of the Hoysalas. Scholars are of the opinion that the ancestors of Krishnadevaraya, the king of Vijayanagara, who belonged to the Tuluva dynasty, were from Tulunadu. Several provincial ruling families administering the local areas under the protection and patronage of the Vijayanagara Empire have encouraged the development of Literature and culture.

Not only persons born in Tulunadu, but all those who have worked for Tulu Literature and Culture are being called as Tuluvas. Padekallu Vishnu Bhatta in his book '*Tuluwarivaru*' has identified the growth of Tulu literature and culture in four stages: (1) Books on Literature, culture, practices and such other books and writings including books on Christian Religion written in Tulu Language, collected and printed by the Christian Missionaries established in Mangalore, during the middle of the

19th century; (2). Starting with Indian National Movement and under its inspiration, propagation of Tulu language, publication of books and other writings by the patriots and language enthusiasts, establishment of Tulu Academy,, etc; (3). During the Sixties of the 20th century, the new experiments in Tulu Yakshagana dramas and production of Tulu Cinemas leading to the wide publicity and propagation of language and literature among the common people at large; (4). At this stage Tulu language, literature and culture got a definite form as a result of the Researches, Studies, publication of Tulu news papers, Tulu Dictionary and books on Tulu Grammar, Tulu conventions and conferences and the writings undertaken by the Tulu Sahitya Academy etc.

Printing works started in Dakshina Kannada with the advent of the Basel Mission. During the middle of the 19th century, John Viegall brought the printing machine (Kallachu) from Mumbai, and with that (in about 1841) brought out the publication of the first book "*Tulu Keerthanegalu*" As a result of the hard work of J.Amman, G. Kemarar and Brurar of the Basel Mission, *Mathayana Suvarthegalu* (1842), *Hosa Odambadike* (1847), *Tulu Basheya Samagra Bible* (1856), *Tulu Geethegala Sankalana* (1864), *Tulu Basheya Vyakarana* (1872) by Reverend Brigel, *Tulu-English Dictionary* (1888) by Reverend Manor, *Padhanolu* (1889), *Sahasardha Gadalu* (1874), *Tulu Geethole Pusthaka* (1878), *The Devil Worship of the Tuluvas* by A.C. Barwell, etc were brought out.

Next, a brief survey about the writers of Tulu Literature and Yakshagana may be undertaken. **Sankayya Bhagavatharu** (1820-1890) born in Bayaru in Kasaragodu, apart from writing works on Yakshagana in Kannada, had also written in Tulu- *Panchavati Ramayana-Vali Sugrivara Kalago*; Kemmturu Doddanna shetty's '*Angada Rajiparsango*'; Taltaje Krishna Bhatta's '*Ravana Charito*'; Talengala Ramakrishna Bhatta's '*Chennada Mani*', are the works on Yakshagana. Parkala **Marappa Shetty** (1894-1987) of Vitla has published his collection of poems '*Porlakan*' and '*Amal Deppade*'; Ganapathirao aigala (d 1944) of Manjeswara, apart from his reference work *Ancient History of Dakshina Kannada District*, had written in Tulu "*Athavara Dvevongulu*", and *Tulu Paddanolu*'; **Budakabylu Parameswaraiiah** (1881-1949) wrote '*Bhaja-govindam*' *Tulu Neeti Padyolu*, *Kitnarajiparsango* (Krishna Sandana) in Tulu; M. Mariyappa Bhatta wrote *Tulu-English Dictionay*; **Mulki Narasingarao** (1876-1945) who translated Sanskrit Bhagavadgeethe in to Tulu and published it under the title '*Geetha Mallige*' **Keshava Bhatta** (1918-1997) born in Mandara near Mangalore became famous as Tulu Mahakavi, wrote *Jagante*, *Kenatta Poonnu*, *Beerada Bolpu*, *Bharathana*

Moke, Mayada Soorpanaki; Above all his *Mandara Ramayana* was published as the most famous first great epic in Tulu language. The description of Tulu culture found in that work, the Tulu-ness, colloquial Tulu and its styles are the most noteworthy qualities of the work. Amritha Someshwara (b 1935) has not only written books and essays pertaining to Tulu folk culture in Kannada, but also wrote collections of poems like '*Tambila*' '*Rangitha*', translation of Dramas like *Kalewala* and *Jokumaraswamy*, five dramas like *Gondhulu* etc, a collection of Tulu proverbs, plays for the Radio and Ballets, a book for new-literates in Tulu language. He has brought out eight audio cassetts about Lyrics in Tulu, Devotional songs, drama etc. Writings in Kannada and English languages pertaining to the culture of Tulunadu, Essays, Ph.D. thesis, research articles, reports pertaining to field works have already come and continue to pour in considerable numbers. Panje Mangeshrao and Govinda Pai are in the fore-front among the scholars who have written research articles and books about Tulu language, and culture.

Bhaskara Anandarao Saletore (1900-2003) born in Saletore near Vitla, did his higher education in Mumbai, obtained his Ph.D. Degree from London, worked as Professor at Poona and Alahabad, and Director, Department of Archives, Government of India. After retirement he has continued to work in Karnataka University, Dharwad. All the books and research papers written by Saletore comprise the references from Tulunadu only. In addition to Social and Political life in Vijayanagara Empire, Ancient Karnataka-History of Tuluva, Medieval Jainism with reference to Vijayanagara, Sthanika and their historical importance, History of South Canara, Karnataka Trans-oceanic Contacts, Wild tribes in Indian History etc, he had also published books in German and Kannada languages also. Apart from these, several papers sent to Research Journals are yet to be collected. His brother R.N. Saletore wrote on 'Art of Vijayanagara', while another brother G.N. Saletore was a historian.

Tekkanja Gopalakrishna Bhatta (1916-80), who made a study of Tulu Literature, Place names etc, has given a definite shape to the Tulu Alphabets. The '*Tulu Desabasha Vichara* the work of Kadava **Shambusharma** (1895-1964) of Kabaka in Puttur was published posthumously but his another work *Padhanagalu* remains unpublished. Shankaranarayana Bhatta, a Physician of Panaje, has written articles and books about the Tulunadu System of Folk Medicine. L.V. Ramaswamy Iyer of Kochi, in Kerala has written 'The Tulu Verbs, Tulu Puder' Name, Tulu Initial Affricates and Sibilants, Tulu Prose Texts in two

dialects, Tulu Problem, Material for a sketch of Tulu Phonology; P.S. Subrahmanyam of Andhra Pradesh in his book entitled *Studies in Dravidian Language* has made a statement about Tulu Language in addition to having written about the place of Tulu in the Classification Dravidian language; and under his guidance K.V. Jalajashi had written her Ph.D. thesis on 'Tulu Grammer-Descriptive and Comparative'.

Reverend J. Amman who translated and published The New Testament into Tulu in 1859. Together with Amman, R.J. Kemarar published a book comprising 120 Tulu songs during 1864. Re August Maner who came to Mangalore in 1857, published several books like Tulu-English Dictionary, English-Tulu Dictionary, 500 Tulu Proverbs, *Tulu Geethole*, etc. R.K. Brigel who wrote a book on 'A Scientific Grammar for Tulu Language', in addition to Hymns in Tulu Language during 1834. Grainer who came to Mangalore in 1834, along with the local Eliser Pikarath, Tipoti Fertado, Gabriel, Premaya Karemius Sonna, Nahassan Meera, etc has written religious literature in Tulu.

A.C. Burnell has not only narrated several stories about the Devils, in his book 'The Devil Worship of the Tuluvas' (1897), but also given in Roman script the Tulu origin of certain *Paddhana* and translated to English a few others for the benefit of the English reading public. R.P. Temple has given a description about the Bhootharadhane of the Tuluvas in a book format with several costumes of boothas, colour pictures, and the list of the *Bhootas*, etc, with a systematic field work of management.

Apart from these, *Tulu Alphabet*, *Tulu Jokule geethegalu* or Lullabies in Tulu, Bible stories in Tulu, *Tulu Ratnamale* or Tulu diamond necklace, *Tuluwered nadapu bhootha seve*, etc, are the works of the foreigners who had come in towards the end of the 19th century. Several non-Tuluvas, especially Muslims and Christians have worked for Tulu Dramas and Tulu literature. M.S. Ibrahim (b 1932) of Mangalore who wrote more than 200 dramas in Tulu like 'Glass Inspector' 'Ponnu Samajada Kannu', 'Nanjidanalayi' etc and directed enactment on to the stage. Ibrahim got several awards including World Tulu Convention award, Rajyotsava award etc. Abdul Jameed of Pakkaladka's 'Onethe Lunthele' has won an award from Tulukoota. Richard Castilino who directed Tulu Cinemas also has written dramas in Tulu. Catherine Rodrigues who has written dramas like 'Kedage Sirituppa' etc, has got more than fifty dramas written in Tulu for her credit, and on many occasions she also got Rathnavarma Heggade Award. K. Mahalingam's novel 'Nanajjer Sudhe Tirgayer'; Jagan Pawar Bekal's dramas like *Annubaidana* etc; Hamid Kandan's dramas like

'*Enan namboola*' etc; Noor Mahammad Majeer's drama '*udaloji Kadalonji*' which had won him Rathnavarma Heggde Award are among others who can be named. P.S. Rao of Panambur had written about a hundred dramas in Tulu and among them '*E Preethi Badkoda*' '*Enkelamadme Avodu*' etc have become more famous. Rao had got several Awards including *Tulu Sahitya Sammelana* Award. Devidas Kapikad of Mangalore founded a drama company called '*Cha Pakka Kalavider*' who has experimentally staged more than 34 dramas in Tulu. The drama '*Punarditti-j'*' had made a record of having been staged 247 shows in a year.

As already been stated earlier, Tulu Language, Literature, and Culture developed so extensively in four stages, as to win international recognition, and several foreigners have started coming to Tulunad for specialized studies. Peter Jeklas of California, United States of America, is one among them. Took his Ph.D. around 1969, for his studies on "*Bhants and Nadavar of Dakshina Kannada District*". Thereafter, he wrote more than ten monographs on '*Pad-dhana of the District and Bhootaradhane songs*', '*Veeraru hagu Veeraramaniyaru*' (or Heros and Heroins) within the orbit of Tulu culture, '*Daivavesagalu* or Oracles in the oral tradition of Tulu, Oral tradition of the Tuluva, the future of Tulu culture etc., and selecting some among them, M.V. Navada and Subash Chandra have translated them in to Kannada and published them under the title '*Tulu Darsana*'. Lauri Honko (b 1932) of Finland, a specialist in Folk-lore who visited Udupi and Dakshina Kannada District several times during 1985-1994, having undertaken an extensive field study and had participated in well organized global level Symposiums and conferences conducted at Udupi, Dharmasthala, and Mangalore under the project-Oral Epics 1990-1996, almost annually he came to India, and made a comprehensive documentary pertaining to '*Siri*' in the custody of Gopala Naikar of Ujire, and rendered that into English. The original reading of the '*Siri*' *Pad-dana*, which runs to more than 15600 lines, has been recorded in international sound script, consisting of Original Tulu, in English script. Towards this end, modern media like-vedio-tapes, Audio-tapes, colour-vision, Photography, notes on interviews has been put to use comprehensively.

Hydroon Brukner, basically a scholar in Sanskrit and a director of Dance, has herself became a serious student and a researcher in the Folk Culture of Dakshina Kannada. She has made a collection of *Pad-danas* from persons belonging to *Nalike* and *Parava* communities, in the catogary of the Folk *Pad-dana* in Tulu language, with a bearing on the following divinities: *Kanallaya*, *Jumadi*, *Jarandaya*, *Koodamanittaya*,

Balavandi etc, and published several of her writings in English which were originally in German. These publications contain extensive discussions on the concept of *Pad-dana*, Collection, Theoretical approach to the methodological studies in to *Pad-danas*, Mode of studies, contextual as well as textual, adoration and imitation or fellowship, Nature and scope, etc. She has brought out a Tulu text comprising 25 *Pad-danas* in international sound script. This publication is illustrated with pictures and photographs, including a map indicating the Tulu-language as a sub-area. Presently she is working in the Hidelberg University in Germany and engaged in her specialized study about Tulu. She has also translated '*Abhimanyu Kalaga*' or the Battle of Abhimanyu in to German language.

The Tulu Academy which came into existence during 1994, is functioning with its headquarters at Mangalore. So far the Academy has been reconstituted four times. Serially, the following persons have held the Presidentship of the Academy: 1. B.A. Vivekarai (1995-98), 2. A. Balakrishna Shetty Polali (1998-2001), 3. Vamana Nandavara (2001-2004), and 4. M.K. Sitarama Kulal (from 2004-2008), Dr. Palthadi Ramakrishna Achar (2008). Under the aegis of the Tulu Academy the following activities and programmes are being carried out successfully: Annual award of Honours, Conventions, Symposiums, Discussions and deliberations, publication of Books, Grant-in-Aid, Tulu Script and language teachings etc. Short term course in Tulu-Teacher's Training is being conducted on scientific basis specially to those who have come from outside the District and stay on the west coast on official duty. It encourages studying and teaching of Tulu at the school level as an optional subject, in addition to publishing Text-Books. It is helping to lay a strong foundation to the Tulu language by way of adopting the ancient Tulu script on the lines that is being followed by the other language scripts.

Year-wise List of persons honoured by the Academy is as follows:

- 1995-96 ` Kedambadi Jathappa Rai, Mandara Keshava Bhatt.
- 1996-97 Ku. Shi. Haridasa Bhatt, Kelinja Sitarama Alva, Mijaru Annappa, B. Rama Kerodian.
- 1997-98 Sunitha M. Shetty, Suryanatha U. Kamath, K.N. Tayler, Malpe Shankranarayana Samaga.
- 1998-99 Amritha Someshwara, Venkataraja Puninchattaya, Mankude Sanjeeva Shetty, M. Leelavathi.
- 99-00 Kudkadi Viswanatha Rai, Sadananda Suvarna, U. P. Upadyaya, Kolyuru Ramachandra Rao.

- 2000-01 P.S. Rao, Pilincha Ramaiah Shetty, B.S. Rao, Susheela P. Upadyaya.
- 2001-02 K.V. Ramesh, B.A. Viveka Rai, Muchendranatha Pandeswara, Malpe Ramadasa Samaga.
- 2002-03 K. Vasantha Madhava, Yerya Lakshminarayana Alva, B. Seenappa Bhandari, P. Seenappa Dandekeri and Sahithya Balaga, Mumbai.
- 2003-04 M. Mukunda Prabhu, A.V. Navada, K. Anantharaya Bangadi, Vamana (Vaman Raj), Babu Parava
- 2004-05 K. Chinnappa Gowda, Smt. Jayaseela, Lokaya Pambada.
- 2005-06 Palthadi Ramakrishna Achar, V.G Paul, Ithappa Maru Pabanda Chippar.
- 2006-07 Vamana Nandavara, Ramadas Devadiga, Macharu Gopala Nayka.
- 2007-08 Shimunje Parari, B.N. Rao, Boluru, Sannakka Bungle Gudde.
- 2008-09 Bannanje Babu, Ameen, Sadashiva Salyan, Dasu Bangera.
- 2009-10 T. Ramakrishna Shetty, Bhoja Suvarna, Kanchana Sanjeeva Rai.

Konkani Literature

After the occupation of Goa by the Portuguese during the 16th century, people speaking Konkani Language gradually migrated to settle down in the interior parts, especially in the north and Dakshina Kannada Districts. Towards the end of the 19th century and after the opening of colleges and the printing press writings in Konkani language started from Mangalore. 'The Spadtho Sangathi' a book comprising daily prayers written by Fr. Polece, had become very popular. In addition to that, Fr. Polece had published a number of religious books like 'Novya Testhamenthachyo mukel sangi' 'October maai nou', 'Chechu Christachi dek kangevachyu vishanth' etc. Father Mancignoir Mingle Plasic Colaso had made a collection of Konkani rhymes for prayer, like 'Chjucho Moog', 'Konkli Bashechem pratham pusthak' 'Balkamchim metam' 'Khusram molim dhuki matha' 'Gupith mlajjya deva thuka namaskar' utha utha praniya' 'Papiya Nirbhagya' 'Sargimthavna' etc. and published them in Kannada script under the heading 'Sembar Kanthigo'.

It is traditionally believed that during eighteenth century certain Ayyappana Gowndar from Uttara Karnataka got back his lost eyesight after praying God Manjunatha of the Dharmasthala, singing Bhajans in

Konkani, Kannada and Marati languages. The *Christian Purana* written by a Christian Missionary of Goa, Fr. Stevenson, towards the end of the 18th century had been transliterated in Kannada and published by Fr. Leo Saldhana. The prayer songs like '*Riglo Jesuwajana, Papiya Nirbhagya, Sorgadhana*' etc written by Fr. Joaquin Miranda was propagated among the Christian community. During 1882 printing press was established in Kodiyalbail, and for the first time religious books were published in Konkani language using Roman Script. **Father Raphael** (1771-1844) wrote in 1832, a Grammar book for Konkani language. At about the same time Father Anchyalo Francisco Saverio Mappe, who came from Italy to Mangalore, learnt the local language and wrote a book on Konkani Grammar in 1882, English-Konkani Dictionary in 1885, and also English Dictionary. At about the same time *Nove Testamentacho Mukhya sangathi, October Mayino, Jesuchristaji Dek Dharmika*, were published in 1878, and after the establishment of the St. Alosyus College at Mangalore, under its aegis Konkani Study Centre was established resulting in the progressive development of Konkani Language.

Among the Mangalore Konkani litterateurs of the beginning of the last century Swamy Supriya has published more than 25 books in Konkani language with Kannada script. Among them '*Anya Akai Aasi itara kavanam*' has become very popular. Yet another collection of poems is *Kaliz Murmurem*. J.B. Moreas (b 1933,) '*Teerat Aaj Udgasetha, Vokalnathloroga, Novosuna, Novivokal*, etc. His collection of poems *Bhithorletoophana*, had won him Central Sahitya Academy Award. C.F. D'costa's *Achara Sosyachekana*- a collection of poems has won him Central Sahitya Academy Award. Richard Lasardo had brought out a collection of poems '*Vov Animhysiam*' J.C. Vigas '*Maganchyo Katha, Kusedana Kellikuna Story* collections; C.J. Siquera's '*Panch Pakalyao, Mogani-uthar, Ulo-anizulo*' a story collections are published.

Jose Alvaris wrote *Ayanjal* the first Novel in Konkani Language with Kannada script. Later, he has written more than fifty novels like *Agnes maviya, Mathlabi Monika*, etc; Among the remaining other novelists the following may be named: V.J.P. Saldhana, A.T. Lobo, Edwin D'Souza, Stan Ejera, Gabriel D'Souza, etc. Dramas in Konkani literature appeared during the beginning of the 20th century in Mangalore, Molanthur Krishna Prabhu's '*Chandrasahsa*' '*Prahlada*'; Kumble Narasimha Lakshmana Nayaka's '*Savithri Satyavan*', have witnessed several experiments on stage at Mangalore, and Udupi District. Apart from them G.N. Lakshmana Pai, R.D. Kamath, Pedro John D'Souza-Pascal, Secteria; Luis Mascreean wrote

Ballets; Karfred Fernandez wrote social dramas, V.J.P. Saldhana wrote several dramas; and P.F. Costa, can be named. J.B. Moraes who collected some treatises, and published them under the heading *Manglorchi Ujjwalrathna*.

Books written by Monsignor Raymond Maschrenas for learning Konkani as a home study course have become popular. They are: '*Playam pustak*', '*Deva dayal Kukulthichya*' containing religious devotional songs; *sayibnicholhan opis* '*Melyancho opis*, *Sayibnicham her gayanam*. Fr. Luis D'souza had collected Riddles, folk songs, and songs for auspicious occasions in Konkani language and published them. Fr. Gregory Kuvello had written religious songs like *Ya Moria*, *Tujem namva varnithamva*, *Moriya parthi amjer tuje dhoole*, *Moriyek Hoogolsiyam* etc, has brought it out as a collection of songs under the caption *Mori Maji Momyah*. The name of Fr. Bajil Ruzario's book is *Chejuchu Kurau*. Like these there are several books on Christian religious literature in Konkani language, published in Kannada script. These books enhance the Konkani-Kannada relationship in addition to Konkani finding its base. Cholaray Krishnaprabhu of Bantwal was the pioneer among the writers of Konkani dramas and poetry. For the women short story writers in Konkani, the following persons may be named: Nandini D'Crosta, Ronald Perera, Lio D'souza, Selvester D'souza, etc.

Kokani Journalism

Along with religious writings literary writings also received encouragement, on account of Konkani Journalism. Luvis Maschrenhas of Baindur and Sardar Luvis Kannappa, have started in 1912, the first Konkani paper '*Konkni Dirvem*' in the District. Maschrenhas, the editor, was himself a litterateur. He had written a great epic '*Abramvecham Yajnadhan*' and came to be known as the Gifted Poet of Konkani. Apart from that, he wrote several stories, Novels, Dramas, and has also translated several books in English, including the works of Shakespeare, to Konkani language. Alex A. Paias, who settled in Mumbai during 1920-40, become the editor of '*Konkni Dirvem*', has also written several books in Konkani. Joan Joseph Rego, who was administering the paper locally, has also written a book '*Sing-a-song*'. Though the paper has celebrated its Silver Jubilee during 1937, it remained closed in 1940, due to financial reasons. Yet, impacted by the press more than 25 popular writers came to light and succeeded in making a name in Konkani literature. The news paper that was earlier a monthly later continued as a fortnightly.

Mangalore diocese began to publish 'Aanj' as a Religious paper during 1917, and Fr. Kaithan Gonzalves was its founder editor. Later on Fr. Manvel, Fr. Mathew Pinto, Fr. Joan Marian Menezes, succeeded one another as editors till the present Fr. Pavlou Pinto became the editor. During 1937, Joseph Basel Mazaduda of Baindur started the newspaper 'Samajicho-Divo' and having run it for some times he stopped its publication.

Among the Konkani newspapers of the District 'Rakno', The Weekly, has won a prominent place and is being brought out non-stop from 1938. Sylvester Manezes, the First editor, is a scholar in Konkani, has written more than fifty books in Konkani, including *Christacho Patlav*, *Konknirituval*, *Pasamvanchem Geeth*, and *English-Konkani Shabda Sangraha*. During 1955 Fr. Joan Manezes started working as the editor, who has written in Konkani, religious books like *Cheju Mariacho Pooth*, etc. The paper had come under the editorship of Fr. Alexander D'Souza during 1961. On account of his patronage several new writers came up and the number of subscribers to the paper also had increased. During 1963 the news paper celebrated its Silver Jubilee, and has brought out memorial volume. Fr. Mark Walder, who received training in Journalism, has taken up the responsibility of editorship during 1973, and when it completed 35 years of its regular publication he brought out 'Amar Konkani', and after the completion of 40 years he brought out a memorial volume 'Rakno 40', in addition to several special issues from time to time. During 1985, Fr. Vincent Victor Minezes, a popular writer becoma the editor, and in 1988 he published a supplementary volume 'Rakno 50'. During 1993, Fr. Samuel Sectera, the editor, modernised the design of the paper and observed the *Sashtyabdhi* or the completion of Sixtieth year of paper's publication during 1998. Next Fr. Eric Costa has become the editor. On the whole the paper, with its Ideology, politics, work, Science, Health etc has not only created a general awareness among the people at large but also offering special encouragement to literature. Beginning its appearance from Mangalore with B.V. Baliga, 'the Pancha-Kajja' as the foremost Kannada monthly has had its long run, and for being its editor, the paper has also won several honours to Baliga.

Other news papers that are being published in Konkani language with Kannada script are; *Amchinai*, *Mithra*, *Zulo*, *Jejurai*, *Konkani Dayja*, *Sevak*, *Amar Konkani*, *Amchoyuvak Kuroov*, *Umalu* etc can be given as examples. Some among them have stopped their publication. Apart from these, some Konkani papers using Kannada script are being brought out from Mumbai also. In addition to all the papers cited above as examples,

few papers having had their run in the district for some time have now been stopped and a list of such 24 more papers is now available.

Konkani Academy was established in Mangalore during 1994. The following persons have worked as presidents of the Academy: V.J.P Saldhana (1994-95), B.V. Baliga (1995-97), Basti Vamana Shenoy (1997-2001), Alexander F. D'Souza (2001-04) and Eric Ozurio (2004). From 1995-96, The Konkani Academy is systematically identifying the talented persons in the following sphere of activities -Literature, Journalism, Folklore, Music etc, and honouring them with Awards. Along with that, the Academy is also patronizing the publication of quality books in Konkani by way of awarding prizes for the best Books. When the Academy completed ten active years of its functioning during 2004, several programmes have been arranged and a commemoration volume was also brought out. Several programmes relating to the language were held in addition to the publication of the following books - '*Balapratihe*' (creative children), Literary Symposium, Drama Camp, Exhibition of Konkani Arts, Exhibition of Konkani *Yakshagana*, along with a Konkani Parallelism Dictionary, '*Konkanikalo*'.

List of Karnataka Konkani Sahitya Academy Award winners from Dakshina Kannada District

1. 1995 M.T. Lobo, Wilfi Rebimbus,
2. 1996 V.J.P. Saldhana, Alexander F. D'Souza,
3. 1997 Edwin J.F. D'Souza, J.B. Rasquin, Vasanthi R. Nayak,
4. 1998 Jerry Kulasekhara, Eric Ozurio, Jokhim Perera, BV Baliga, Rakno Weekly
5. 1999 William D Silva, M. Venkateshaprabhu, Dolphi F. Lobo,
6. 2000 Victor Rodrigues, Melpa Peres,
7. 2001 N.B. Kamath, Henry D'Souza,
8. 2002 Louvi Netto, Claude D'Souza, Leo John D'Souza,
9. 2003 Irwin Castellino, Saint Joseph Drama Association,
10. 2004 Gladius Riego, Felix Saldhana, K. Narayana Khadri,
11. 2005 Edwin Netto.
12. 2006 Melbin Rodrigues, Avithas Adalf Kutino (Dellah)
13. 2007 Dr. Gerald Pinto, Francis Fernondis, Manjayya Shivu Kumbri.
14. 2008 J.B. Molois, Basti Vamana Shenoy, Vasudeva Nayak Valerian D'souza (Valli Vagga), Richerd Costillino.

Byari Literature

The local Byari community people have their own Literature and Culture. From the past century not only writings in 'Byari' language, with Kannada script are being brought out in considerable numbers but also Litterateurs have become creative at the State level as well. There are written eulogies about Sadhuri Behari of Bantwal, who fought against the British during period Tipu Sultan's. P. Susheela Upadyaya, Bhaskarananda Saletore, B.M. Ichalangod etc, have taken up specialized studies on Byari Literature and Culture, and according to their studies it is understood that the Byari were different from the local Maplas, and that they maintained a high level relationship with the Tulu and Kannada speaking people. Ichalangod has identified the influence of Byari Language on the Mopla Tabis of Kerala, in the folk songs and stories of Kodagu. There is the background of Byari folklore in the folk songs written in the style of "O Bele" by Mogral Kunhi Pakki, in Tulu language. Byari literature in the form of books began to be published, and the following have already come out: collection of poems like '*Duniyavu*', '*Melthiri*', '*Kammane*'; collection of stories like '*Kinavu*', '*Fernal*', '*Chelthonnu Chelonnu*'; collection of proverbs like '*Ponchari*'; Analitical books like '*Muthumale*'. A. Wahab has brought out Byari-English-Kannada Dictionary. B.M. Ichalangod has cited the following names of persons among the Byari Litterateurs of the District: B.M. Idinabba, Aboo Raihan Noori, Ibrahim Tannirubhavi, B.A. Muhammadali, Abdul Rahim Teeke, M. Mohammad Maripalla, Maqsood Ahmad, Mahammad Baddhuru, U.A. Kassim, Ullala, Haji Abdul Khadar Goltamazal, Abdul Rehaman Kuttetturu, Abdul Khadar Kuttetturu, Sheriff Nirmanje, Khalid Tannirubhavi, P. Hussain Katipallai, M. Ataulla Jokatte, Rahim Uchil etc. M.S. Ibrahim has written '*Basmasura-Mohini Yakshagana*' in Byari language.

Newspapers are being published in Byari language. Basheer Baikampadi is the editor of the news paper being published as *Byari Varthe*. In the paper *Byari Times* writings in English, Kannada and mixed Byari languages are being published together. Apart from these, it is understood that are several other papers. Important among them are named here: '*Sanmarga*, '*Tavanidhi*, '*Al-ansar*, '*Moyilarji*, '*Pavithra Sandesh*, '*Al-ih-san*, '*Kittale Nadu*, '*Isha Pathrike*, '*Payasvini*, '*Islam ayand Science*, '*Islamic Guidance*. Central Byari Literary Parishat is registered in Mangalore, and Jenab Abdul Rahim teeke, happens to be the founder President. Under the aegies of the organization several books and audio

cassets in Byari language, are being brought out. The Organization has got its own Reading room and Information centre. There is a Byari Literary and Cultural association at Bykampadi. It has evinced considerable interest in Byari Folklore and Stage performances, by way of holding annual competitions, distribution of prizes, staging programmes in Dooradarshan etc. In addition to this there is a 'Muslim Women Writers association' and Muslim Writer's Association, in Mangalore. Persons from outside the District have also become members of these Associations. The dramas like '*Peres*' '*Manjela*', and audio cassetts of songs like "*Sandola*' '*Unjal*' brought out by the Byari language Associations have become popular. During 1998 under the presidentship of B.M. Idinabba the first Byari Literary conference in Mangalore, and during 1999 under the Presidentship of Haji Abdul Khadir the second Byari Literary conference in Bantwal, was held very meaningfully. Hyder from the District had been writing right from 1919 in '*Antaranga*' paper, and during 1937 for the first time started from Kumbale the paper named '*Jyothi*'. There were other papers also like Abdul Rahim's *Hamdard* 1939; Wodeyar's *Udayachandra* 1947; C.K. Hussain's *Divyavani* ; Wahab's *Apsara*; Shahi's *Hilal*; A.M. Rahim's *Amanath*; M.G. Hussain's *Agni*; Mohisin Haji Kassim's *Navaneetha (Kapu)* etc, but most of them have ceased to function.

Kannada Literary Conferences

So far, Five All India Kannada Literary Conferences have been held in Dakshina Kannada District. They were; the 13th Conference under the Presidentship of R. Tatachar, during 1927, at Mangalore; the 31st Conference under the Presidentship of Tirumale Tatacharya Sharma during 1948 at Kasaragodu; the 51 Conference under the Presidentship of Gopalakrishna Adiga, during 1979, at Dharmasthala; the 66th Conference under the Presidentship of Kayyara Kingyanna Rai during 1997, at Mangalore; and the 71 Conference under the Presidentship of Kamala Hampana, during 2003, at Moodabidare.

Kannada Sahitya Parishat has planned programmes at the District and Taluk levels, and beginning with 1971, Conferences are being held both at the District and Taluk levels. In the present Dakshina Kannada District, under the Presidentship of Kayyara Kieanna Rai, during 1985, in Mangalore Taluk; under the Presidentship of P.V. Acharya, during 1987 in Mulki; under the Presidentship of K.S. Haridas Bhatt, during 1992, in Puttur; under the Presidentship of K. Kushalappa Gowda during

1994, in Sulya, and under the Presidentship of Shivarama Karantha, during 1998, in Moodabidare; District level Conferences were held.

Taluk level conferences were held as follows (with place and president of conference) :

- 1992 Bantwal Taluk, Padaru at Bantwal in Narahari Mountain area
Mahabaleswar Bhatt
- 1994 Bantwal, Erya Lakshminarayana Alva,
- 1994 Vitla, Shiramkallu Iswara Bhatt,
- 1995 Neer Paje Bheema bhat in same area
- 1997 Karanja, Ganapathi Diwana,
- 1993 Kinnigoli, Mangalore Taluk, Hosabettu Sitarama Acarya,
- 1994 Surathkal, C. Ramachandra Uchil
- 1995 Pavanje, R. M. Viswamithra
- 1996 Katipalya, Mandara Keshava Bhatt
- 1996 Penambur, Hosabettu Sitaramacharya
- 1994 Puttur, Puttur Taluk, Kedambadi Jathappa Rai
- 1995 Puttur, Talthaje Krishna Bhatt
- 1996 Paanaje, Bolenthakodi Iswara Bhatt
- 1997 Savanur, Leela Bhatt
- 1997 Kadaba, V.B. Moleyara
- 1992 Subramanya, Sulya Taluk, Subraya Chokkadi
- 1995 Sampaje, K. Satchidanandayya
- 1996 Chalsuru, Jayamma B. Chattemooda
- 1997 Aramkodu, T.G. Mooduru
- 1994 Ujire, Belthangady Taluk, K.T. Gatti,
- 1995 Belthangady, K.N. Bhatt Shiraadipal
- 1996 Belthangady, T. Raghuchandra Shetty
- 1997 Madyantharu, K.P. Sitarama Kedilaya Sisila
- 1990 Dakshina Kannada Sahitya Parishat celebrated its Amritha
Mahotsava at Kateel.

At every conference commemoration volumes have been brought out comprising useful, special writeups. Several persons of the locality, engaged in literary and cultural activities have been identified and honoured. Dharmadarsi Harikrishna Punaruru of Mulki, became the

President of The State Kannada Sahitya Parishad for one term, and during his term of office several programmes were organized throughout the state, hundreds of low priced books, published and thereby published, bringing them within the reach of all lovers of literature. During the period of his office the financial condition of the Parishat has improved considerably.

There are several Organizations and Associations in Dakshina Kannada District to identify the achievers in Art and Literature, both at State and District levels, and reward them with Awards. A large number of literateurs, either by themselves or the members of their families, would have instituted Awards. Apart from the *Vardhamana Prasasthi* of Moodabidare, instituted for preaching of the Holy teachings, Awards for Regular litterateurs do exist. In the names of the following litterateurs like Erya Lakshminarayana Alva, Sediyaipu Krishna Bhatt, Muliya Thimmappaiah, Bekal Vasantha Nayka, Polali Seenappa Hegade Parameswara Bhatt, Niranjana, Kadengodlu, Kille, M.A. Inamdar, Mathoshree Rathnamma Hegade, etc, and in the name of Dharmasthala Rathnavarma Hegade, Tulu Dramas are also being given Awards. In addition to these, the Literary Conferences and Conventions held at Taluk, District and State levels and on Special occasions like the *Utsavas* scholars are being honoured. An award of Honour made by the Academies is an annual feature.

FOLKLORE

Yakshagana

Yakshagana has a special place as a stage art in the Karanataka State Folklore. Living examples of these are: *Kuchipudi* and Street play in Andhra Pradesh; *Terukothu* and *Bhagavathamela* in Tamil Nadu; *Krishnanatam*, *Koodiyattam*, and *Kathakkali* etc, in Kerala are similar to karnataka stage arts also like cousin stage Arts to *Yakshagana*, very popular in South India. In Karnataka's *Yakshagana* there are certain main sub-divisions *Moodalapaya* and *Paduvalapaya*, *Sannata-Doddata*, *Krishnaparijatha*, *Dasarata*, etc. The prevailing form of *Yakshagana* on the West Coast area has been identified as *Paduvalapaya*. In this also, there are sub-divisions like '*Tenkuthittu*' in Dakshina Kannada including Kasaragodu, and '*Baduguthittu*' in Udupi District. In both of these *Yakshagana* traditions, though there are some similarities, there are also considerable number of differences. However, each of them has got its own uniqueness.

In the epics like Nagavarma's *Mallinatha-purana*, and *Chandraprabha Purana* written by Aggala, there is a reference to a form of fine-arts called '*Yakkala-Gana*'. Scholars are of the opinion that the word *Yakshagana* ought to have been derived from this word *Yakkala-Gana*'. It was also commonly known as *Dashavathara-ata*, and *Bayalata*, since they were being staged during the summer seasons, with selected Mythological episodes, on stages built for the occasion, usually in the open air of the harvested paddy fields. Apart from this there is also a type of play called as '*Tala-Maddale*', generally staged during the rainy seasons, with out prescribed dress code (costume) and Ballets; but only with back-ground music and a compere introducing and linking the performers thematically. Presenting *Yakshagana* with Dolls' in the play has also come in to use during the last century.

Although *Yakshagana* is primarily an art of entertainment, it has also got an element of devotion. In support of this argument it can be stated that, the art of *Yakshagana*, has developed more as a temple art. In the name of temples and serving the cause of the temple exclusively, they began as a sort of devotional or service plays, and then the *Yakshagana* artists went to stage their plays at different destinations with their team on the move. Towards the end, they return to their respective temples and repeat their service plays, and towards the end of that year the play is concluded ritually. In the name of service to God and as a token of discharging their vows the people request the artists to conduct the plays. Display of Mythological stories, God of the play team, worship of *Chowki* (*Chowki Puje*) in the tent erected for the play team, distribution of consecrated food (*Prasada*), Prayer to God on the stage prior to the commencement of the play, ending the play with (*Arathi*) ritual waving, and *Mangalarathi* in the *Chowki* etc, are indicative of the devotional element in the *Yakshagana*.

Yakshagana (dance-drama) is a complex art a combination of dance, histrionics, and description of emotion through facial expressions, dress and make up, conversations etc, contextually blended together with in their limitations. The essence of *Yakshagana* is the narration of an incident, based on mythological stories, with poems set to different kinds of melody (*raga*) and rhythm (*tala*). While displaying *Yakshagana* before the people, the artists on the stage are dressed for the occasion, suitably masked befitting their characteristic roles and take the episode along different scenes through performing dance, dialogue in accordance with the vocally recited songs and *Chande* (loud drums) *Maddale* (percussion instrument) played as background music. That means there is

harmonious music in *Yakshagana* set to melody (*raga*) rhythm (*tala*) and *laya*, *prosody* in literature, skilled artistic display of emotions through facial expressions, unique dress code; and its own all pervading dance protocol. Above all, it is loaded with meaning, which is generally lacking in all classical art types. That means the role playing artist can himself transcend his limitations and transform himself to the real, and mentally visualize the context and create a situation a sequence and a spontaneous dialogue (on the spot-instantly-and on the stage), and thus make it meaningful.

There are no definite evidences to prove that the origin of this artistic dance-drama called *Yakshagana*, being enacted all throughout the night. Not much discussion seems to have taken place as to whether it has initially been a short enactment of an incident but gradually extended the play till the day break. That means, from the known history of *Yakshagana*, if it began at about nine O' clock during the night it is described as having continued till day break. In general parlance, probably there is no other classical art form that is being staged for such a long duration. Although the display of *Kathakkali* in Kerala also lasts a whole night, it has got only dance performances but not the meaningfulness of *Yakshagana*. On *Yakshagana* stage following the song and narration of the *Bhagavatha*, lively conversations between the artists do take place. Thus the art has grown up as a satisfactory and successful media in effectively reaching the illiterate audience also.

In the process of staging *Yakshagana*, the combination of *Mummela* and *Himmela* are very important. The *Bhagavatha*, who sings poems befitting the situations pertaining to the play, in combination with the *Raga-Tala*, is the real controller and director of the entire display. He is also the Director of the stage. In the *Himmela*, along with him there are also his co-artists playing the musical instruments called *Chande*, *Maddale* and *chakra-tala*. To facilitate the *Bhagavatha* with *sruti* as its base, *Harmonium* players are also required. There are also *Bhagavathas*, in recent days, who are capable of using electronic *sruthi* musical box. In accordance with the song-and instrumental music of the *Himmela*, the *Mummela* artists perform the dance and carry on conversations displaying the thematic story.

All those performing artists dressed with special costumes who carry on the play, through conversations, dance, and emotional display with facial expressions are identified as artists in the *Mummela*. The episodes on display being mythological, the artists playing the role of mythological

characters creating an illusion through theatrical skills, do outshine. The resounding sound of *Chande* in *Tenkuthittu*, the jumpings of *Giriki*, complex facial expressions describing the role of Demons through *Raudra* (anger) *Bheekarathe* (the terrible), appear unique. But the clarity of *Maddale* sound in *Badaguthittu*, melodious *Chande*, and simple and plain facial expressions in dance performance of *Kase vesha* roles displaying dignity and decorum appear very attractive. For those audiences with moderate equanimity of attitudes towards (*Thittu- Bheda*) conformity-differences, all Yakshagana Programmes are enjoyable.

In the *Thenkuthittu Yakshagana*, there are several character roles like, *Kolu-Kireeta*, *Pakadi-Vesha*, *Hennu-Banna*, *Stree-Vesha*, *Turayi* bearing role, *Bitta-Mande* (or the demonic roles of non-crown wearing *Rakashasa* characters), Humorous roles. Based on artist's *Alanga*, dignity of speech, ability to dance gracefully, and performing experience on the stage, the *Bhagavatha* allocates the appropriate roles *Sri-Rama*, *Devendra*, *Arjuna*, *Karna*, *Athikaya*, *Indrajithu*, *karthaveerya* etc. roles on the stage are identified as the roles wearing *KoluKireeta*. *Abhimanyu*, *Sri Krishna*, *Babhruvahana*, Powers of the Gods etc, are classified as the roles of the young and *Pakadi Vesha* is worn by them. For the artists displaying *Ravana*, *Bakasura*, *Shumba-Nishumba*, *Narakasura*, *Hiranyakasipu*, *Vali*, *Kamsa*, etc kingly roles (*Khalapathragalu*), *Keshavari Thatti* or *Battalu Kireetada Bannada-vesha* is prescribed. There are many more demonic roles in *Yakshagana*. Wearing of the bald crown by female roles like *Surpanakhi*, *Lankini*, *Puthani*, etc is the order of the day. In respect of all these roles either long hand or short hand *Dagale*, *Balmundu*, *Sogevalli* etc, wearing of the hand stitched apparels with *Bhujakeerthi*, *Yedepadaka*, *Kaikattu*, *Tholkattu*, etc embroidered with imitation diamonds, is prescriptive. In case of Queen's roles such as *Kaike*, *Seetha*, *Draupathi*, *Mandodhari*, *Tara* etc are unique in *Yakshagana*. For roles of demons like *Chanda-Munda*, *Madhu-Kaitaba*, etc and *Kamsa* in dream etc, though a separate dress and jewellery code exists, yet they have got a distinct dress code without the crown, known as *Bitta-Munde-Vesha*. In humorous roles there is a large amount of distinctiveness. There is uniqueness in the facial expressions of emotions and the dress code of the messengers of Gods, and Kings of *Kshatriya* caste on the one hand, and the messengers of Demons, on the other. There is a special crown for the roles of *Devi* and *Dharmaraya*. Some scholars have argued that there are similarities in the dress worn by the *Thenkuthittu Yakshagana* and *Kathakali* of Kerala; but that is only external. A closer examination reveals that the dress code in *Thenkuthittu*

Yakshagana has got its own identity. The creative insight of the local artists had its impact in their design and drawing. Several redactions have taken place especially in the description of facial emotions. Later on innovations manifested in the method of forewording the Demonic *Chutti*.

The incidents in Ramayana compiled by the poet Parthisubba of Kumbale happened to be the primary sources for the study of *Yakshagana*. Krishna Bhatta of Kukkila has put together the copies of Parthisubba's *Yakshagana*, edited and published them as 'Parthisubbana *Yakshaganagalu*'. Later on different poets had written the *Yakshagana Prasangas* based on Mahabharatha and Bhagavatha. Poet Muddanna also had written the *Prasangas* called *Kumaravijaya* and *Rathnavathi Kalyana*. But, during the decades of 1970s and 1980s and thereafter, the place of Mythological *Prasangas* is occupied by the new *Prasangas* based on Tulu folklore. The coming of colloquial Tulu language as a literary medium on the *Yakshagana*-stage has become a new attraction to the local people. After 1970s staging of Tulu *Yakshagana prasangas* have indeed increased. As a result the staging of Mythological *Prasangas* in Kannada language is being side-tracked. Mythological *Prasangas* have remained confined to merely vow fulfilling open-air performances known locally as *Bayalata* in Kannada. It can be said that the art of traditional *Yakshagana* may be found only in the performances organized by the professional *Yakshagana* artists, and at the performances put up at Kateelu and Dharmasthala, on special occasions of religious festivities.

In the bygone days *Yakshagana* melas were being held in each of the villages with their sequential daily performances for a period ranging from eight to ten days. These open-air performances or *Bayalata*, which were being staged with financial support from the prominent men of the village, in the grim light of *poongamia* oil lamps, between the four pillars planted for the purpose at the centre of the paddy fields after they had been harvested. The *Bhagavatha*, and the instrumental musicians playing *Chande-Maddale*, used to complete the *Himmela*, standing throughout the night. Over a period of time tables were arranged for the artists performing the *Himmela*. As a result the *Bhagavatha*, the *Maddale* artists and the artist playing the *shruthi* used to sit, while the *Chande* performer continued the earlier practice of performing in the standing posture. The oil lamp was successively replaced by the petromax and now electric lights and along with sound systems taken in to use on the stage *Yakshagana* has found its new outfit.

Traditionally the *Himmela* artists go to the residence of their patron on the day of the Yakshagana show, sing the *sthuti* songs and receive the *veelya* (betel leaves along with arca-nut, symbolic of an agreement between the consenting parties). This was known as *Talamaddale hakuvudu* (arrangement). After that, reaching an elevated place of the village they would play their instruments. That was a kind of advertisement technique. Next, during the night, after adoration (*pooja*) of God at the Chowki, prasada was distributed to the patron of Yakshagana. Here, Chowki means a make-shift tent put up for the purpose of off stage needs of Yakshagana artists like green room. In that tent God is established, lamps are placed along with artists sitting on either sides for their make up and themselves painted their faces as required. While taking their seats the hierarchy protocol is observed- introductory role players, opposite role players,, the first colour division, second colour division etc. Last among them the artist for the role of humour, paints his face standing opposite of the God. After wearing the face paint the artists are helped in wearing their costume and jewellery.

The Yakshaganas which lasts the whole night begin with *Ganapathy Pooja*, next the *Kodangi Vesha* or monkey, *Balagopalas*, women role, Humour, *Kase Stree* roles etc, appear one after the other, as a rule a kind of introduction of the roles on stage, but before the play begins. This procedure requires approximately one hour. Next by sounding *Chande*, the main instrument of Yakshagana, the selected play begins, and lasts till the sun rise in dance-drama format. For these shows, generally being held at the centrally located villages, the audience remained present till the end. Those audiences after having spent the following entire day time in sleep would have during that evening engaged themselves in discussing about the performances of the actors. Such discussions, critical appreciations, and constructive suggestions had very beneficial impact on the progress of the artists.

Yakshgana celebrations (or *Melas*) in the Dakshina Kannada district invariably proceeded from the temples. The most prominent *Melas* are Kateel, Kudlu, Kundavu, Dharmasthala, Aduru, Khadri, Surathkal, Puttur, Bappanadu, Aruva, Kumbale, Sunkadakatte, Malla, Talakala, Ichalampadi, Ira Somanatheswara, Koorakodu (Kasaragodu), Markanja, Naravi, Nitte, Padre, Mulki, Polali, Venuru, Bhandihole, Adyaru, Bhagavathi, Yedaneeru, Subramanya melas etc. Among these, the melas of Keteel and Dharmasthala have continued since a very long time. The others, depending on the potentialities of the organizers concerned, have

existed and then disappeared. A few others are being revived. Similarly, several associations of professional *Yakshagana* artists have come in to existence here and there, and appear to be active. They are more than 200 in number.

Balipa Narayana Bhagavatha was responsible for having bringing on the mela *Himmela* the *Tenkuthittu* form of *Yakshagana*, on the threshold of classics through obsarval reforms in its staging. Puttige Bhagavatha, like Balipa Narayana Bhagavatha, was also popular. Agari Srinivasa Bhagavatha, Ira Gopalakrishna Bhagavatha, Damodara Mandecha, Kadathoka Manjunatha Bhagavatha (now retired), Kuriya Ganyapati Sastry etc, have laid scientific foundation to the *Himmela* in *Yakshagana*. Playing the instruments Chande-Maddale along with them, Kudrekudlu Rama Bhatt, Kasaragodu Venkataramana, Nedle Narasimha Bhatt, Diwana Bhima Bhatta, Chipparu Krishnaiah Ballala, Pundikai Krishna Bhatt, Mambadi Subrahmanya Bhatt, B. Gopala Krishna Kurup, Harinarayana Baipadithaya, M. Prabhakara Gore etc, have enhanced the beauty of *Himmela*. As famous role models several artists have made their best contribution to the staging of *Yakshagana*. Bannada Malinga, Koluli Subba, Votheekivi Subba, Garala Subba, Madavuru Thimmappa, Bannada Kutypu, Chandragiri Ambu, Kapu Kunhi, Kumbala Shankara, Bellara Subbaiah Shetty, Bolara Narayana Shetty, Putturu Narayana Hegade, Venuru Venkataramana Bhatt, Kateel Purushottama Bhatt, Kadri Vishnu, Puttur Krishna Bhatt, Alike Ramaiah Rai, Pulincha Ramaiah Rai, Yetla Gopalakrishna Joshi, Kedagadi Guddappa Gowda, Kalluguni Seenappa Rai, Renjala Ramakrishnarao, Padre Chandu, Kargal Subbanna Bhatt, K. Govinda Bhatt, Kolluru Ramachandra Rao, Patala Venkataramana Bhatt etc had acted on the stage brilliantly in different roles. Kuriya Vittala Sastry had tried special reforms in this performing art. He had put in more glamour and rhythem respectively in dress code (costume) dance performances. Malpe Shankaranarayana Samaga, himself a Haridasa, had made a name in the sphere of *Tala-Maddale*, and through the added meaningful management of *Yakshagana* stage Seni Gopalakrishna Bhatt, Ramadasa Samaga, Kumbale Sundara Rao etc, have enriched this art.

When the number of Patrons of *Yakshagana* and *Bayalata* decreased, the organizers themselves put up tents (*dere*), issued tickets and arranged the shows. By paying a fee, people began to find improved seating facility for viewing the play. Thus the tournaments of *Yakshagana* and *Bayalata* having not only got themselves, freed from the clutches of

their patrons, but also the Bayalata which was open to all became transformed into a play with in the closed tent. In a way this was the mode of response from this art form, for the gaps arising on account of the social-economic-political developments in independent India. The duration of the play at different villages witnessed a gradual decrease dependent upon the availability of lorry for the transport of tents from place to place. At last a new system came in to vogue, wherein after finishing a single show at one place, the very next day, the troupe moved on to their next destination. As a result of that the art of Yakshagana became highly commercialized. The mutual concern between the artists and the audience had suffered a set back. Yet another development that has come in at this stage is the arrangement of the use Tulu language the local spoken language of the District, in Yakshagana plays.

Plays in Tulu became popular, and it became an impediment in the process of preserving true nature of Tenkutittu Yakshagana. This change can be said to be a remarkable historical stage. When imaginary stories were brought to the stage for display, in the name of local folklore, the inclination of the people naturally leaned towards their locally spoken language plays. As a result the traditional Yakshagana roles had suffered a set back in favour of roles, make-ups; conversation centric histrionic Yakshagana becoming the order of the day. Indeed, that actually did not require specialized dramatic skills. With this kind of tent shows earning more revenue, the inclination towards these Tulu plays gained encouragement both among the artists and the audience. But, that attitude did not last long. By about 2004-05 the tent shows with Tulu language did not get their tent-full of audience. People did not buy tickets and enter the tent either. It was then the attention gradually turned towards the mythological plays carrying on conversations in Tulu language. Thus the symptoms of returning again to traditional Yakshagana art are gaining ground.

Dr. M. Prabhakara Joshi has identified, in detail, the changes that taken place in Yakshagana during the decades of 1960s and 1970s. According to him, the style of the show, administration, sequential movements, selection of site for stage erection, and discipline etc have witnessed changes. The following are among his identified details: for face paint ready mix paints available in the market have come into use instead the paints of plant origin; imitation jewellery instead of wooden ornaments; dress code, material and the make up appears to resemble the cheap calendar art; using the southern system (*Gayana*) in the Bhagavatha's style of recitation; display of Bharatha Natya and such

other dances prior to the commencement of the play; display of *jodi-ata* which had been forbidden for some time; facilities for instant change of scenes on the stage; and mixing of the two different play styles-the *Tenku and Badagu*; conducting the same play at different stages simultaneously; conducting one single play with two separate Himmelas; instead of the customary practice of conducting different plays at one camp, perpetually and repeatedly playing the same play; more emphasis upon conversations in the play; inclusion of *padyabhinaya* in *Tenkuthittu*; abolition of classification in the roles; completing certain portions of the Yakshagana sequence with dance alone; just as Tulu language had entered yakshagana, semi-mythological, portrayal of social incidents in the main theme; in staging new prasangas enhanced payment of remuneration to artists; organizing Yakshagana melas of young children etc.

Because of the fact that Yakshagana happens to be a complex art, its organization also is turning out to be full of difficulties. On account of this, there was no code of internal discipline to prevent mediocre Yakshagana plays that had come to be displayed especially after 1975. Under such circumstances, to prevent by way of protest, the display of mediocre Yakshagana plays, and to protect the genuine art of Yakshagana a new forum called *Tenkuthittu Yakshagana Hita-Rakshana Vedike* had come in to existence in Sulya, under the direction of Dr. Chandrasekhara Damle. This forum had arranged several programmes under the direction of Sheni Gopalakrishna Bhatta, like a camp to study Himmela of the Yakshagana, prior registrations, many Symposiums, honouring of the artists etc. During 2004-05 Ramayana Bayalata serial had been organized in the temple of God Chennakesava of Sulya and at the rate of one show per month 12 shows was successfully staged.

In the existing community of *Yakshgana* artists hundreds of agriculturists are working. In addition to this there are also thousands of artists in the district who have formed their associations and are engaged in performing *Yakshgana*. Today, there are also College Teachers, Physicians, Advocates and Engineers etc, in this field who had pursued higher and professional education having taken to role play in Yakshagana as a hobby. There are also artists who let out the dress and decoration materials for a consideration. Thus the history of *Yakshagana* presents a dynamic picture of its growth in the midst of constant changes.

There are two possibilities for the survival of *Yakshagana*. The first one is to arrange the plays with time limitation under good direction, and

secondly to establishment and cultivation of children's *Yakshagana* troupes. Chandrasekhara Damle himself had established Children's *Tenkuthittu Yakshagana* troupes and presented more than a hundred shows in different parts of the state. The gradual coming up of Children's *Yakshagana* troupes is indicative of the renaissance of *Yakshagana*. Similarly experiments are taking place in Women's *Yakshagana* and in the *Tala-Maddale*. If women learn to stage *Yakshagana*, they are bound to educate the society itself. Of course work is under progress to motivate the women and children to improve the *Yakshagana* performances in the years to come.

Tala-Maddale

Part of the presentation of *Yakshagana*, since a very long time, became a distinct identity known as *Tala-Maddale*, in Dakshina Kannada District. This is also known as 'Koota'. With the exception of that part of Dance-Drama act in motion, by the professional artists dressed with specific role dress, all other ingredients of *Yakshagana* are found in *Tala-Maddale*. But, among these also conversational dialogues have developed acquiring very great significance. The development takes place as a result of the debate about the philosophical thinking of the roles and their presentation. The instant questions and answers which follow one another from responsive minds with a high philosophical level of conscience are more attractive. The *Tala-Maddales* took place more often within the precincts of domestic establishments, usually along with offerings of worship on special occasions. That used to be a fine entertainment programme for the friends and relatives who would have come as invitees to the respective homes. *Tala-Maddale* was also being arranged in the temples at the time of processions and festivities. Starting as a narration of the substance of the poems, over a period of time, it had attained a high level of philosophical discussions among the role playing artists, paving the way for *Tala-Maddale* itself to develop as a unique sequence in *Yakshagana*.

Bagavatha on the rear side of the stage, *Shruthi* and *Maddale* players on his right side, and the *Chande* artists on the left side, take their respective seats. In front of them, on either side, the role playing artists take their position facing one another. The *Himmela* artists begin with the recitation of an invocation to Lord Ganapathi and following that the poem pertaining to the play is recited. Next in the sequence is the turn of the vocal artists who begin their conversations. Then the artists with their assigned roles appear sequentially in accordance with the

poems of the show and take the story forward after describing their meaning. Traditionally *Tala-Maddale* was being conducted only during the nights and till day break. Nowadays, selecting the sequences, keeping time limitations in mind, *Tala-Maddale* is being arranged during day time as well.

In *Tala-Maddale*, there were artists who have been adjudged top performers and star rated, with skills such as the ability of mastery over articulation, sharp argumentative skills, sound knowledge of Mythology, and the art of carrying on the debate with a creative mind, etc. Even now there are such artists. Among them Kavibhushana K.P. Venkatappa Shetty, Narayana Kille, Polali Shankaranarayana Shastry, Balakrishnarao, Arkula Subbaraya Acharya, Keerikkadu Master, Vishnu Bhatt, Malpe Shankaranarayana Samaga, Deraje Sitaramaiah, Seni Gopalakrishna Bhatt, Sri Malpe Ramadasa Samaga, Kumbale Sundara Rao, D.M. Prabhakara Joshi, Prof. Shambu Sharma, Jabbar Samo, Moodumbailu Gopalakrishna Shastry, etc, have made a name in the west coast as excellent *Tala-Maddale* conversationalists.

Children's Yakshagana

At several places arrangements have been made to impart training in the art of *Yakshagana* Dance-Drama practices to young children and also arrange performances by them. In such situations where teachers in Schools and Colleges are desirous of learning the *Yakshagana*, they will be trained in the art of *Yakshagana* dance-drama, and their performances would be arranged on the occasion of anniversaries. Matti Subbarao, Dr. Chandrasekhara Damle, Kodla Ganapathi Bhatt, Devakana Krishna Bhatt, Venkatesh Mayya, Yakshakoota Puttur, are the persons who had organized and worked for the development of *Yakshagana* teams of young children. In the Dharmasthala Manjunatheswara Law College at Mangalore, University level *Yakshagana* competitions are being held annually from a very long time.

Jodata, *Koodata*, *Gombeyata*, *Dwandwa-Yakshagana* etc are the concepts which exist in the art of *Yakshagana*. *Jodata* means-erection of stages in the neighbourhood and presenting the competing *Yakshagana* shows simultaneously. This was an event of once in a blue-moon. In *Koodata*, two teams present their play together, on the same stage with each of the artists facing his counterpart in the other team, and with their own Himmela. If one *Thittu* are *Pandavas*, the other one are *Kauravas*. Thus, it is a system where one show is jointly played by two teams of artists in this *Koodata* system. *Dwandwa* is related to the

role of *Bhagavatha*, in which two *Bhagavathas* recite the same poem, one after the other, but each with their own style. In the *Gombeyata* toys, ranging in their height from one and a half to two feet, are dressed and decorated in *Yakshagana* style are made to play the roles of the *Yakshagana* artists, with the *Bhagavatha* and the artists offering explanatory dialogues remaining in the back-ground on relatively a smaller stage. This is also known as *Sutrada-Gombeyata*. In the Dakshina Kannada District there are two organizations related to the *Tenkuthittu* type of *Yakshagana Gombeyata*. They are Gopalakrishna *Yakshagana Gombeyata* Association of Kasaragodu, and the *Mahamayi Gombeyata* troupe of Belthangady.

Folksong-Folk Dances

The stage experimentations in the District, are visible in the performing folk arts like Dances, and instrumental Music. Palthadi Ramakrishna Achar, after having made a thorough study of the folk dance forms, has divided them, on the basis of the back-drop of each of them, in to the worshipful (*Aradhana-Kunitha*), Black magic related (*Manthrika Kunitha*), Agriculture based (*Krusha Sambhandi Kunitha*), Religious (*Matha Sambandhi Kunitha*) and Familial (*kutumba Sambandhi Kunitha*) types. Offering worship to God, both at the beginning and towards the end of all programmes, and contextually prior to the commencement and towards the end of both Dances and formal observances as a fulfillment of vows, is the prevailing custom. But, in *Bhootakola*, *Nagamandala*, *Panarata*, though offering worship is important, Folk-Dance (*Kunitha*) also are performed. '*Ati-Kalanja*', is considered to be a Black magic related folk dance called *Manthrika Kunitha*. Artists after the application of colour to the face, wearing dress and decoratives made exclusively out of pith like substance covering the coconut kernel, the *Kalanja* artist jumping to the tunes of the sound of *Tambare* instrument playing *Paddana* melody, on his move from one home to another, receiving offerings of food material, blesses the homes with protection from *Mari*-disease. In the mode of make-up local variations do exist. The *Billava* community of people put up *Savu-Kola* with artists of *Koti-Chennaiyah*, to help relax the frightened '*Bhayanaka Veshakola*', to cure the young children's diseases comes the *Koragathaniya*, to eradicate '*Kule*' of the mentally ill the '*Rahu-Guliga*', are the examples of *Manthrika Kunitha* or the Black magic related folk dances.

Meraru (a community of people), around Belthangady, to prevent the menace of wild animals played '*Pilipanji Kunitha*'. Artists playing that

folk-dance mask their face with animal face masks like Tiger, Wild-Boar, Deer etc, made out of leaf bark of the areca-nut, move like those animals, while another artist dressed like the hunter dramatizes the act of killing. This play's purpose-specifically developed to ward off the fear from the wild animals harming the crops of the province. The '*Karangol*' folk-dance form, is a magical performance with four youngsters sporting their bodies with mud spots and line drawings, bangles etc forms, wearing a white ribbon around their head, sleigh bells tied a round the ankle, holding a bunch of Nekki/lakki leaves (*Vitex negundo* L.), in their hands, along with an actor playing the role of old aged man with a cane in hand moving forward as if swaying the body. Cultured Heros called as *Kadina Katada*, bring unique paddy seeds to the drought areas and reaping rich harvest with their magical powers is the aim of this folk-dance form. For curing the disease called *Mari-roga*, *Kangeelu* folk dance is put up.

In the Agriculture related folk-dance forms *Kola* is performed to Gods *Kambala*, *Bhootha*, and *Naga-Devatha*. For the protection of crops *Keddasa* festival used to be celebrated. In this form of folk dance the statements (Helike) and dancing (Kunitha) pertain to the wild life in the forest and their hunting. After harvesting the paddy crop, women of the *Nalke* community thrash paddy and carry it home singing and dancing. That folk dance form is called '*Polsodi Popini*'. There is mutual relationship between the *Nelki* community of people on one hand and the Agriculture related and *Bhootha* folk dance forms on the other.

The following folk dance forms-*Jogi purusha*, *Sonada Jogi*, *Kaveri purusha*, *Sidda Vesha* and *Bale-santu* are the examples of religion related folk dances. *Siddi Vesha* is performed by the Gowda Community, living around Sulya, along with other characters like *Sanyasi*, *Brahmana* and *Dasayya*. Youth wearing the local dress- *Panche*, *Mundas*, *Niluvangi*, with a thread tied around the waist; *Sanyasi* having covered his body with a banana leaf and holding a cane, followed by a symbolic staged mutual alteration between the followers of *Nathapantha* and Vedic religion, after their exit the youth beat the drum (*Jagate*) and perform the folk-dance. The remaining folk-dances are being conducted around *Kasaragodu*, and *Vitla* areas, the actors being people of '*Nalike*' community. In remembrance of the coronation in *Jogi urs* family, '*Jogi Urs*' dance (*kunitha*) was being observed. Some folk-dance forms are identified as the family related ones. Some of them are named as examples: *Chennu-Kunitha* keeping the impatience and quarrels in a family as the subject matter; *Kanyapu-Kunitha* is opposed to the inter-

caste marriages; *Mayida-Purusher-Kunitha* is all about nieces and cousins; *Sonoda Madimal Kunitha* symbolizing the nature (*prakruthi*) and women (*Stree*). If this play is performed by the women, the remaining plays are performed by men wearing the dress of women.

As it is the case in the remaining District, in the Dakshina Kannada District also folk songs are colourful, as identified by T. Keshava Bhatta. A song sequence known as '*Pardhana*' or *Parthana* in Tulu language is differently named as *Paddhana*, *Paddhane*, and *Padene* etc. *Ayana* and *Nemakola* are the processions of rendering service to the *Bhootha*. In these Folk-dance forms the *Bhootha* role playing actor plays as possessed by the respective *Bhootha*. *Ayana* and *Nema* are the services annually rendered on the fixed days to *Bhootas*, in which certain groups play them in the form of a ballad through poems describing the origin, movement, place of establishment of the *Bhootha* concerned. Apart from this, that group of people having worked and exhausted, recited *Paddanas* at their leisure, especially during the nights or at the time of re-planting the seedlings. In this category the 'Koti Chennya's *Pardana* is famous in the District. These soldiers brothers who were under the patronage of King Ballala, pained at the conspiracies of the wicked minister, had chastised him and became victims of the king's anger, sought refuge under another king, in a war caused by the reason of hunting a wild boar, Koti suffered death as a result of a poisoned arrow which struck him. Prior to that incidence of his death the soldier had brought about a compromise between the enemy kings, enabled them to shake their hands and had exacted a promise from them to remain as friends. Unable to bear the separation from the brother, Chennaiah had committed suicide by way of striking his head against a rock. Sindhu Ballala Urs, at Enmuru has built temples for both brothers. This tradition is transferred from generation to generation. The story consists of the description of hunting poles, wrecking vengeance, the heroic nature of conducting oneself according to the statement made, devotion to God, sincerity to the master, brotherly affections, the tragedy is emotionally rich. Another famous *Paddana* is '*Siri*'. Sandi-a woman of the *Bunt* community, in the instant episode, lived a life of ecstatic tragedy in protest against her husband, over the injustice done to her. Lary Hanco, a Finnish national and a scholar in Folklore, has translated it in to English and published in three volumes. It consists of 15683 *charanas*, and according to Hanco, it can be rated along with the epics of the world. Apart from these, there are other folk dances-dramas like Mahishanthaya's *Bhootha*, Panjurli *Paddanas*, *Nalike* songs, *Neji's* (*Nati*)

songs, *Lavani* songs, *Maddina Hadugalu*, Description of Stars and trees etc.in Tulu.

The concept of *Bhootha* in Tulu Nadu is extraordinary. It is the folk belief of a community, but happens to be followed by all the people of the society. K. Channappa Gowda has made an indepth and extensive study on this subject. After an extensive study he has written a book consisting of various concepts such as origin of Bhootas, historicity, classification, cultural forms, artistry, cultural relations, extra-social concepts such as changes from time to time etc. According to Chinnappa Gowda, "People of Tulu Nadu believe in Bhoothas as Divine powers and offer worship at a fixed place, time and duration having built a spiritual enclosure, offer worship to the Bhoothas they believe in. This system is not confined to any region, caste or families. Hundreds of *Bhoothas*, their temples, weapons related to the worship, and masks of the *Bhoothas*, are looked after by the people with great respect and discipline. People belonging to socially and economically backward castes like *Nalike*, *Parava*, *Pambada* in Tulu Nadu, play a significant part in the cultured form of worship, using the stage artefacts like colour, dress, decorations, song, conversation etc, making the technical nature worship more refined and artistic in their presentation". Chinnappa Gowda points out that in this type of offering worship, people belonging to higher social orders also take part, the fear factor palpable in the process of worship and the psychological consolation attained in the panacea, belief in the reappearance of the dead ancestors through the *Bhootha* roles on the stage and a sense of reconciliation with reality, the co-existence with wild animals causing misery, the fear complex on account of them and the belief that they could be won over by way of worship resulting in the promotion of an attitude of self-surrender (*Bhakti*) which is explained contextually, have become source material for research works both vedic and non-vedic. The *Bhoothas* are classified on the basis of regional distribution. They are: *Seeme-Bhoothagalu*, *Nada-Bhoothagalu*, *Magani-Bhoothagalu*, *Grama-Bhoothagalu*, *Jagada-Bhoothagalu*, *Guttina-Bhoothagalu*, and *family-Bhoothagalu*. They are being worshipped in different modes like- *Kola*, *Nema*, *Bandi-Jathre*, *Maime*, *Dompada-bali*, *Kendaseve Mechi* (sycophancy), *Jalata* (Paddy field) etc.

Identification in the narration of folk songs is also available and are as follows: lullaby songs for children, songs on different articles, songs for the occasions like *Lalane-palane* (caring-disciplining), play-related songs, songs of Humor, stray and sequential *Yakshagana* songs for men, stray and sequential contextual yakshagana songs for women- to suit

work, narration of story, relationships, *Sobane* etc. Apart from these the *Dasara Padagalu* and *Anubhavamritha padagalu* are also put in this category. In the manuscript pertaining to the *Govinakathe* there are 237 poems (generally in others 100-140 poems are found), with the story having become more elaborate. In the Folk songs listed above there are more number of *Tripadis* (comprising three lines) and along with them most of the songs are set to *Tala*, *Laya* and prosody may be noted.

Festivals

Several festivals, with grandeur, take place annually in the District. Most important of these is the Navarathri festival of Kadroli Gokarnanatha Temple. The Temple had been established during 1912, with wall paintings in saffron colour. Entire temple had been recently renovated, during 1991, and Dasara celebrations take place attractively, which also includes folk dance, Tableau, Torch-light (*Panju*-live fire) procession, etc. During *Krishna Jayanthi* festival, throughout the District, in most of the temples, competitions for children like sporting dress of Lord Krishna as, recitating Geetha etc would take place. District Administration observes *Karavali Utsavu* annually by way of arranging literary, cultural meets including entertainment programmes, folk-dances, Dance-dramas, on the coast, along with several other competitions.

A private organization named 'Team Mangalore' established in 1966 has made the kite flying programme most popular. Participating in kite flying competitions which are being held in England and France, it has won prizes. In Mangalore also State, National and International level competitions are being held. Kites of different designs and very large sizes created using creative imagination are indeed exciting to see. *Yakshini* (magic) artists of the District observe *Yakshini* exhibitions like festivals in Mangalore and Udupi Districts. Not only on the stage, but also in open air, *Kankattu*, *Modi* etc, folk entertainment programmes are being encouraged and artists from all over India participate in these programmes.

'Alva's 'Nudisiri' and 'Virasat' organized by Mohan Alva of Moodabidare are gaining increasing popularity of late. *Nudisiri* through 'Kannadada Manassu' annually hosts programmes along with Symposiums on themes like *Sahityaka Savaalu*, *Bauddhika Swatantrya*, *Prachalitha Prasnegalu* etc, combined with Dance, Music, Art, *Kavisamaya*, Book Exhibition etc, several cultural and entertainment programmes. Along with these eminent persons in the field of Literature, Language, Organizations, Folklore, Research, Vocal Music etc, are invited

and honoured. 'Alva's Virasat' is being run since several years. "Virasat" means tradition, grandure, excitement etc, and as indicated in its very name National level programmes in Music and Dance are being held 3-4 days sequentially. Famous artists of the State have taken part in these Music programmes. National level Music-Dance artists, especially artists in local traditions, and Mohan Alva with the co-operation of the local people, without expecting any returns what so ever, is conducting the events. Since some years, one artist for the whole programme is being selected for the award and honoured.

From the very beginning, at Dharmasthala, along with religious programmes, cultural programmes, conference of all religions (*Sarva-Dharma-Sammelana*), conferences, workshops, Symposiums, Deliberations etc, concerned with literature and folk art, are being held; in addition to Masthakabhisheka (according to the pre-fixed time schedule), and other procedures. These are both entertaining and educative to the audience. They do provide opportunities for the emergence of new talents. There is a local Yakshagana team, and that had successfully exhibited the art at National and International levels. *Yakshgana* training centre imparts training systematically. *Yakshgana* Teams having come from outside, make presentations of their artistic performances at that place.

Journalism

'*Mangaluru Samachara*', a Kannada newspaper, with Hermans Mögling as its editor, begun its publication in 1843, from Mangalore, and it is stated to be the first Kannada newspaper. Srinivasa Havanur has stated the details about the birth, growth and such other matters of the newspaper. Indeed he has also stated that the paper was coming to the Basel Mission press. According to that statement, Mogling having found that, the information which was being spread orally, from person to person, was getting mis-represented, hence he decided to brought out the news paper consisting of four pages, printed by using lithograph (*kallachchu mudrana*) comprising news of the town, Government Orders and laws, proverbs conveying morals, songs, stories and the decision to carry the news pertaining to the neighbouring states, in accordance with that of the local matters, educational measures, specially the punishments awarded by the courts, religious disturbances in the locality, marriage celebrations in the Mysore Palace, wars which were being waged in different states/countries, census of Hindustan based on the statistical reports received from different princely states, in addition

to locust menace in Sindh and Mumbai, short and lengthy stories, *Dasarapada* or Sanskrit hymns and their equivalent sayings from the Bible etc. On account of that three or four *Purandaradasara Padagalu* for the first time had come out in print from here. As there was demand for this fortnightly news paper from Mysore, Tumkur, Bellary, Shimoga, Hubli, Sirsi, Honavar, including Mangalore; in order to facilitate easy printing, it was transferred to Bellary. From March 1844, under the name and style '*Kannada Samachara*' by way of composing with single lettered metal print style, the paper was published from Bellary, but that was stopped towards the end of that year. Though it was the first initiative in the world of Kannada News Papers, Mogling had laid a strong foundation according to several rules and restrictions governing the present day news papers, and sixteen editions, in total, were published from Mangalore. In remembrance of First of July 1843, the day on which "*Mangalura Samachara*" was published, the Day is observed as 'The Newspaper's Day'.

'*Kannada Samachara*', which was being published earlier from Bellary ceased and also the news paper's sphere of activity remained silent, till Mogling restarted in 1857, from Mangalore the '*Canarese Messenger*' a fortnightly in Kannada language. By that time, printing machinery using single lettered metal print styles had come to be used at the Basel Mission and the paper though was being brought out very neatly, with in that year itself it had been stopped due to lack of patronage. During that period though Mogling was in Coorg, he was unable to maintain definite relationship with the paper. Sepoy Mutiny of 1857, is referred to in the '*Canarese Messenger*' (6th edition, 19-9-1857) and naturally it is a contemporary historical record. That had also contained news pertaining to the Basel Mission.

Again Illustrated *Canarese Journal* began to be published as a fortnightly from Mangalore, during 1862. Kittel and Mack were its editors. It was being published under the aegis of the Bombay Canarese Vernacular Society. Along with that, another paper called '*The Canarese Messenger*' was also under issue, and some of its copies, it is reported, are found in British Museum, London. Basel Mission itself was bringing out a periodical named '*Sabhapatna*' which had continued in circulation for about a few decades. In its first two issues (1868-69), an additional section known as '*Balapathra*' meant exclusively for children had been added. Though the main intention of the paper was religion, national and international news items were also printed. While informing that, just as the paper called '*Christa Sabhapathra*' (excluding '*Sabha Pathra*' of 1863),

came to be published by the News paper Academy during 1869, Srinivasa Havanur had pointed out that, those two papers were indeed one and the same. (P. Goplakrishna 1999). During the same year (1868), a paper reserved for the Acts 'Nyaya Sangraha', had been published fortnightly under the editorship of Goplakrishnaiah, for about a year. During 1871 a weekly paper called '*Subodhini*', and A Chronicle of General News, with a view to give special importance to the news, began from Mangalore. Apart from these, '*Kannada Kesari*' with Anantharao as its editor from Manjeswara in 1885; B. Narasingaraya's '*Sarvodaya Prakashika*' beginning as a daily, but later on a weekly in 1887, and '*Satya Deepika*' brought out by Frederick Jathanna in 1896, were the other papers being brought out from Mangalore during the 19th century. Next, after about 74 years, the Christian Missionaries themselves, it is understood, had tried again to begin '*Satya-Deepika*'.

By that time the local writings having begun, they were writing for several papers including '*Satya-Deepika*' of the Basel Mission. Among them, M.N. Kamath, in 1913; as editor of a monthly paper called '*Bodhini*' and Muliya Thimmappaiah, in 1916, as editor of a monthly paper called '*Kannada Kogile*' have brought out their publications. Bolara Vittalrao's '*Suvasini*' (1900); V.S. Kamath's weekly '*Swadeshabhimani*' (1907); F.H. Wodeyar's weekly '*Udayachandra*' (1907); Narendra Mendan's weekly '*Sangrama*' (1913) from Mangalore; and M.N. Kamath's fortnightly '*Ananda*' (1916) from Bantwal, were being brought out. In a way, Bolara Vittalrao's '*Suvasini*' was a paper devoted to literature, comprised of story, poems, Art-History, serial-stories, with editorial written by panje Mangeshrao. V.S. Kamath's '*Swadeshabhimani*' (1907), carried political news and befitting its title it had symbolised patriotism. In addition to that it, had also given encouragement to literature, and in fact the first rhymeless poem of Govinda Pai, was published in '*Swadeshabhimani*' (1912). '*Halliya Hattu Samastharu*', '*Nagarada Navanayakaru*' etc, by Karantha were also published as serials. Regular column, special issues, literary supplements appeared along with the News. During 1950 the paper was being priced at one anna, the annual subscription was Rupees three only. This paper was the first among those Kannada papers which had celebrated their Golden Jubilee.

Later on, those who had experience in journalism by writing articles, Literary writers and those who had their own printing press, either by way of working as editors or as owners brought out news papers. Important among them are '*Udayachandra*' (1907), '*Kannada-Kogile*' (1915), '*Ananda*' (1916) already referred, and additionally '*Tilaka-Sandesha*'

(1918), *Kanteerava* (1919), *Navayuga* (1921), *Rashtrabandhu* (1928), *Prabhatha* (1935) etc, are cited as examples. But, none of them were daily's; they were either weekly's or monthly's.

Among the daily news papers, *Sarvodaya Prakasika* had tried during 1887 itself but, that happened to become a weekly. *Swatantrabharatha*, a daily news paper brought out by H. Ramaraya Mallya, during 1937, did not last for a long time. Next, Vamana Srinivasa Kudva, who had specialised in both Journalism and Printing Technology, for the first time has brought out a full fledged '*Navabharatha*' a daily, during 1941, initially with two pages in half-crown size and later on with four pages in demi size, which was run continuously untill 1984. The '*Navabharatha*' had all the so called modern facilities then available, like Rotary Printing Machine, Monotype Machine, Block making etc, instruments, all of its own, in addition to the Bus transportation to reach the whole District, collection of advertisements for revenue requirements, its own news reporters and contacts with organizations which supplied news were available systematically, all of them indicative of the industrious potential of Kudva. Added to that was Raghu (Ramakrishna), who became famous by his pseudonym '*Singanna*'s cartoons which had enhanced its grandeur. The paper was under the overlordship of News Papers' Publishers Ltd. Some time before the commencement of *Navabharatha*, a paper named '*Saraswatha*' had been brought out by the organization and is stated to have had its run for a period of about six years, and it was also bringing out a weekly known as *Navabharatha*. Kudva being the Chief editor, several persons in the editorial staff entered the portals of the press, from time to time, and had enhanced their experience. In addition to this a big group of writers had emerged. Since Kudva had entrusted the responsibility of editorship of the paper to his children (1970), due to his old age, it was easy for the paper to have continued the same tradition. This paper had brought out some special issues. (there are some differences between the details furnished here and the details furnished by P. Gopalakrishna in his History of Kannada News paper part-I). '*Kannadavani*' a daily began in 1961, and had its run for three years. During 1984, Vaddarse Raghurama Shetty had begun the daily news paper '*Mungaru*', it came out as a voice of the lower strata. But, unable to attain the targetted level, was entrusted to D.C. Chowta, and stopped publication during 1995. '*Hosadigantha*' paper began during 1979 under the editorship of K. Narayana Shetty, later on Dinakara Indaji became its editor. Bangalore edition of the said paper had begun in 1993 with Sharath Kumar as its editor; later on D.G. Lakshman

became the editor. During 1990s B.V. Sitaram had started '*Kannada Jana Antharanga*' a daily. B.P. Shivanand had brought out '*Suddi-Bidugade*' a daily from Sulya and puttur.

There were some papers in the District being brought out during the evening times. A new dimension to Journalism called '*Sanjeya Dainika Pathrikodyama*' was introduced as far back as 1954 by H.Manohar Kamath, by bringing out the evening paper called '*Sandhyadeepa*' and that continued in circulation for a period of sixteen years. Mallikarjunaiah's '*Mangaluru Mithra*'; B.A. Sitaram's '*Karavali Ale*' etc, are the other Evening News papers.

As it was noticed earlier, apart from *Navabharatha* several other papers witnessed their silver jubilee. Kudpi Vasudeva Shenoy's '*Prabhatha*' a weekly which was started in 1928, was run till 1975. The paper comprised of several items of information like riddles, Stories, Poems, National and international news, Women's achievements, Freedom struggle etc, in addition to Medical advise and Astrology, with a two page supplement written in Tulu language. U. Ramaraya who begun a weekly, *Rashtrabandhu*, during 1928, with Kadengodlu Shankara Bhatta as the editor at the beginning. Shankara Bhatta, himself being a littérateur and a poet, by his hard work the paper had made a name as a literary Publication and that had carried items like Story, Novels, Dramas, and Poems etc. Twenty five years after its commencement, there is a change of content in the paper. The paper had patronised several editors and very refined writers. During the course of the year 1969, the paper '*Rashtramatha*' was begun.

M. Gopalakrishna, who had made a name in Ayurveda and Medical Science, started a paper during 1936, called '*Kaliyuga*' devoted to Sexology in Dharwar, and twenty five years afterwards when he shifted his residence to Mangalore, the paper also was being published from Mangalore, till it was stopped in 1956. Gopalakrishna himself had begun '*Dheergayu*' a quarterly during 1954, two years afterwards he had come to Bangalore, and the paper continued to be in circulation down to 1989. Molahalli Shivarao who started '*Sahakari*' during 1919, but it was stopped several times but, continued to reappear under changed names like '*Kannada Sahakari*', '*Dakshina Kannada Sahakari*' etc. During 1957 a single copy of the paper was priced at six annas, while its annual subscription was Rs. Four. The paper contained columns dedicated to agriculturists and Students. During 1963 Narasingarao was its editor while in the editorial board there were Peraje Srinivasa Rao, Yerya Lakshminarayana Alva, G.S. Acharya etc.

In the Journalistic history of Dakshina Kannada, a special place is to be earmarked to '*Yugapurusha*'. During 1947, the paper began from Udupi, and was transferred to Kinnigoli in Mangalore Taluk during 1949. In the beginning K.A. Udupa, Bannanje Ramacharya, and S.N. Narayana Bhatt were in the editorial board. Kodathur Anantha-padmanabha Udupa had become the editor and publisher during 1990. As a monthly from the beginning, giving importance to story and poems etc, special emphasis is being laid on literary contents. Annually two special issues are being brought out keeping any one of the following topic as its central focus: Story, Poems, Analysis, and Women etc. Artist R.K. Devadigar's art works are printed on the front page of the special issues. *Yugapurusha* was not merely a paper; it was also a publication office, and had brought out more than 200 books in print and publication. It distributed a certain number of its publications at the end of the year, including its subscribers. '*Yugapurusha Lekhakara Balaga*' an organization for the state wide writers for *Yugapurusha* has come in to existence.

Benagal Shivarao (1891-1975) born in Mangalore, was the co-editor of 'New India'. As a representative of Mahathma Gandhi's paper *Young India* he participated in the Round Table Conference held at London during 1931. Next as a representative of The Hindu paper worked at Delhi and several other European countries. Including the Constitution Drafting Assembly, in several other prestigious Assemblies he was a member and had represented several commissions. He was one among those who had given a representation about World Peace to Kennady and McMillan. After his retirement from Journalism he represented Mangalore both in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha. He wrote books like "The Industrial Workers in India", Indian Freedom Struggle-Some Notable Figures and edited the Letters of B.N. Rao in the name of 'India's Constitution in the Making'. He was the Chief editor of the voluminous book 'Framing of Indian Constitution' in Five Volumes. Government of India has awarded him the Padmabhushana award during 1967.

The speciality of the District, it can be said, lies in the fact that several news papers have come out keeping themselves away from literature, politics etc, and not being edited or published by professional journalists. Some of them are listed here: The *Pravasi* of Kasaragodu; the *Vinodabharatha* of Narasappa; the *Indradhanush* (a comedy paper), of Singanna (Kannepadi Ramakrishna); *Bhodhini* which dealt with education; *Sahakari* of the Co-operation Government Department; *Karmikara Hitharakshane* meant for the labourers; *Krishiloka*, and the *Adike Pathrike*

for the Agriculturists; *Ayurveda* and *Kaliyuga* in the sphere of Health; *Vijnanaloka* and *Sudarshana* in the area of Science; *Meenugara*, and *Matsyaloka* pertaining to Pisciculture; *Balajagat* and *Makkala Pathrike* for Children; *Chitra* pertaining to Cinema; *Nisargaloka* pertaining to Environment; *Chaitanya Kusumavali*, *Manjoorathi*, the religious papers from Dharmasthala; *Hindustan Scouts* for the Scouts; *Marine Information Bureau*, *Port News*, etc. pertaining to the sea.

News Papers had been a source of encouragement for the community of Muslim linguistic brethren in the District. Paneyadi's '*Antharanga*' paper had brought young writer Hyder to light as far back as 1919. Keshava Kamath's '*Swthantra Bharatha*' had extended encourage to the Muslim writers during 1934 itself. Hyder's *Jyothi* published in 1937, Rahim's *Mahazer* published in 1939, and they had edited *Hamdard*, were the pre-independence publications. Next, C.K. Hussain's *Divyavani*, Wahlab's *Apsara*, Shafi's *Hilal*, M.A. Rahim's *Amanath*, K.M.G. Hussain's *Agni*, Mahammad Yusuf's *Yugarasmi*, B.M. Ichlangod's *Tavanidhi*, Ibrahim Syed's *Sanmarga* etc, are among the various papers that had come out from the linguistic Muslims towards the end of the last century.

Politician George Fernandes (1930), was the editor of '*Konkani Yuvaka*' paper during 1949, *Raitavani* in 1950, *Deccan*, the English News paper for the Labourers during 1952-53, and during the 1970s he was the editor, (from Delhi) of Hindi Weekly *Prathipaksha*.

A brief survey about the English papers which have come out from the District may be undertaken. Under the editorship of Mogling, Kittel and Mack 'Illustrated Canarese Journal' during 1862; F.H. Rowlander's 'India Magazine' during 1903; A.L. Pinto's Mangalore Sunday News during 1927; and F.H. Rowlander's 'B.M Press Magazine', Jarappa's 'The Friend of the Poor' during 1930; 'The Way of the Christ' during 1939; The Bapu's Magazine during 1949; J.M. Lobo Prabhu's The Karnataka Telegraph during 1961; etc. and Vision, educated India, Indian Cronical, and Human Affairs can be named.

About 20 years ago, State Information Directorate had furnished a list of News Papers emanating from the Dakshina Kannada District. According to that, the following is the list of papers coming out of Mangalore: *Hosadigantha*, Mangalore Reporter, Marine Information Bureau, *Ashavadi*, *Divyavani*, *Amritha*, *Racknow*, *Sanmarga*, *Mithra*, *Jagadarsi*, *Insight*, *Kanika*, *Mayangow*, *Mazdoor Vartha*, *Manjuvani* (Ujire), *Kaladarsana*, *Panchakadayi*, *D.K Sahakari*, *Mangaluru Masika*, *Zoolo*, *Yugarasmi*, *Kalakiran*, *Sevamrutha*, *Yugapurusha*, *Milath*, *Port News*,

Bhooloka Fortnightly (Belthangady), *Arakshakavani*, *Thingalabelaku*, *Karkotaka* (Puttur), *Suddi Bidugade* (Sulya), *Panchajanya* (Puttur), *Samshodaka* (Puttur), *Isha* (Puttur), *Sumasowrab* (Puttur). The 31st *Kannada Sahitya Sammelana* was held at Kasaragodu during 1947.' *Tenkanadu*' the memorial volume, issued on that occasion, contained the details of the News papers from the Dakshina Kannada District, which was given to Hurali Bheemaraya. 'Antharanga' which was being published in book form, *Kannada Suvarthika*, *Karnataka Pathrike*, *Suvartha Prasarak*, *Suvarthadhootha*, *Satyavratha*, *Vidyabhivardhini*, *Varthaka Dhurina*, *Raja Bhakthi* etc, are some of the titles not found in the ensuing list, but included in the memorial volume. In all probability, there are not as many Book Publishing Institutions in other Districts as they are in Dakshina Kannada District. Starting with Basel Mission and Roman Catholic Organizations, next Litterateurs Panje Mangeshrao's '*Bala Sahitya Mandala*', Shivarama Karantha's *Harsha* publishing House, Vasudeva Shenoy's '*Ondane Maale*' etc; Journalist Kinnigoli's *Yugapurusha*, Kannada Associations in Puttur Ujire etc; Schools and Colleges like St. Alosyus College, St. Philomena College, Puttur, Vivekananda College etc; Religious centres like Dharmasthala, Kukke Subrahmanya temples; Mangalore University and Tulu, Konkani Academies, had undertaken the publication of Books, and many of them continue to be active even today. In every Taluk of this District there are tens of Publishing Houses. In addition to that, they have got their own marketing system. 'Athri Book Centre' of Mangalore, has got a well organised Kannada Books, including Kannada Books from the West Coast, marketing net-work throughout the state G.N. Ashokavardhana (1952), the organizer, had developed '*Sahasa Kreedde*, *Charana* camp groups, and had brought out collections of essays like *Tatar-Sikhararohana*, *Chakravarthigalu-Pravasa Kathana*; *Pusthaka Marata-Horata*; *Bettaguddagalu*. He has planned a forest area called '*Ashokavana*' near Mangalore. Govindaraya of Book Publication society, Hubli, belongs to Mangalore, had developed a keen interest for books among the public.

Several persons, who have maintained cordial relationship with News paper publishers, are both in and out of the District. Persons hailing from outside the District, but with their engagements in Dakshina Kannada District have settled here. Ganesha Amingad, a representative of *Prajavani*, who having settled here has written several Articles pertaining to local culture and published books. Manohar Prasad, Chief of the Information Department in the '*Udayavani*' paper, at Mangalore has published more than 2500 investigation reports, interviews, and

Videos. He has won several awards including The Rajyothsava Award of 2005. Balakrishna (BKN), who is bringing out 'Gandhibazar' paper from Bangalore; B.A. Hanis of *Prajavani*, Abdul Rashid of *Kannada Prabha*, Aravinda Navada of *Vijayakarnataka* etc, and several others are connected with the District.

Along with Journalism, Association of Press reporters has been established in 1950, and that had organized a Conference. During 1970s 'Mangalore press Club' was started and under its aegies certain programmes were held. District Working press reporters association having begun, it is functioning according to the rules and regulations of the Trade Union. At the Taluk level also there are press reporters' associations. After the separation of Udupi District, as recorded association also, having been divided, is functioning independently.

There is a list of News Papers in the District, in Karnataka State Gazetteer Part III (1986). Papers related to Dakshina Kannada District (excluding Udupi District), as listed therein, is reproduced here in alphabetical order

Name	Duration	Place	Year	Editor/Publisher
Aruna	M/W	Mangalore	1947	U.N.Srinivasa Bhat
Ananda	M/W	Bantwal	1916	M.N.Kamat, S.S.Iyengar
Ashajyothi	M	Mulki	1954	M.N. Kamat
Badavarabandu	M/W	Mangalore	1931	Jarappa
Baktisandesha	M	B'lore/M'lore	1906	D.K. Baradwaj
Balachandra	Fn/M	Mangalore/Udpi	1929-42	K.Subrahmanya
Balapatra	M	Mangalore	1866	Basel Mission (P)
Bharati	M	Mulki	1933-38	U.Vaman Shenoy
Chaitanya Kusumavali	M	Dharmasthala	1934	-
Chitra	M	Mangalore	1937-39	K.Venkanna
Chitravani	M/Fn	Mangalore	1952	Kumar Mangalore
Christa Hitavadi	M	Mangalore	1924-32	I.L.J. Jathanna
Christa Sabapatra	M	Mangalore	1867-1919	C. Stolza/J.J.Brigela, Vathsa
Dasavani	M	Mangalore	-	B.Kesavadasa
Desabhakta	M	Mangalore	1940	Jayadevaji
Desaranjana	Bi.M/M/Fn	Mangalore	1931	B.Raghavendra Rao
Deergayu	Qtly	Mangalore	1954	M.R. Bhat
		Bangalore		B. Gopalakrishna Rao
Hindu Samrakshane	M	Mangalore	-	-
Hindustan Scout	M	Mangalore	1940-47	B. Srinivasa Rao
Jainabandu	M	Kokkarne	1911-14	S.A. Nabhirajaiah
Janapada	W	Mangalore	1950	Narayan Kalle
Janapriya	Bi.M	Mangalore	1954	Munipalaraju

Name	Duration	Place	Year	Editor/Publisher
<i>Janapriya</i>	W	Mangalore	1954-55	F.I. Alasia Das
<i>Janayuga</i>	Fn/W	Katapadi	1952-53	M.V. Hegde
<i>Jyoti</i>	Fn	Mangalore	1950-59	B.F. Bhaskar Rai M. Ramanatha
<i>Jyotisy</i>	M	Dharmasthala	1957	K. S. Upadyaya
<i>Kala</i>	W	Mangalore	1947-49	Y. Umesh Rao
<i>Kalavida</i>	M	Mangalore	1947	M. S. Shetty
<i>Kaliyuga</i>	Qtly/M	Dharwar/Manglore	1936-56	M. Gopal Krishna Rao
<i>Kannada Sahakari</i>	M	Mangalore	1936-72	P. Narasimha Rao V. Prabhakar Rao
<i>Kannada Christa Bandhu</i>	biW/M	Mangalore	1932	M. Beez/K.R. Karunakar
<i>Kannada Kesari</i>	M	Manglore/Manjeswar	1885	Anantha Rao
<i>Kannada Kogile</i>	Fn/M	Mangalore	1916-19	P. Bojraj/M.Timmappiah
<i>Kannada Sahakari</i>	M	Puttur	1919	U. Manjesha Rao/ M. Anantharayaru
<i>Kannada Varthika (K-E)</i>	Fn	Mangalore	1862	-
<i>Kantirava</i>	M	Mangalore	1919-36	BolaraVittal Rao
<i>Karnataka Kesari</i>	W	Mangalore	1928	M.Anantha Rao
<i>Karnataka Kesari</i>	M	Puttur	1929	M.Anantha Rao
<i>M'lore Samachar</i>	Fn	Mangalore	1843-44	Herman Mogling
<i>Mahaveera</i>	Qtly	Kapu	1939	B.S Padubidri
<i>Makkala Pustaka</i>	M	Mangalore	1949	K.S Sharma
<i>Makkala Patrike</i>	M	Mangalore	-	K.H Karantha
<i>Malenadu</i>	M	Mundaje	1947-49	M.V.Gurubasappa Shetty
<i>Nadanudi</i>	M	Mangalore	1938-39	P. Muraharirao
<i>Navabharatha</i>	D/W	Mangalore	1942	K.V. Shenoy/V.S.Kudva
<i>Navajeevana</i>	M/Qtly	Suratkal	1949-50	Pavanje M.Salyana
<i>Navashakti</i>	M	Udupi/M'lore	1938	P.B.N. Ramachar
<i>Navashakti</i>	Fn	Mangalore	1952	K.M.G Hussain
<i>Nyayadikarana</i>	M	Mangalore	1877	M.Subba Rao
<i>Nyayasangraha</i>	Fn	Mangalore	1868-69	U.Gopalakrishnaiah
<i>Prabhatha</i>	W/D	Mangalore	1935-78	K.V. Shenoy/H.M. Kamat
<i>Prakashini</i>	W/Fn	Suratkal	1942	T.Sripati/Rajgopalachar
<i>Prapancha</i>	M	Mangalore	1947	B. Narasappa
<i>Prasanga</i>	M	Bantwal	1916-18	-
<i>Pravaha</i>	W	Mangalore	1951	N.M.A Rao
<i>Pravasi</i>	W	Mangalore	1953-54	K.Sinivasa Upadyaya/ B.Eshwara Bhat
<i>Raitha Vani</i>	W	Mangalore	1948-50	N .Vitaladasa
<i>Rashtra Bandhu</i>	W/D	Mangalore	1928-67	B.Shesha Bhat/ K.Shankara Bhat
<i>Rashtrajyoti</i>	W	Mangalore	1951	K.K Shetty

Name	Duration	Place	Year	Editor/Publisher
Rashtramatha	W	Mangalore	1954-75	K. Shankara Bhat/ G. Jayalaxmi
Ratnamalike	M	Mangalore	1901	-
Saddarma Pracharaka (K/E)	M	Mangalore	1933-36	B. LaxmanadevaVidyarthi
Sahakari	M	Mangalore	-	M. Shiva Rao
Sahitya	Qtly	Peradala/Kasargod	1929	-
Samachara	M/W	Mangalore	1954-62	H.R. Malliya
Samadarsi	M/W	Mangalore	1939-47	S.N. Holla
Samajavadi	W	Mangalore	1956	Vasudev Kainthaje
Sandhya Deepa	D	Mangalore	1954-69	H.Manmohan Kamat
Sangathi	Fn	Mangalore	1949-62	M.Naveenchandrapala
Sannakathegalu	Fn	Mangalore	1935	-
Sarathy	M	Mangalore	1948-52	K. Krishnamacharya
Sarvodaya	W	Mangalore	1948-55	Narayana S. Kalle/ K.K. Shetty
Satya	D	Mangalore	1953	-
Satya Deepike	W	Mangalore	1896-1914	B. Luthi/Father Jattanna
Shanti Sandesha (K/E)	Fn	Mangalore	1953	M.Shahi/MA Moulvi
Shobha	Qtly	Mangalore	1950-55	S.P.Bhat/B.N Bhat
Subodhini	Fn	Mangalore	1871	-
Suvasini	M	Mangalore	1900-26	Bolara Vittala Rao/ Benagal Rama Rao
Suvasini	M	Mangalore	1949-51	K.Varijadevi/ B.Mohini Devi
Swadeshabhimani	W/Fn	Mangalore	1907-50	V.Srinivasa Kamat
Swadeshi Pracharaka	M	Mangalore	1932-36	M. Baburao Prabhu
Swatantra Bharata	W/D	Udipi/M'lore	1937-47	H.R.Mallya/K.Hyder
Taruna	M	Mangalore	1951	K.Ramdas Naik, B.S.Patil
Tilaka Sandesha	W/M	Mangalore	1918	D.K Bharadwaj
Triveni	M	Mangalore	1933-37	T. Narayana Batt, M.Babu Rao Prabhu
Tunuku Minuku	M	Kodiyabyilu	1928	M.P.Bhat, A.Sheshappaiah
Tutturi	M	Mangalore	1952	R.M. Vishvamitra
Udaya Bharata	Qtly/M/Fn	Udipi/Manglore	1927	A Seshappiah
Udayachandra	W	Mangalore	1907-50	S.S Wodeyar/ H.F.Wodeyar
Ugapurusha	M	Udupi/Kinnigoli	1947	K.Ananta
Vaidika Mitra	Qtly/Fn	Mangalore	1910-13	Padmanabha Udupa (P) Basel Mission Books and Trax Repositori
Vichitravartamana Sangraha	Fn	Mangalore	1862-65	J .Mack/Kittal
Vedasandesa	M	Magalore/Kengeri	1926-30	Dharmadeva
Vicharavani	W	Puttur	1947	M. B Marakini
Vicharavani	W	Mangalore	1950-55	M. Janardhana/ K. Shivarama Karant
Vidyodaya	M	Mangalore	1941	S.Mukunda Rao/ U. Srinivas Kini

Name	Duration	Place	Year	Editor/Publisher
Vikasa	M	Mangalore	1954	K.L.Suryanarayana
Vinoda Bharata	W	Mangalore	1934	M.Jarappa/B.Narasappa
Viswakarma	M	Mangalore	1954	B.Harischandrachar
Vivekabyudaya	M	Mangalore	1933	Shantaraja Shastri

K-Kannada, E-English, T-Tulu, KO-Konkani, Ta-Tamil, M-Malayalam, H-Hindi

D-Daily, W-Weekly, Fn-Biweekly, M-Monthly, BiM-Bi-Monthly, Qtly-Quarterly, Bi-A-Bi-Annual, A-Annual.

In the list of papers published in the same State Gazetteer; History of Karnataka Papers Vol.1, published by Karnataka Media Academy, searched personally by (Late) P. Gopalakrishna, and on the basis of the writings P. Iswara Bhatt (Iswar Daithota), who made a special study on Journalism in Dakshina Kannada District, a list of 207 papers is given. (The list was published in 1999. But, the information was compiled at least five years earlier). Papers not found in the list of the Gazetteer cited above, but included in the list of Dakshina Kannada District papers prepared by P. Gopalakrishna, is appended with details, in the chronological order of publication.

Name	Duration	Place	Year	Editor/Publisher
Sabhapatra	-	Mangalore	1883	-
Bodhini	M	Mangalore	1913	M.N. Kamat
Sangrama	W	Mangalore	1913	Narendra Mendan
Satyagrahi*	W	Mangalore	1921	H.Ramarayamallya
Vasantha*	M	Mangalore	1923	Kota S Karant
Sadgurupadaseve*		Mangalore	1926	K.Venktesh Sharma
Karnataka Christa bandhu	Fn	Mangalore	1932	R. Karunakar
Ashavadi	W	Mangalore	1953	K.V. Bhat
Deshapremi	W	Mangalore	1954	M.Narayana kasaragodu
Samachara	W	Kasaragodu	1954	Y.Mahalinga Bhat
Sandesa	D	Mangalore	1955	V.N. Srinivas Bhat
Navachethana	M	Peradala	1955	K.Keshava Bhat
Bhavishya	M	Dharmasthala	1956	K.N.Upadyaya
Madhuvana	M	Mangalore	1957	P.Laxminarayana Rao
Janamatha	W	Mangalore	1959	Manjunatha Nayak
Bharatha	W	Puttur	1960	A.Venktamana Bhat
Divyavani	Fn	Mangalore	1961	C.K Hussain
Gramahitha	W	Mangalore	1961	S.Mukunda Rao
Kannadavani	Bi-M	Mangalore	1961	U.Narasimha Rao
Volanota	W	Mangalore	1961	J.M. Lobo Prabhu
Sriguruvani	-	Mangalore	1961	P.V.Nayak
Apsara	M	Mangalore	1962	A. Wahab

Name	Duration	Place	Year	Editor/Publisher
Indradanush	M	Puttur	1962	K.Ramakrishna
Samadarsi	W	Mangalore	1962	S.N. Holla
Navakirthi	W	Mangalore	1962	A.Jagannivasa shetty
Sevamrutha	M	Vitla	1962	Madiyala N Bhat
Ikyaranga	M	Mangalore	1964	M.M Shetty
Varthaloaka	Bi-M	Mangalore	1964	P.Gopalakrishna
Bharatiya kelasagara	Fn	Mangalore	1965	P.D Bangera
Sudhenu	M	Mangalore	1965	M.P.Umesh Acharya
Athmamitra	M	Mangalore	1966	K.C.Baktanandaswamy
Vijnanaloka	M	Srinivasanagara	1966	Adyanadka K.Bhat
Agni	F	Mulki	1967	K.M.G Hussain
Pujari Bandhu	W	Mangalore	1967	Mangalore Jarappa
Hilal	W	Mangalore	1967	T.M.A Shafi
Varthavani	Bi-M	Mangalore	1967	M.Vasukumar
Deshapremi	W	Vitla	1969	Mulia Shankar Bhat
Mogavira	M	Surathkal	1969	Sanjeeva
Amanath	-	Mangalore	1970	M.A Rahim
Janadeepa	W	Mangalore	1970	D.S Kamath
Janadarsi	W	Mangalore	1971	V.Y.Rohidas pai
Kaladarshana	M	Mangalore	1971	V.B Hosamane
Vyavahara	M	Mangalore	1971	K.P.Hegde
Tulu Koota	M	Mangalore	1971	M. Rathnakumar
Divyavani	W	Mangalore	1973	Ragavendra M.Nagori
Mungaru	Qtly	Mangalore	1973	-
Chintamani	-	Mangalore	-	-
Chitra	M	Mangalore	-	Venkanna
Desharanjana	M	Mangalore	-	B .Raghavendra
Sadarmapracharaka	M	Mangalore	-	Laxmandeva Vidyarti
Dharmavira	M	Mangalore	-	Krishnagopal
Jayamala	F	Mangalore	-	M.K Babu
Jyothi	F	Mangalore	-	B.N Bhaskar Rao
Krupeya Suwarthe	-	Mangalore	-	-
Matsyaloka	-	Suratkal	-	-
Nadanudi	-	Mangalore	-	-
Pancha	M	Mangalore	-	-
Roshini	-	Mangalore	-	Pri.Roshini Nilaya (P)
Sandarshana	-	Mangalore	-	-
Udaya Bharata	Qtly	Mangalore	-	S.Purushotam bhat
Vinoda bharatha	M	Mangalore	-	B. Narasappa
Viveka	M	Peradala	-	P.Venkataraja
Priyadarsini	-	Mangalore	-	Puninchataya

*Originated from Udupi, as stated in the gazetteer

A list of papers registered, as per rules, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Dakshina Kannada District is appended below. Some papers, perhaps already under issue, appear to have been reregistered. State and National level Newspapers, under their original name, were being published simultaneously at different places, and some of them originated from Mangalore. They are separately registered in the District office. The place of publication is determined taking into consideration the editors, the proprietors, official address, place of printing etc.

**Details of News papers registered in the
Deputy Commissioner's Office, Dakshina Kannada District**

Name	Lang.	Duration	Editor	Year/Reg.	Place
<i>Prajavani</i>	Kannada	daily	K.N.Shantha Kumar	1989	Mangalore
<i>Kannadaprabha</i>	Kannada	Daily	H.R.Ranganath	2001	Mangalore
<i>Hosadiganta</i>	Kannada	Daily	G.U. Laxman	2003	Mangalore
<i>Varthabharati</i>	Kannada	Daily	A.S. Puttige	2004-06	Mangalore
<i>Vijayakarnataka</i>	Kannada	Daily	U.K.Kumarnath	2003-05	Mangalore
<i>The Hindu</i>	English	Daily	N. Ram	2003-05	Mangalore
<i>Business line</i>	English	Daily	N .Ram	2003-05	Mangalore
<i>Indian Express</i>	English	Daily	Manoj Kumar	-	Mangalore
<i>Vijay Times</i>	English	Daily	L. Ramanand	2002	Mangalore
<i>Deccan Herald</i>	English	Daily	K.Ramachandra	-	Mangalore
<i>Madyaman</i>	Malayalam	Daily	P.A. Abdul	2003	Mangalore
<i>Helo Mangalore</i>	Kannada	Daily	Rahim Ujjil	1995	Mangalore
<i>CanaraTimes</i>	English	Daily	B.S.Shivaprasad	1989	Mangalore
<i>Mangaluru Mitra</i>	Kannada	Daily	S.K.Sunil	2003-05	Mangalore
<i>Karavali Ale</i>	Kannada	Daily	B.S.Shivaprasad	2003-05	Mangalore
<i>Vijayakiran</i>	Kannada	Daily	Hitendra Prasad	2003	Mangalore
<i>Karavali Mitra</i>	Kannada	Daily	Sudesh Kumar	2001	Mangalore
<i>Sanjeevini</i>	Kannada	Evening	B.T.Amudan	2003-05	Mangalore
<i>Sanje Ale</i>	Kannada	Daily	B.S.Shivaprasad	2004-06	Mangalore
<i>Suddi Mahiti</i>	Kannada	Daily	U.P.Shivananda	2003	Puttur
<i>Suddi Bidugade</i>	Kannada	Daily	U.P.Shivananda	2003-05	Puttur
<i>John well martin Info.</i>	English	Daily	K. John	2003-05	Mangalore
<i>Balashali</i>	Kannada	Weekly	C.N. Srinivasarao	1993	Sulya
<i>Janabimba patrike</i>	Kannada	Weekly	S.Gopala Krishna	1998	Belthagady
<i>Sanmarga</i>	Kannada	Weekly	M.Sadilha	1994	Mangalore
<i>Krutika Brahma</i>	Kannada	Weekly	B.N.Ashok shetty	1990	Bantwal
<i>Ajeya Vahini</i>	Kannada	Weekly	K.P. Manjunath	1995	Mangalore
<i>Chethana</i>	English	Weekly	Venkat Dombikodi	1995	Mangalore
<i>Ashavadi</i>	Kannada	Weekly	K.V. Bhat	2003-05	Mangalore
<i>Rakno</i>	Konkani	Weekly	Rev.Fr.Eric Crosta	1958	Mangalore

Name	Lang.	Duration	Editor	Year/Reg.	Place
Manish Merchant (Reports)	K/E	Weekly	Veena K Murthy	1999	Mangalore
Al - Ansar	Kannada	Weekly	Ibrahim Musliar	2001	Bantwal
Abhiyana	Kannada	Weekly	Lata Kumari	2001	Mangalore
Anataprakasha varte	Kannada	Weekly	K.Sachidananda udupa	2001	Mangalore
Kadalatirada Crime	Kannada	Weekly	Bava padarangi	2001	Mangalore
Payasvini	Kannada	Weekly	Abdul Sattar	-	Sulya
Quiz Time	English	Weekly	Taranat copicad	2002	Mangalore
Idu Suddirajadani	Kannada	Weekly	Manoj Tokur	2002	Moodabidare
The Hindu	English	Weekly	N.Ravi	2003+05	Mangalore
Patlernews	Kannada	Weekly	Suprit patil	2002	Puttur
Suddi Digantha	Kannada	weekly	P.Shabir Ahmad	2002	Belthagady
Sunday vijaya times	English	Weekly	Suresh menes	2002	Mangalore
Kadala Nadu	Kannada	Weekly	Radhakrishna Anchan	2002	Mangalore
Nammaboomi	Kannada	Weekly	B.N.Asoka Shetty	2003	Mangalore
Suddisampada	Kannada	Weekly	Shivarama Iruvailu	2003	Mangalore
Suddibidugade	Kannada	Weekly	U.P.Shivananda	2003	Puttur
Lati charge	Kannada	Weekly	P. Ismail	2004	Mangalore
Sanatana Prabatha	Kannada	Weekly	Vivekananda prabhu	2003-05	Mangalore
Sulyasuddi bidugade	Kannada	Weekly	U.P. Shivananda	2004	Puttur
Jayadarshini	Kannada	Weekly	Sachinraj Shetty	2004	Sulya
Pinjara	Kannada	Weekly	Ramod Takkode	2004-06	Mangalore
Crime Counter	Kannada	Weekly	Satish Ameen	2004	Mangalore
Sunday times of India	English	Weekly	H.S.Balram	-	Mangalore
Vyavasteyapratibimba	Kannada	Weekly	S.Shankar Bhat	2002	Puttur
Kannadigarasangathi	Kannada	Fn	Nalinkumar Rai	1996	Mangalore
Helo Mangalore	Kannada	Fn	Rahim Uchil	1995	Mangalore
Jai Kannadamma Kusu	Kannada	Fn	DeviPrasad	1997	Mangalore
Berry Varte	Kannada	Fn	Basheer Baikampadi	-	Mangalore
Pattanga Patrike	Kannada	Fn	Andropal Puttur	2004	Mangalore
1 Special News	Kannada	Fn	M.A.Bava Padarangi	1997	Mangalore
Al Insan	Kannada	Fn	Mahmad Ullal	1998	Puttur
Kala Satya	Kannada	Fn	Suprashiva M	1999	Mudabidare
Alkamar	Kannada	Fn	M. Sharif	1999	Mudabidare
Sales Guide	E/K/T/M/H	Fn	Ibrahim Musliyar	2001	Mangalore
Kannik	Konkani	Fn	Madris Desa	1997	Mangalore
Issues & Concerence	English	Fn	Jayaram Shirriyan	1999	Mangalore
Al Iksha	Kannada	Fn	T.M Hanif	2001	Bantwal
Yuwa Darpan	Kannada	Fn	G.R.Kurup	2002	Mangalore
Encounter	Kannada	Fn	Iqbal Kuttar	2002	Mangalore
Tops Look Out	Kannada	Fn	Kum. Avina D'souza	2003	Mudabidare
Bis Mag	English	Fn	Satish Ameen	2003	Mangalore
Special News	Kannada	Fn	M.A.Bavapadarangi	2003	Mangalore

Name	Lang.	Duration	Editor	Year/Reg.	Place
<i>Hosachetana</i>	Kannada	Fn	WilfredGodfryLobo	2003	Mangalore
<i>Lokayukta Darshana</i>	Kannada	Fn	M.B.Shashikumar	2003	Mangalore
<i>Bantara Sangathi</i>	Kannada	Fn	Nalin Kumar Rai	2004	Mangalore
<i>Makkala Chitra -</i>					
<i>Chitrada Angala</i>	Kannada	Fn	T.S.Sudarshan	2003	Mangalore
<i>Adike Bharata</i>	Kannada	Monthly	P.K.S Bhat	1998	Puttur
<i>Yaksha Prabha</i>	Kannada	Monthly	Kubanur Sridar rao	1994	Belthangady
<i>Aunge</i>	Konkani	Monthly	K.Father Francis Xavier	1985	Mangalore
<i>Sujatha Sanchike</i>	Kannada	Monthly	G.K.Hebbar	1993	Mangalore
<i>Aseema</i>	K/E	Monthly	Narayan Sivre	2000	Mangalore
<i>Daivagna Sowrabha</i>	Kannada	Monthly	Prakash Sait	-	Mangalore
<i>Milnigras Buletin</i>	E/Konkni	Monthly	F.Artin Sirravo	1993	Mangalore
<i>Naringana</i>	Kannada	Monthly	G.Narayana Shetty	1998	Bantwal
<i>Kalasabha</i>	Kannada	Monthly	G.K.Purushothama	1998	Mangalore
<i>Hridaya Vahini</i>	Kannada	Monthly	K.P.Manjunath	1996	Mangalore
<i>Hasru Bhoomi</i>	Kannada	Monthly	Ibrahim Musliyar Madane	1998	Ullala
<i>HavyakaVarte</i>	Kannada	Monthly	K.Kesava Bhat	1995	Mangalore
<i>Moilnje</i>	Kannada	Monthly	S.P.Henja sakfi	2003-05	Mangalore
<i>Visva Sarasvatha</i>	Konkni/E	Monthly	Nagaraja Jawali	1999	Mangalore
<i>Berry</i>	Kannada	Monthly	Akbar Ullal	1995	Ullala
<i>ManjuVani</i>	Kannada	Monthly	S .Prabhakar	1989	Ujire
<i>Jesu Maka Apaita</i>	Konkani	Monthly	Felix Thoras	1999	Mangalore
<i>Tulu Bolli</i>	Tulu	Monthly	P.S Rao	2003-05	Mangalore
<i>Amch Sandesh</i>	Konkni	Monthly	Leo D'souza	2003-05	Mangalore
<i>Bhuvana Vahini</i>	Kannada	Monthly	Dr.Vijayakumar Katodi	1999	Venuru
<i>Kajulo</i>	Konkani	Monthly	Rv.Fr. Eric Crosta	1999	Mangalore
<i>Datta Prakash</i>	Kannada	Monthly	M.S Bhat	2000	Odiyur
<i>Putturu Sthnika</i>					
<i>Samachar</i>	Kannada	Monthly	N.Shivanandarao	1993	Puttur
<i>Sanatana Sarati</i>	Kannada	Monthly	U.Gangadara Bhat	-	Alpek
<i>Samparka</i>	Kannada	Monthly	Srinatha Heggde	1998	Mangalore
<i>MangaloreToday</i>	English	Monthly	V.U. Jiyorgi	1994	Mangalore
<i>Officers Voice</i>	English	Monthly	T.Ramachandra Bhat	2004	Mangalore
<i>Samprabha</i>	Kannada	Monthly	Sumukananda Jalavalli	1996	Kinnigoli
<i>Minavali</i>	Kannada	Monthly	Yasvant Bocholara	1997	Mangalore
<i>Vaisya Gurumuka</i>	Kannada	Monthly	B.Vitoba Nagavekar	1994	Mangalore
<i>Nairiya News</i>	Kannada	Monthly	Radakrisna Hebbar	1995	Mangalore
<i>Islam & Science</i>					
<i>Journal of Canara</i>	English	Monthly	S. Abdul Rahiman	1999	Mangalore
<i>Journal of Chamber of</i>					
<i>Com.Industries</i>	English	Monthly	Giridhara Prabhu	-	Mangalore
<i>Dakshina Kannada</i>					
<i>Sahakari</i>	Kannada	Monthly	Peraje Srinivasrao	2004-05	Peraje

Name	Lang.	Duration	Editor	Year/Reg.	Place
Mangalore View	Malayalam	Monthly	Nanu Mayyannur	1986	Mangalore
Yugapurusha	Kannada	Monthly	K.Bhuvanabirama	-	Kinnigoli
Anantha Chaitanya	Kannada	Monthly	Kiran Manjanabailu	2003-05	Mudabidare
Jesu Rai	Konkani	Monthly	Fr. Louis Fernandes	1990	Mangalore
Amchi Mai	Konkani	Monthly	Rev.Fr. francis D'souza	1982	Mangalore
Kuthamaco Sevak	Konkani	Monthly	John Henry D'souza	2001	Mangalore
Amar Jyoti	Kannada	Monthly	Rv.Fr.Hency Madatha	2003	Mangalore
NirantharaPragati	Kannada	Monthly	Dr L.H.Manjunath	2004	Belthangady
Pirnal	Kannada	Monthly	U.H. Udur	2003	Mangalore
Guruwani	Kannada	Monthly	Navinchandra D Suvarna	1986	Kadroli
Nayaka Samvedana	Kannada	Monthly	K.P.Manjunath	-	Mangalore
Goldengate sucessline	English	Monthly	V Venkataraman	1999	Mangalore
Ajeya Solillada					
Saradara	Kannada	Monthly	Paramananda Saliyan	2001	Mangalore
Namma Bantwala	Kannada	Monthly	Mahabaleshwara Hebbar	2002	Modenkapu
Bilva Visvavani	Kannada	Monthly	Paamananda Saliyan	2002	Mangalore
Udaya Deepa	K/E/M	Monthly	Fr. Kuriacosvettu vittu Vajhi	2002	Belthangady
Okkoralu	Kannada	Monthly	Chidananda bailadi	2002	Puttur
Prajaranga	Kannada	Monthly	Vittalagatti Uliya	2002	Vamanjur
Sinchana	Kannada	Monthly	Ramesha G.Amin	-	Kulayi
Jnanaganga	Kannada	Monthly	P.V. Krishnan	2002	Mangalore
Je.suchi Suvartha	Konkani	Monthly	Ronald Serro	2002	Mangalore
Sanchaya	Kannada	Monthly	Andopor Puttur	2002	Mangalore
Anupama	Kannada	Monthly	Sahnaj M	1999	Mangalore
Biyari Varthe	Kannada	Monthly	S.A. Abbas	1995	Uppinangadi
Lions Mangala	English	Monthly	Aravind Shenoy	2004	Mangalore
Ruvari	Kannada	Monthly	Bharat Raj	2003	Mangalore
Property Times	E/K	Monthly	Rohan Monterio	2004	Mangalore
MaratiSamparka Vahini	Kannada	Monthly	K.Sundar Naik	2000	Mangalore
Jana Shakti	Kannada	Monthly	M.S.Raghunathrao	2004	Puttur
Athma Shakti	Kannada	Monthly	S. Ramesh	2004	Mangalore
Kolya Darshana	Kannada	Monthly	C.H.Laxminarayana	2000	Mangalore
Shikshana Mathukathe	Kannada	Monthly	Gopala Peraje	2000	Sulya
Datta Prakasha	Kannada	Monthly	M Shankar Bhat	2000	Odiyur
Amar Jyoti	Kannada	Bi-M	Charls L. Rodrigues	2003	Kalladka
Kashma	Kannada	Qtly	B .Srinivas	2003	Mangalore
Retirement & Health	English	Monthly	K.Achyuta Shenoy	2003	Mangalore
Konkani Sirisampada	Konkani	Qtly	Alexander F. D'Souza	2004	Mangalore
M'lore University					
news letter	English	Qtly	K.Janardhana	-	Manglagangotri
Madipu	Tulu	Qtly	Vaman Nandavara	2000	Mangalore

Name	Lang.	Duration	Editor	Year/Reg.	Place
Tulu Darshana	Kannada	Qtly	Balakrishna Shetty	2000	Mangalore
Shikshana Darshana	K/E	Qtly	S.Sukumara	2002	Darbe
Chass Kiran	English	Half yrly	Fr Victor Machado	2003	Mangalore
Banta Samaja	Kannada	Annual	B.N.Ashok Shetty	2003	Bantwala

Art of Painting

There is not much of Pre-historic Art in the District. At several places, in the undivided Dakshina Kannada District, Archaeological excavations have been carried out and stone implements have also been discovered. Sculptural reliefs found at Gavali near Coondapura, and on a rock at Basaruru, are believed to have belonged to the Iron Age. Inside the cellular structures of the graves at Sulyapadavu in Puttur Taluk, Pots, large saucers, earthen oil lamps, tripod earthen jug have been unearthed and they are believed to have belonged to BC 1500-900. Rock-graves are found at Badaga kajekaru near Mangalore, and the Bir-hillocks at Puttur. In the recent excavations, more area in Udupi District has come under exploration. During the beginning of the Proto-historic period in the District, wall paintings have not been noticed. Towards the end of the 19th century such paintings are noticed at Bajagoli in Karkala. But, today they belong to the Udupi District. There are instances of this art at Moodabidare, but that will be described later on. In Uttara Kannada District unique examples of surface paintings, locally known as *kavikale*, are found in temples as well as residences, since a very long time. But today, in Dakshina Kannada District there are *Dashavathara* paintings in Gokarna Mata (*Sahar*) at Mangalore, and of late they are given a face lift with a coat of new colours. The old Gazetteer refers to the existence of surface paintings in Karnik (*Mukhyaprana*) temple, at Mangalore.

In the folk tradition of the District, Paintings and Art enjoy a special place in *Bhootharadhane* and Dramas. In the *Nagamandala* with 4, 8, or 16 corners / knots (*gantugalu*), the outer lines are drawn with yellow colours, as if they overlap one another coming from opposite directions to unite at the centre, as triangles. This format is symbolic of God Ganapathy. Next, a seven hooded serpent rolling takes a round passing through each of the sacred knots. First, the life line or base line is drawn and tradition that it should be by a single individual, from the start to finish. In the cervix of the life line snake form in line drawing is drawn using yellow colour. The eye of the snake is marked with red colour. The small passage like holes in the sacred knots is drawn using black

colours. In star shaped form, the line drawing of the snake is provided with its feet with a powder white in colour. At the centre of that form, snake's eggs are also drawn with the white powder. Beginning with green, sequentially followed by white, yellow, red, black, by using the coloured powders liberally (totally five colours) the figure of the snake is embossed. In doing so the God Vishnu's foot is placed below the hood, and outside the hood of the snake an arch (*Prabhavali*) is depicted with entwining vines having leaves drawn in black colour, the face of God Brahma. Using *Jangama Soppu* (powder of green leaves) a thick line is drawn with a Swastic mark. This design, 10-15 feet in diameter requires about six artists (*vaidyas*) working six hours, using the bark of banana plant as a unit of measurement (no other instruments) and complete the drawing systematically. Though its form, colouring and measurements are all fixed by tradition, artistic features do become visible.

Yet another important tradition is the *Dakke* sacrifice. In an approximately long format, *Brahma*, *Yakshi*, *Trishul*, *Naga* and *Ganapathi* figures are drawn in five colours. They have got explicit symbolic and religious meanings. Triangles with opposite faces, as it is found in the *Nagamandala*, is also drawn here indicative of Lord Ganapathi. There is also the face of Brahma, understood as the creator God, or the four headed Vedic deity. A.V. Navada has stated that the figure resembling the hood of a serpent is '*Naga-Yakshi*', the figure of the cobra '*Naga-Yaksha*', *Trishula* as indicative of Shaivism. Ordinarily the five colours are prepared as follows: white (white mud or rice flour), red (mix of lime powder and turmeric powder), green ('*jangama soppu*' green leaves powder), yellow (turmeric powder) and black (roasted and powdered paddy husk). Other forms of preparations also exist.

Another prominent tradition of the district is *Bhootharadhane*. The person who performs the *Bhootharadhane* is traditionally prepared for the occasion by way of several decorations-smearing the face and certain other parts of his body with colours. The *Bhoothas* are considered to be indicative of disembodied souls of the bodies that were at some point of time had actually lived. They are also classified as *Rajasa* natured kings, women *Bhoothas*, *Bhoothas* of the *Dalit* class, historical or the *Bhoothas* which had emerged as great after death. In accordance with the class of the *Bhootha* concerned, different types of decorations and of applying of colours to the face are carried out. Since face and the facial expressions play a significant part, as an index, in the actual process of dramatization, it is referred to as the canvas of the artist. Using beads of

different colours, line drawings, size and the rows of stars, development of forms and designs etc, the artist exhibits his talents and creativity. Here also each of the *Bhootha* has got its own facial make-up using the five colours, as a matter of tradition. Generally, the role playing artists by way of self decoration apply the colours themselves to their own faces. As on date K. Chinnappa Gowda has identified more than 380 *Bhoothas*, with differences in their colourization. He has made an extensive study of the art of *Bhootharadhane*, and as an example *Panjurli* (Varaha-Boar-Sus *Scorfa*) *Bhootha*'s face colouration may be cited. In applying colours to the face of the artist, the form and design of the boar face along with its fiece nature is attained by using more red colour. Red Tilak (caste mark on fore-head) with white dots all round, thick *Namam* in Black-Red, a row of dots, eyes rounded with red, in the middle of the eye-brows depiction of Sun-Moon in Red-White colours, outgoing lines in black and red on the forehead with white dots in-between the lines, tip of the nose and lips with red, cheeks and neck etc, decorationless parts with the use of plain colour giving an overall appearance of the face of *Varaha*. But minor local variations could be there.

In several temples of Dakshina Kannada District, hermitages, and in 'Manjusha' the museum of Dharmasthala, casual artistic depiction in the traditional Mysore style can be seen. Towards the end of the 19th century itself, oil paintings, the so called modern at that point of time, had made their entry in to the District. Earlier to that, the Basel Mission were printing drawings and paintings etc, making use of the stone slab printing mode, later and then block printing mode, for their use in News papers, and books. Fr. Joseph Willy had built Saint Alosysius church in Mangalore during 1885. During 1899, Rev. Br. Antony Moscheni, who had come to Mangalore from Europe, had painted hundreds of pictures on the church walls and they can be seen today. He has painted directly on the nicely plastered walls and the walls by the side of pillars. Having painted on the canvas of the inside portico, it may be seen that they are pasted with the support of wooden structures. Apart from these, interior walls of the church and the dining hall below have wall paintings as well as casual paintings, as they can be seen today. All paintings are drawn from either the Old or the New Testament. Four paintings in the middle of the first floor are related to Saint Alosysius. Others depict Jesus consoling the poor and the sorrowful. There are the figures of the Twelve Apostles like Peter, Paul, James, John etc, in the cervices in about forty frames the lives of other saints are depicted. The area separated by the pillars on either side of transept, is like a long verandah at a little higher

level of the plinth. In the cervices walls are the paintings of the birth of Jesus, his stay in church, donning the miracles, consoling Arthur, preachings, Last supper, final inquiry, Crucification, resurrection etc. In the portico of the room inside the prayer hall, there are several stray paintings pertaining to Jesus and Mary, the 14 incidents in the last days of Jesus' life are separately painted on the canvas and displayed on the walls. In the wide dining hall, the picturesque theme of 'The Last Supper' has been painted and the complex set up resembles the 'The Last Supper' depicted by Leonardo-da-Vinci. Apart from these, there are depictions of land masses of different countries. Among them some are related to the nativity of European Churchmen. Stray paintings of his contemporaries along with painter's own portraits are kept at the entrance-door of the church. Moscheni the artist alone, single-handedly, had painted, during 1902-04, thousands of individual characters, including their individual specific signs, apparels and jewellery worn by them, with minute details, in accordance with the uniqueness of each of them, provides a fitting back-drop to the entire scene, and remains a standing witness to his artistic excellence. These minor paintings, using paints moderately, exhibit the modern naturalism of European paintings, expressing the light and shade in contrast. When observed from close quarters harshness in the depiction of characters is visible at some places. The wisdom of the artist can be easily grasped and identified in the total depiction of the theme. The ability of the artist in attracting the attention and keeping the concentration of the viewer on the prominent persons depicted in the theme, the technique of persuasion that takes the viewer from one scene to another most naturally, enabling the viewer to comprehend the entire incident while viewing each of the frames is itself a testimony to the artistic genius of the painter. Recently efforts have been made to restore the disfigured ones in their original perspective and protective measures have been strengthened. There are also panel paintings on the stain glass windows of the church.

In addition to these, there are also wall paintings in the Saint Holy Souvener Church on the hillock locally called Jakribettu in Bantwal Taluk near Mangalore. On the inner and outer walls of the prayer hall the contents of the Bible are painted. These paintings resemble the paintings of Saint Aloysias Church at Mangalore in style, the height of the forms, colourings, depiction of light and shadows, and in the compere of the painted subject matter etc. But, there are not as many numbers of paintings. This church was built in 1896, and it is believed that Rev. Br. Antony Moscheni, might have painted first in this church and next

at St. Aloysius Church at Mangalore. As a part of the Shahar of Mangalore, there are big size windows fitted with stained glass, and on the upper portion of the walls of the vast prayer hall of The Holy Cross Church, at Codrel area. Outside walls of the prayer hall and the walls on either side of the verandah there are Christian religious paintings. Sculptural representations of Mary, Christ etc in life size portaiture brought out in lime mortar are full of emotional meaning. Fr. Alexander Dubois, born in 1809 in France, came to Mangalore when he was 50 years old, undertook social reforms and humanitarian services. Though he began the costruction of *the Holy Cross Church* during 1873, he breathed his last four years later and the church was completed during 1913. The stained glasses in that church were imported at that time and fitted into the window panels. Similarly, there are two huge stained glasses in Carmel Convent at Kankanadi. There are also several paintings completed during the early part of the last century in Infant Mary Convent, near St. Joseph's Seminary in Jeppu; and the Infant Jesus Church in Modemkapu area at Bantwal. There are enough paintings in the church at Jeppu, and all of them were done on circular canvas and displayed on the circular window like walls, built exclusively for the purpose. They are indeed a speciality.

Some wall paintings are extant in Danashala Jain Monastery at Moodabidare. Though the entire Monastery has been removed, it is indeed praise-worthy that the renovators have carefully retained all those wall paintings. Along the top portion of the three walls in front of the inner sanctum-sanctorum, 24 Thirthankaras are painted in sitting postures. With the usage of different colours identification is made easy. On either side of the entrance to the sanctum-sanctorum, referred to above, there are the *Dwarapalakas*, below the paintings giving an impression that they were contemporary paintings. On either side of the entrance to the sanctuary there are two rooms with their openings facing the interior, and they do contain large sized paintings. Other walls also might have had paintings but, they are not extant. In the room to the right side of the entrance there is a scene of a local ruler standing face to face with another ruler in a confrontation stance. The picturesque scene depicts decorated elephants-horses platoons on either side in soldiers' stance, uniforms, with colourful turbans, techniques of painting, giving an overall impression of a glossy painting. In both the armies two soldiers are depicted as holding stethoscopes in their observation. In another painting two semi-divine women with wings or *Gandharvas*, are depicted as showering flowers on probably *Draupathi* along with her five husbands,

the pancha-Pandavas. In yet another chamber there is a scene depicting the coronated Rama-Sita his brothers along with Hanumantha. In the *Lappada Basadi* at Moodabidare also there are wall paintings.

While writing about the wall paintings it may be relevant to bring on record certain points with their bearing on stray paintings. Dr. Shivarama Karanth and Shivarama Murthy have already written the details concerning the art depictions found in the book called *Dhavala* now found in the hermitage (*Mata*) of Moodabidare. This is stated to be the book given as a gift to *Acharya* Shubhachandra, a resident of the *Chaityalaya* at Bannikere (place name) around 1120. On the basis of the script and the style of artistic depictions, Dr. H.R. Raghunatha Bhatt is of the opinion that the book should have been written during Hoysala Vishnuvardhana's (1113-20) regime. Shivarama Murthy thinks that, the royal couple, in their seated posture, depicted on the palm leaf, the top/head portion of which is broken, are Vishnuvardhana-Shanthaladevi. Dr. Shirur had written that Chavundaraya has built a *Basadi* at Sravanabelagola, known as *Siddantha-Basadi*, to a certain Nemichandra Siddhanthi and had kept that book (*Dhavala-Traya*), in that *Basadi*. Later on those books were shifted to Moodabidare. P.K. Bhogaji has informed about a story current in Kolhapur that, the *Dhavala* books were written during the period of Indranandi of Karhadina and remained in the Siddhanthi Basadi at Mangalvarpet, under the protection of Lakshmisena Bhattaraka Pattacharya of Kolhapur. Later on, during the period of Alauddin Khilji, with a view to protect them from the invading armies they were transferred to Moodabidare. Above all these, a hand-book which introduces Moodabidare, has a statement stated to have been made by a senior Jain of the place that, Gods from Bankapura in Dharwar District had brought those books in grandeur and installed them in the precincts of Parswanathaswamy. Nripatunga sported a title '*Atisaya-Dhavala*'. It appears probable that the *Dhavala* books might have got trans-literated to Kannada, and the same generation might have written the book in the instant context and might have come from outside -through Uttara Kannada to Moodabidare. This is the lone example of painting on palm leaves, and these paintings were not followed up by the Jain painters.

The study of the Modern Art of the Dakshina Kannada can be commenced from the writings of **Pavanje Gopalakrishnaiah** (1866-1945). Born in Pavanje of the District, he developed keen interest in art while studying at the Basel Mission School itself, continued his studies at J.J. College, Mumbai and in the same college as Professor. Due to the

outbreak of plague during 1901, he gave up employment at Mumbai returned to Mangalore and got appointed as Arts Teacher in St. Anne's College. At that time, the system of teaching Art did not exist in the schools and colleges of the district. In fact the system actually began with him on a salary of rupees three per month. Within a period of one year he left his employment at St. Anne's College and entered in to the service of the Canara High School, Mangalore, with a salary of Rupees five per month. Side by side with his employment he started the Pavanje Arts Studio and created many art pieces. To this day his successors have continued to run the Studio and systematically maintained the art pieces. Among his works there are Gods with mythological back-ground, Still life frames, natural scenes, portraitures and art pieces made out of mud, all of which can be seen today. Apart from Pavanje Studios they can also be seen at Canara High School, Bhants Hostel and Canara Bank Head Office at Bangalore etc. Apart from these, he has worked on the life size portraiture of Raja Rana Panna of Madhya Pradesh and presented to the Raja. While traveling in Delhi, Agra etc, in North India, impressed by those scenes he has captured them in his line drawings. Similarly, there are also rough sketches of the people engaged in their day-to-day activities. Paintings and charts created for the Basel Mission are now available for the public view. He has worked out Insignias to some of the temples. In recognition of his services to Art the *Dharmadhikari* of Dharmasthala and the Siddharooda hermitage of Hubli, have honoured him. Students and Teachers of the Canara School and students of J J College have honoured him with presentations. N B S Association of Kolkatha has honoured him with a gold medal and the title '*Chitrakalanidhi*'. He had also got '*Chitrakalacharya and Chitrakala kovida*' titles. Pavanje has also written books like '*Acharadarpana*' and '*our past and present from a religious point of view*'. Among the children of Pavanje, **Narahari Pavanje** (1892-1965), having studied in J J College, Mumbai, and obtained higher training and Doctorate Degrees in Graphic Arts from Germany. He has worked as a Professor in Chamarajendra Technical College, Mysore, and has shouldered several other assignments. Another son, **Pavanje Bhujangaraya** (1904-85), has worked as Art Teacher in Mangalore. One of his art works has got him a silver medal and Lions Club of Mangalore has honoured him. It is learnt that Pavanje Gopalakrishnaiah developed acquaintance with Raja Ravi Varma (1854-1906) at Mumbai. Tolpadittaya of Puttur has worked with him as a co-artist at Mangalore.

Pachappa Shetty (*Bannada Pachu*) of Aggonde, (d 1917), having got the training in arts at Ananthasayanam (Tiruvananthapuram), worked for the *Krishnapura Mata* (hermitage) and *Moodabidare Jaina Mata* and several *Basadis*, in addition to the background scenes to the stage actings. There are paintings done by his student *Bannada Ramanna*, at the temple on Kunjarugiri Betta, Puttige, Padigaru, and *Krishnapura Mata*. Ramanna was signing as 'Ramasharma'. He has developed a original mother board out of the wax model for sculptural works, examples of these are in Udupi. **Laxman Kamat Sevagura** (1921-66) of Mangalore got his training in Arts and Commerce, at Chamarajendra College, Mysore. But, he had done some paintings in Bengal style. He had painted *Shivadarsana*, Krishna, Gandhi, Buddha etc, along with natural scenes skillfully combining the natural scenery with the depiction of individual, and had gained popularity. He had also painted the grandeur of the village and *Bhoothada Kola*. Presently, *Bhoothada Kola* is housed in Srimanthi Bai Memorial Collections at Mangalore. **Baburaya** of Vitla (1897-1972) had got personally trained in Modelling and Painting. He had prepared human Anatomy and Physiology model charts for schools, back-drop scenery for stage acting, and written dramas. He had done a number of paintings, like 'Jaina Para' for the *Parmaan Basadi* of the place called Nada in Belthangady taluk, Mahalingeswara of Puttur, and the temples of Harge, along with other paintings.

Litterateur Pejavar Sadashivaraya is also stated to have been an artist-painter. While he was in abroad, he had sent self-painted post-cards to his friends. Among the senior artists K.V. Nonda, was an Art teacher. Gopal Acharya of Kasaragodu during 1930s itself, got himself trained in arts at Mysore, and had done several wall paintings in the temples at Kasaragodu. Litterateur Visveswara V. Padake of Mundaje was also a painter of no mean order.

V.R. Rao is another artist born in Mangalore towards the end of the 20th century. He had gone abroad to London, to get himself trained in Law; but more attracted towards painting; he joined the Royal College of Arts, and was awarded FRFA diploma. He held, for some time, Art Exhibitions in London, then having returned to India, served a couple of years at the newly started *Kalamandir* of Dandavathi Mata, in Mumbai, but again went back to London and stayed there for several years engaged in painting and conducting Exhibitions, till he finally settled down in Bangalore. Though Rao has several paintings to his credit, only a couple of them in Chitrakala Parishath and less than a dozen of them in Government Museum are available for us to see. It is understood that

a solo exhibition of Rao's art works was held in Bangalore during 1963. In that exhibition there were portraits of an anonymous Violin player, Nijalingappa who was then the Chief Minister of Karnataka, an aged lady of Hallikeri village, now displayed in the Chitrakala Parishat at Bangalore. P.R. Thippeswamy commenting on the paintings of Rao expressed his opinion as follows: "Though they are oil paintings, they appear more like water colours. The skill with which the Portraits are portrayed with dominant facial virtues, the brightness of the eyes, lively features on the lips, shining stance on cheeks, true colours of the apparels worn holds the attention of the viewer spell bound'.

While Shivarama Karanth settled in Puttur, in around 1930, had spoken about his own understandings of the basics of painting with the artist **Purushottama Tolpadittaya** (1901-47), who got his training in Ravi Varma's Institute of Painting at Tiruvananthapuram and was engaged in filling colours to the black and white paintings. Manjappa Heggade, the *Dharmadhikari* of Dharmasthala, had himself learnt painting, and had painted pictures pertaining to the life of Mahaveera and his *samavasarana*, *karnavasan* (death of Karna) *Mahakavi* Pampa etc. The oil paintings like *Drishtiyudda*, *Jalayudda*, *Balayudda*, *Chakrayudda* etc, painted by Heggade, are preserved in the *Sree-Mata* at Sravanabelagola. Heggade's paintings *Kadegolu Krishna*, *Mahaveeraswamy*, *Ramakalyana* have been printed and have become the objects of worship. In addition to these he also painted the picture of *Mahakavi* Pampa for the book written by Muliya Thimmappaiah. Among his students the following names need to be mentioned: Krishnaswamy Naidu, Vitla Balurao, Thimmappa Shetty, Manjunathaiah, etc.

B.G. Mohammad, born during 1920, in Mangalore, was very active even today. While pursuing his studies at school in Udupi, he practiced the art of painting under the guidance of artist Mangesha Shirali and Narayana Padmasali. Next he practiced the art independently and opened the Art School called 'Karnataka Arts House'. During 1953, the school was transferred to Mangalore (Kadri), with a changed name 'B G M Fine Arts'. He also practiced playing flute. Bolara Gulam Mahammad worked on line-drawings and paintings in both water and oil paints. During 1980, he got the National Award, Lalithakala Academy Award and G.S. Shenoy Award.

Lingappa Huvappa Anchan (L.P. Anchan 1927-97), born in Mangalore, got his Diploma in J J College, Mumbai and returned to Bangalore. For some time he worked in the Department of Information

and Publicity, and later from 1964-1985, he worked as an artist in Visveswarayya Industrial Exhibition. He has given his Mono-Acting performances at Alliance, Francke in Bangalore during 1979; at Mumbai in 1989, participated in several organizational Exhibitions like Jahangir Art Gallery, State Lalitha Kala Academy, Mysore Dasara Art Exhibition, Wall Painting Art camp at Chennai, Sculptural camp Gulbarga, Camp Display at the time of the SAARC Conference in Bangalore, and at Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary celebrations camp etc. He has picked up the art of designing facial masks and sculptural pieces, using paper and paper like thin metal foils, cut differently. He has created several works of art by using that style. For one of his works he was awarded State level honour in 1984. In addition to that he has also won prizes from State Academy (1969-81), from Mysore Dasara (1981), and the 10th and 11th All India Exhibitions held at Bangalore. Anchan had got Rajyotsava Award during 1988 and honorary Award from the State Academy during 1993. Connoisseurs of Art in India and abroad have made a collection of his works including the Modern Art gallery, at New-Delhi.

L.G. Kamath born in 1930 at Katapadi, obtained Diploma in Painting from the New Kalamandir Mumbai. Next, he worked as a Lecturer at SSV Junior College, Katapadi. He has also worked as Organizer at the School of Painting at Katapadi. He participated in the Art Exhibition organized by Lalitha Kala Academy. Krishna Rao T. (T.K. Rao, b 1933) belonged to the "thada" of the District. He obtained a Diploma in Commercial Arts from Arts College, Chennai, and worked as Artist in several News Papers. His wife Sita Rao is also an artist. She has also displayed her artistic talents along with her husband at Hubli, and solo performance in Jahangir Art Gallery Mumbai, Academy of Fine Arts Kolkatha,. She has got Gold Medals in 1957 and 1964 from Kolkatha, Annual Award from State Lalitha Kala Academy, for her display etc. She was a member of the State Lalitha Kala Academy till 1977. She has designed cover pages for several books including 'Karnataka Kaipidi' brought out by the State Gazetteer Department.

Identified only by his pseudonym '*Singanna*', **Kannapadi Ramakrishna** (1925-2000) had learnt painting by self-efforts. He used his cartoon writing as a distinct media, first in Illustrated Weekly, Amrith Bazar Patrika, and later on joined 'Kalki' paper at Chennai. Not only he won the admiration by writing thousands of pictures in about a decade working for Kalki, but also he experienced certain unpleasant happenings due to his cartoons. He returned to Mangalore, worked for the 'Navabharatha' paper writing cartoons under the caption '*Singanna*', and

became a household name. Including the Prajavani group of papers, Malayalam, Hindi, English language papers also have published his cartoons. Cartoon Artists association News paper Media Academies honoured Ramakrishna. Along with his autobiography, hundreds of his selected cartoons were edited and published posthumously by his sister Manorama Bhatt and brother-in-law Muliya Mahabala Bhatt.

K.V. Acharya (b 19370) was born in Kasaragodu. He taught painting, started an organization after his retirement. He has also undertaken activities like arranging painting and sculpture camps for children; instituting 'Kalanidhi' award for Teachers; and publication of books on art. Having stayed in Moodabidare, recently settled in Mangalore, K.V. Achar has written several papers on painting and sculptures. He has also written a small book for the Sculptural Academy, on sculpter 'K. Shamarayacharya'. Apart from these, he has also worked in the areas of Drama and Music. Appannacharya, sculpter, Architect was his father.

D.K. Chowta was a honorary Secretary of the *Chitrakala Parishath*. He not only started an unique programme like '*Chitra Santhe*' and also undertaken many activities for the promotion of Art. He got Rajyothsava award and State *Lalithakala* Academy Award.

Girija Yadav (1934-2005) of Mangalore is one among the very few women who has taken her Diploma from the Chamarajendra Technical College of Mysore. She served for three decades as a teacher of Painting at Mangalore. After her retirement, she became the Director of Kamadhenu College at Mangalore and inspired several artists. Having become the member of the Dakshina Kannada District 'Artists Combine's she arranged an exhibition of Art works. She participated in several camps including the *Viswakannada Kala Shibira* held at Mysore and the *Hastha Shilpa Karyagara* at Manipal. Her works of art find a place in the collection of Government Museum, Bangalore and other places. Girija Yadav has got the honorary Award from the State Academy during 2001.

K.S. Rao born in 1936 at Mangalore, got his education at JJ College, Mumbai. Having got his appointment at Weavers' Service Centre, he served at several places throughout the State including Bangalore, and is settled at Chennai. He arranged several solo exhibitions at Chennai, Delhi, Mumbai and Bangalore. He participated in the prominent Exhibitions at the National and International Level, including the Texas Exhibition in the USA. He got awards from Central Lalithakala Academy, Lalithakala Academy of Chennai and Karnataka; and the well established

Fine Arts Societies of Mumbai, Hyderabad and Kolkata. During 1975-80, was deputed to Colombo, by the Government of India, as an expert Art Designer. K. Vittal Bhandari born in 1938 at Mangalore, obtained his Diploma from the Chamarajendra Technical College Mysore, and worked as an artist at the Regional Design Centre. Having had his art works exhibited at Mysore Dasara, and All India Exhibitions, he has won prizes. He arranged about ten Solo-Exhibitions. As a member of Chitrakala Parishad, he served in different capacities.

P. Purushottama Karanth is another prominent artist of the District. Born in 1940, near Panambur, practiced the basics of painting under B. Narasimharao, an Art Teacher at School. He practiced painting as an optional subject at the SSLC level and was appointed as an Art Teacher at the Board High School, in Belthangady. Within a few years he resigned the job and went for higher studies to J J College, Mumbai, and later returned to Mangalore, and worked as artist for few years at the Central School, then became the Principal of Mahalasa Art School. Not only he inspired several artists to shape up their careers as such, but also built up a conducive atmosphere for the progress of art. Predisposed to philosophical living from the very beginning, Purushottama Karanth has painted more than 300 works and donated them to The Ramakrishna Ashramas at Chennai, Hyderabad, Chengalpete and Mangalore and the Geetha Darshanam of Hyderabad. He has also published small books on Philosophy. He has carved out basic sculptural design for the renovated *Basadi* at Dharmasthala. In recognition of the services he rendered to art J J College Mumbai honoured him with a gold medal, Arts Society, Mumbai honoured him with its award, and State award from State Lalithakala Academy. He was also a member of the State Lalithakala Academy and has directed many Art camps.

P.S. Puninchittaya born in 1942, at Kasaragodu, while it was still a part of Dakshina Kannada District. After graduating from Mysore and New Kalamandir, Mumbai, he undergone higher training at J J College Mambai. Apart from this he got the scholarship from the Arts Society of India to seek specialized training, travelled widely and practiced the art of Painting. Having gained specialized training in water colour paintings, he has depicted thousands of natural scenes. With a view to give more encouragement to water colour medium, throughout the coastal area, he organized Art training camps at more than fifty places and personally worked for the propagation of the said medium. At his residence, located in a garden, as if it were in the bosom of Mother Nature, he has established an institution called '*Kanchanaganga Artists Heaven*' for the

cultivation of Art by offering training to the desirous. Towards that end he is organizing training camps, competitions etc. He has received honours and prizes for the exhibitions he held at Mysore Dasara, Kolhapur, and Poona. He has given solo-exhibitions at several places including Jahangir Arts Gallery, Bombay. Puninchittaya was also a member of the Lalitha Kala Academy, and has got the Academy's State Award during 1996. Ganesh Somayaji born in 1942, at Bantwal, after having obtained his Diploma in Art, in first rank, from BGM College, Mangalore, he is engaged in teaching arts at Rozario High School, at the same place. He has presented, both inside and out side the state, solo-art exhibitions, and has participated in the exhibitions at the State and National levels. He has also participated in several art training camps, including the *Vishva Kannada Sammelana*, and has organized locally several training camps. He has got Mysore Dasara Award, Mangala Pex prize etc., in addition to this he as got titles also like 'The Best Painter', 'Beloved Teacher', '*Kalanidi*' etc. and Founder Secretary of 'The Artists Combines', Member of the 'SCAC' Art Group, and Member of the V.P. Chitrakala Society; Member of the Prasad Gallery, and as a Founder Member established Prasad group of Art Schools. He is actively engaged in painting art pieces and holding exhibitions. He has written a book on Purushottama Karanth and published several papers pertaining to Art.

Ramadasa Adyantaya born in 1947, at a village near Mangalore, obtained his Diploma from the Ken School of Art, Bangalore; and post Graduate Diploma from Viswabharathi University, Shanthinikethan; did several jobs and later on became a Lecturer and Dean at 'Kava' in Mysore. At Bangalore and Mysore he has undertaken solo exhibitions, as a Founder Member of the combined Art Group; he has participated in all its Art exhibitions, and prominent Art exhibitions like the State and Central Lalitha Kala Academy, second Asian finals, Dasara Exhibition, All India Graphic Exhibition, Jahangir Art Gallery Exhibition, etc. He has also participated in the *Viswa Kannada Sammelana* Art Camp, Chennai Graphics, Painting camps, and Lalitha Kala Academy Art Camp. He has participated in *Kalamela*, *Kalayatre*, and *Chitrayatre*. Recent paintings of Ramadas, not being a subject of analysis, will remain as visual media of experience of a private individual. He was a member of the State Lalitha Kala Academy for one term. The Academy has honoured him with the State Award during 2000, and he has won the annual Award of the Central Lalitha Kala Academy during 2001.

Chandranatha Acharya born in Puttur, obtained his Diploma from the Ken School of Art, Bangalore; and Post-Graduate Diploma in Graphic

Arts from the Viswabharathi University, Shanthinikethan, as worked as Artist with the Daily News paper Prajavani (including its sister concerns), Art Heritage Delhi, Sarala Arts Centre Chennai, Combined Artists Group of Bangalore, *Kalamela*, *Chitrayatre*, and along with associated artists has presented group exhibitions several times at Jahangir Art Gallery Mumbai. He has participated in Central Lalithakala Academy Delhi, Art show at India Habba in America, Bangladesh, Bynale Keledioscope Exhibition, etc. He has also participated in Infographics Camp of Singapore, SAARC art Camp' Henry Moore Art Camp, Srirangapattana art camp organized by State Lalithakala Academy, International book Fair at Delhi, State Graphic Exhibition at Chandigarh, and has won prizes at the State Lalithakala Academy Exhibition. Chandranatha can freely and with ease express himself in all medias and in different styles, including the art of graphic printing. He had worked as Art Director in the following movies: *Ghatashraddha*, *Pallavi*, *Geejaganagudu*, *Akramana*, etc. He was a member of State Lalithakala Academy for one term. The Academy has honoured him with its State Award during 1998. His brother Manohar is also a painter, presently working with the Prajavani group of artists. Sudhakar Darbe of Puttur works on graphic designs and occasional paintings and also an artist in 'Kannada Prabha' the daily News paper.

An institution called Artists Combine (Reg.) was established at Mangalore in 1981, with Ganesh Somayaji as its Secretary. It is very active with a number of programmes like: Art Exhibitions, training Camps, Presentations, Symposiums, conducting classes for understanding the quality of paintings, Painting competitions for children etc. There are a number of artists in the organization. Some prominent members are listed as examples: K. Pundalika Shenoy (b 1938) born in Kasaragodu, having learnt painting, all on his own, has presented 16 solo exhibitions at Chennai, Mangalore and Kerala. Inspired by Philosophy, traditional practices of the west coast, and spirituality he has depicted the sculptural pictures in several styles. He has won the award from the Lalithakala Academy of Kerala. Gopadkar (1958) of Mangalore, having got his training in painting, specialization in line-drawing with fingur nail, oil paintings etc, he has done thousands of portraits. J C Trust, K V Achar Student Trust etc have given him awards for his excellent works. Having established the Swarupa study centre, he has sorganized hundreds of Art Training camps to improve the creativity of children. He is engaged in several activities like the arrangement of Drama, Yoga, Artistic Stage, and modeling of toys etc. In 1955 Shabbir Ali, son of B. G Mohammad, having studied Art, is engaged in running

the B.G.M. Art School. Ali has keen interest in land-scaping. He has organized an exhibition in London and many of his works remain collected there. Another son of Mahammad, Samir Ali by name, is also an artist has given a solo art exhibition in London.

M R Pavanje (b 1942), son of Pavanje Bhujangaraya, having studied Arts and Commerce, had enrolled as a student of Distance education and studied in the London Institute of Arts and specialized in Portraitures. He has worked on several portraitures and got felicitations and awards. He has presented several solo exhibitions. He has also got a title '*Chitra Kalanidhi*'. As a stamp collector, and having become the President of the District stamp collectors association, he has served the organization for more than twenty years. Anu Pavanje (1971) of Mangalore, having been trained in painting by M R Pavanje her uncle, she is expressing herself in advanced forms of traditional paintings. She has participated in several exhibitions organized by the Artists Combine, National level Art *mela* held at Bangalore during 1985, and in the annual exhibitions conducted by State Academy. She has participated in the Women Artists Art camp, Dharwar; and *Varsha Vaibhava* Art camp, Mangalore. She got an award from Hubli, in 1994 for her water colour painting; got honoured at the Art exhibition in Pavanje; and "Talented Young Woman" award with felicitation from the J C Trust Mangalore.

Vishnu Shevagura, son of the artist Lakshmana Kamath Shevagura, has continued his father's Shevagur Fine Arts Institution, by offering training in Commerce and arts, has of late offering training like other schools of painting. As an Artist himself, he is engaged in working on art pieces, exhibitions etc. David Leo Rodrigues (Alangar, b 1958), having learnt painting, drawing, sculpture, by his own self-efforts has done paintings and sculptures for several churches. He has gained considerable experience in portraitures and works on vast banner paintings, cut outs for Drama and cinema etc. He has also exhibited his art works at literary conferences etc. Rathan Ruby, (b 1970), from Mangalore having studied at the B G Mahammad's school expressing himself in several mediums and styles. He had also given solo exhibitions of his art works. S. Janakirani (b 1961) originally from Hyderabad, now settled in Mangalore, has studied at B G Mahammads', and paints not only human forms but also animals, birds in their natural styles. Janakirani has also got interest in other handicrafts and having got herself trained in Interior Decoration and the art of Beautification at Mumbai, has returned. Under the name and style 'Bimba' she has presented in 2000, a solo exhibition. Permude Mohan Kumar (b 1960)

has obtained Diploma in painting from the Mahalasa Art School, Mangalore, and presented about ten solo exhibitions. He has participated in more than forty group presentations, which were presented throughout India, and for his individual art works got awards from Mysore Dasara Exhibition, Lalithakala Academy and competitions held by Camlin.

With the increase of activities in Art in the District, there was a need for art gallery to exhibit the works of art. Koti Prasad Alva, member of the Artists Combine, who undergone training at B G Mahammads', has established 'Prasad's Arts Gallery' during 1994, in Ballalbagh area at Mangalore. Local artists, as well as artists from outside the District have organized the solo and group exhibitions in that Gallery. Having stood by the gallery, the hobby Art School is offering training to all those who are desirous of getting trained in Arts. Art training camps, demonstrations, Symposiums, etc are being held in this gallery. There is more scope for getting trained in Terracota art and creation of Greeting Cards.

Throughout the state, though facilities are available for studying the art of painting at the University level, such a facility did not exist in Dakshina Kannada District. Some time ago, 'Anupama School of Painting' was started by Lakshmana Bhatt at Mangalore, but it was transferred to Katapadi (Udupi). Later on 'Mahalasa School of Art' started functioning but, there was shortage of basic infrastructure. Baburao, the Principal of the Ravindra Kala Niketan, Tumkur, and others formed the Mangalore Art Lovers Committee, and extended their help to build a well planned own building for the School of Art. The School has got teachers drawn from the local talent and from outside the District, the class and other rooms are well ventilated with appropriate facilities for lighting, Art Gallery, equipment and other machinery complementing the subject of study etc, and more than a hundred students are pursuing their studies. At present K. Purushothama Nayak is the Principal. He has obtained his Post-Graduation Degree in painting from the Hampi Kannada University. He has participated in Mysore Dasara, Kalamela and several other exhibitions, and camps. Among other teachers, N.S. Pathar is from Gadag District. He has obtained his Post-Graduation Degree from Gulbarga Arts School, and now settled in Mangalore. He has participated in about 20 group art exhibitions, 22 mass Art exhibitions and 16 workshops at several parts of the state, including his participation at New-Delhi, Nagpur, Hyderabad and Poona. Pathar is also a writer on Art and on invitation as a guest Lecturer he has given live demonstrations at several places. Syed Asif Ali, who obtained Diploma from the Art School Tumkur,

participated in several Art camps and group exhibitions, including Hariyana and Chennai. He has got awards many times at Mysore Dasara Exhibitions, and won prizes at All India Exhibition held at Hariyana. K. T. Nagaraj from Tumkur, having obtained his Post-Graduation Degree from there, has given art exhibitions at Ambala, Mysore, Bidar and Bangalore; participated in ten Art camps, including Mysore Dasara exhibition, Vishakapatnam etc. B.P. Mohan Kumar of Hassan, having obtained Diploma in Arts, has acquired special skills in Graphic Arts. Though they have come from outside the District and settled in Mangalore, these teacher artists have arranged exhibitions of Art works and Art camps, locally.

There are some artists in the District, who have not yet come to lime light. A.P. Chandrasekhara of Puttur, having trained at KAVA in Mysore, obtained Post-Graduation Degree in painting from Sayajirao University, Baroda, is employed as an Art Lecturer at Mysore. With advanced training in Graphic Arts, he has participated not only in Tanjavure, New-Delhi, but in Mysore Dasara, Lalithakala Academy, Bangalore exhibitions also, and got awards from them. Sudhir Balepune of Bantwal, having obtained Diploma from 'Mahalasa' Art School, is expressing himself in several media. He has got advanced training in the traditional Art of Mysore. He had participated in several exhibitions held at Bangalore, Mysore, Chitradurga and Tumkur, in addition to the local participations. Central Lalithakala Academy, through State Academy had jointly given him the Award. He has kept his interest in handicrafts as his hobby. K. Muralikrishnarao Art Teacher of Bantwal, K. Viswanatha of Vitla, D.S. Sripathirao of Belthangady, M.G. Manjunatha of Sulya and M.S. Purushothama have all undergone training in painting and have presented their art works in the exhibitions held at Mysore Dasara and Lalithakala Academy, Bangalore. A couple of them have also received awards from Mysore Dasara and the Academy. Some artists are settled in Mangalore. Among them Akther Begum, having got her education at Chamarajendra Technical College, Mysore, is employed as teacher at B G M Art School. She has given several exhibitions locally. M.J. Kaje and Nalini Kaje have taken their Diploma in painting and are trained in Art education. They have participated in Art Camps and Art exhibitions both locally and at State level. Other than these, K. Muralikrishnarao of Bantwala, Sugunakumari of Sulya, Shaili Prabhakar, M. Venkataramana, Sharada Rai of Mangalore, Asha Shetty, Renuka etc, are also engaged in painting. Some among them are Art teachers, and the remaining have taken to this art as a hobby. K. Krishnappa of Bantwala, who got the

Lalithakala Academy award for 2004, is an expert in Traditional Art, Kinkhala Art and the art of working on glass surfaces. He participated at the state and National level Art Exhibitions. Rafiq Uppinangadi, who expired recently, in his 38th year of age, was a painter Artist. Litterateur, a dramatist and had written a book on the art of Photography.

Other than in the art of painting, there are several others, throughout the District, who are actively engaged in designing, erection and decorating the stages for drama, and other handicraft works etc. Important among them are named here: D. Krishnaiah Acharya of Moodabidare, Harischandra of Sulya, Vitla Babu, N. Sadasiva Bhatt of Bantwala. Chandrashekhara Suvarna of Mulki, who got the Rajyothsava Award during 2005 in Lalithakala division, has made a name inside and out-side the state in stage art and design, *Yakshagana* and Dramatics.

Mohan Sona of Sonangeri, near Sulya, on Kukke Subrahmanya Road, and his Associates, most of them being artist painters, together have established 'Niratha Nirantha' an art group, during 1990s and were engaged in giving several programmes on Street Play (*Beedi-Nataka*), Music, and painting. For purposes of exhibiting their paintings there were no suitable places. On account of that they ventured upon the un-usual plan and programme of converting the entire village called Sonangeri, Five k.m. in extent, in to an open air art Gallery. During May 1963, with the co-operation of the resident villagers, Lalithakala Academy, and the help of other Associations and Organizations, along with local artists, and more than 60 artists from other areas who have stayed in the village for one week, worked to create the art pieces, carvings and engravings. Apart from painting the walls-inside and outside of the houses, Basil plant containers (*Tulasi Katte*) wells, *Mantapa* (porch), etc they had brought up relief works, and drawings. If some of them has created art forms on wall surfaces, the others has painted separately on canvas and given them to the villagers. Some others had painted art forms to suit the expectations and dispositions of the villagers. Apart from Hiregowdar, Khanderao, Vijaya Hagaragundagi, artists of Bangalore and undivided Dakshina Kannada District like Puninchattaya, Nemiraja Shetty, Shivananda Bekal, Sudesh Mahan, Purushottam Karanth, P.N. Achar, K. Sanjeeva Shetty, Mohan Kumar, K.L. Bhatt, Dwarakanath, Ramdas Adyanthaya, Venkat Montadka, M.G. Kaje, Nalini Kaje, Mohan Sona, Gopadkar, Suresh Handadi, I.K. Boluvaru, Shankara Prasad Kunchinadka, phone Seenappa, S.V. Shoba, Balavana Chandra, Murthy Jairajayya and others have participated in this art camp. Along with that, there were also other programmes like staging of drama, recitation of poems, Dance, Music.

Including B.V. Karanth and other prominent personalities of the respective sphere of activities had participated in the event.

Apart from this the '*Niratha Nirantha*' group has painted 90 different portraits of Shivarama Karantha, when Karanth has completed 90 years of his age, and had them displayed throughout the District. Even after the 1993 camp at Sonangeri, several interested artists occasionally go to Sonangeri, do their art work and give that to the villagers as a matter of routine. Sudesh Mahan, Sashidar Adapa, have carved out sculptures in Children's play-ground. At the residence of Mohan Sona an art gallery is established. Probably Sonangeri happens to be lone village, in the whole nation, which is filled with art environment.

Sudesh Mahan of Mangalore, having learnt painting from his father J. Chandrasekhara, also an artist, and Mohan Sona, and participated in solo-exhibitions held at Chitrakala Parishath, Bangalore; Hermitage Art Gallery, Mumbai; Lakshman Art Gallery, Chennai;. In Group exhibitions at Kalamela and painting fare (Chitra-Santhé). Sudesh, having actively participated in wall paintings and stray paintings at the open air art ground in Sonangeri, joined the company of the Film Director Maniratnam, and Artist Usha Radhakrishnan at Mumbai. His works of art are found in the collections of many Art Galleries at the National level, and in France. He has successfully worked as art Director for several Cinemas.

Mohan Sona of Sonangeri had undergone training in art at Kalamandir Udupi, Ken School of Art Bangalore, Jayachamarajendra School of Art Mysore, and under the guidance of J. Chandra sekhar. Colour paintings, occasional paintings. Sona who has specialized in wood metal sculptures, had participated in the camps held at Bharath Bhavan Bhopal, and at Sonangeri painting camp. Almost annually he presents his solo-exhibition locally, and also took part in group exhibitions. He has participated in the exhibitions held at Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Chennai, Andhra Pradesh etc. His works of art like Gandhi, Life in villages, and Gokula Exit have won him awards.

Another Caricature artist of Mangalore, Prakash Shetty was writing for the Kerala paper 'The Week'. He has made a collection of his works and published them under the titles- 'Vahrectore', 'Kittu', and 'Sorry, I am a born fool'.

'Picture of the Month' is a programme conducted by the State Lalithakala Academy. Harshitha K, who had participated in the programme is a painter in the traditional art of Mysore. Pandavarakallu K. Suresh, Anand Bhadrar, who had won an award at Ujjayini, and is engaged in running an institution of art at Puttur; and the following students from KAVA Mysore, P.N. Nagaraj, Ganesh Achar and the state level player Chetan Kumar, Monappa Gowda, M.P. Dinesh, Ronald Pinto, Prasad, Shobha, Purushothama, B. Jayashree and others were among the participants.

K. Sanjeeva Shetty (1945), born in Kanakavadi, near Mangalore, having studied at B.G. Mahammad's Art School, had given his solo performances at Bangalore, Mangalore and Coimbatore. Merlin R. Prabhu, a Mangalorean himself, having studied at B.G. Mahammad's and J J College of Arts, Mumbai, and having obtained his Diploma, had given his solo performance at Mumbai and Mangalore. K. Viswanath Rai, born in Uppinangadi during 1948, having obtained training at Acharya Chitrakala Bhavan, has presented solo-exhibitions at Mumbai, Bangalore and Mangalore. A.N. Acharya, born in 1950, at Puttur, having obtained Diploma in Art from the Kala Bharathi, is employed in Kasturba Medical College Hospital, Manipal. He has presented Solo exhibitions at several places including Udupi and Bangalore. He has also won several awards like All India Madical Conference, Manipal, Poster competition at Delhi, R.K.S. Sabha's Gold Medal, award from the Youth Association etc. He is a member of the South Canara Artist Council (SCAC) art group.

Architecture and Sculpture

Studies pertaining to the Architecture and Sculptures of the District have begun from the middle of the 19th century. Fergusson, while dealing with the Jain Architecture in the District, has stated that it is different from the Dravidian style of Architecture, and resembles the Architecture of Tibet and Nepal. Wall House has brought out considerable amount of information in the Fresher Magazine, dated May 1875, about the Jain Architecture in the district, and that is cited in the South Canara Manual by J. Storruk. Though there is more information about the icons of Gommata at Karkala and Venuru, while describing about carvings of several Basadis at Moodabidare, he has expressed curiosity at the usage of the Architectural styles of Egypt and China. He has called the animal with a long neck in the relief work at the Chandranatha Basadi a 'giraffe'. In the second part of 'Herald Stuart's South Canara Manual' (published during 1895), also there is much more information about Architecture.

By that time some inscriptions have been published, and he has made use of them. He has not only pointed out the existence of sculptural works and wall paintings in Chandranatha Basadi, at Moodabidare, but also the existence of a very old bridge in the village, and discussed about the construction work. Dealing with the Someswara temple at Ullala, he has pointed out that it is in Italian sculptural style, and thought that it was the result of the propagation of that style by the Florentine artists who had probably visited India during the 15th and 16th centuries. Dealing with the sculpture of Gommata at Venuru, he has stated that once in 60 years *Abhisheka* is performed and that such an event took place in 1887. But the reality is that, Mahamasthakabhisheka is conducted once in every twelve years.

Tourists from abroad, who have visited the south coast from time to time, have left behind considerable information about the temples of the District. Scholars like Govinda Pai, have published research papers about certain Kannada words, stated to have been used in the papyrus manuscript- containing a drama sequence, of the second century AD, discovered at Oxyrhynchus in Egypt, in about 1897. That contains a reference to Someswara temple, which is believed to be the Someswara temple near Mangalore. Abdul Razak, who had come during the 15th century, has left a description about the Devi sculptures, and Rajarajeswari temple at Polali, near Mangalore. If the temple appears like solid piece of moulded brass, the big idol in the form of a human being is made out of gold, and rubies are fixed as eyes, while the sculptural work gives the impression of the finest piece of art. But, that is not made out of gold, but it is made out of mud. Piyatro Dellavelle, who had come, towards the end of the 16th century, also dealing with the Someswara temple at Ullala, had stated that the temple is beautifully built and large number of devotees come. He has also stated that there were potters, jewellers using silver in gilt works and doll makers at Benghor (present Bolar).

P. Gururaja Bhatt, who made a deep study about the Architecture, Sculpture, Culture and History of the District, has identified the temples styles as: Badami Chalukya (AD 550-800), Kalyana Chalukya (950-1200), Hoysala (1100-1350), Vijayanagara (1350-1600), Palegars (1650-1800) and separately identified the Tamil Nadu Pallava-Chola style temples. In addition to that he has made the classification on the basis of the architectural style of the temple concerned. The distinct forms of the *sanctum sanctorum* of the temples are: Elephant-back form (*Gajaprushta*), Square form (*Chaturasya*) Rectangular form (*Deerga-*

chaurasya), Circular form (*Mandala*), and temples with Elephant-back form (*Gajaprushta*) of *sanctum sanctorum*s appear to be unique to the west coast. He has given the following temples as examples for the style: Mahadeva at Suratkal, Shivalaya at Kanjar, Mahalingeswara at Putturu, Karanjeswara at Karanje, Panchalingeswara at Panja, Shivalaya at Bantra, Mahisha Mardhini at Ajjavara, Gowri at Moodabidare, Panchalingeswara at Vitla, Durgaparameswari at Kateel, Shivalayas at Inavali and Punaruru, and the present temples at Kasaragodu, and in Kerala Aduru, Madhuru, Ambaru Shiva temples are put under this classification. This type of architectural pieces has been built during seventh to tenth centuries. These are reserved for the Sakthi and Shiva temples. The niches in these temples are in conch form when viewed from sides they look like equilateral triangles, with a *Kalasa* in the centre. Though the outer walls are plain, occasionally there could also be very few idols.

Pushkarani temples may be said as unique to the District. Temples which are part of the pond (*Pushkarani*) are in simple design and the examples are - Ananthapadmanabha of Anantapur, Srikanthaswamy temple of Kokkada in Belthangady taluk, Janardhana temple at Karnire near Mangalore. There are also cave temples in the District, the examples being-Guheswara of Gujjadi, Shiva temple at Nellithirtha, Durga temple at Kasipatna, Ganapathi temples at Guddethu and Siriyara. As it is found in other places, in this District also temples are built on the top of the hills. Shiva on the Narasimha Mountain, Shiva at Karanje, and Kote Vishnu near Kotekaru are some popular examples. On the western side of the District, seashore being very near, at some places temples have been built on the sea shore—the examples are Sadashiva temple at Suratkal, and Somanatheswara at Ullal. There are also temples on river banks—called as *Thirtha-kshetras* for example-Durga Bhagavathi at Neelavara, Jambukeswara at Japati, Durga at Aracholi, Vishnumurthy at Arur, Sadashiva of Shivapura, Suryanarayana at Naravi, Narasimha at Kadeswalya, Subrahmanya at Subrahmanya, Harihareswara at Harihara-kshetra, Sahasralinga at Uppinangadi, Shankaranarayana at Nandavara, Anantheswara at Maduru, Venkataramana at Bantwala, Neera temple at Mangalore. There are also some temples in the District with two vestibules (*Dwikutachala*) examples being Kalikamba-Ganesha at Mangalore, Bommeswara at Udyavara, Narasimha-Bhagavathi at Erode, and Umamaheswara at Saralebettu.

Generally, though temples are built with big bricks and lime mortar, wooden structures do appear inside and out-side of the temples.

Decoratively carved wooden windows, screens, idols have survived nature's ravages in the past several years. There are several folk Gods with Palaestra, *Gardi Brahmasthana*, temples and idols made out of wood.

Different types of stray and temple sculptures available in the District are classified and viewed as Bronze, Granite, wooden and lime mortar sculptures. The four huge bronze idols in the Manjunatha temple at Kadri are identified as Avalokiteswara, Lokeswara (two), and Meditative Buddha. On the basement of one of the sculptures there is an inscription dated AD 968. Two idols, five feet in height, are in sitting posture. With limited ornamentation, beautiful facial expression etc, they are the finest model sculptures. The icon of Chandraprabha Thirthankara, 225 centimetres in height, in the Tribhuvana Choodamani Basadi of 1429, is considered as the tallest metal sculpture. The Neminatha metal sculpture at Bangadi, which belongs to the Hoysala period, has a beautiful arch with Capricorns on either side. In *Karnika Mukhya Prana* temple at Mangalore, there are also some metal sculptural pieces. Generally, the idols in the temple, which are being used as procession deities, are made out of metal and can be seen in most of the temples. In the Government Museum of the Department of Archaeology at Mangalore, there are the sculptural pieces of Durga Parameswari and Mahishamardhini. The idols of Sun God at Kella-Puttige, Naravi, and at Kunjubettu are in the posture of the Sun standing with Horses (His Vehicle), such type of metal idols are considered to be rare.

Among the stone sculptures, the Venuru Gommata sculpture 35ft' tall, created in 1604, and the recent Dharmasthala Gommata sculpture 38ft' tall, built during 1982, by Ranjala Gopala Shenoy, are witnesses to the tradition of having this kind of huge sculptors in the District. The stone sculptures at Belmannu in Puttur Taluk and Mahishamardhini in Kunjuru are supposed to belong to eighth century. Stone sculptures of Mangaladevi at Bolar, and the Amma's idol in Manjunatha temple at Kadri, belong to very ancient times, and it is understood that they belonged to the seventh century. Durge at Kemmannu of Belthangady Taluk. Durga Parameswari at Chandakooru, Simhavahini Durga at Kateel, Gajalakshmi in Tirumale temple at Basaruru etc, are the Devi sculptures. As examples of God Vishnu's stone sculptures, Kodipadi in Puttur Taluk, Keshava at Kumbhakasi, and Sridhara sculptures at Siruru, it is gathered, belong to nineth century. Munnuru, Attavara in Mangalore Taluk, Manchi in Bantwal Taluk, Bilineli in Puttur Taluk,

Ananthapadmanabha in Kumble, Krishna in Mujumgavi, are worthy of being cited. Ganapathi with two hands is in Attavara, and at Koteswara, Mannuru, Subrahmanya and Kirimanjeswara Ganapathy sculptures are in either standing or dancing postures.

Among the sculptures in lime mortar, Rajarajeswari sculpture at Polali is Eight ft' tall, stands along with sculptures of Bhadrakali and Skanda, is considered to be the best in this group. Chandranatha Thirthankara, Jwlamalini, Shyama-Yakshas in Leppada Basadi, at Moodabidare, and the Padmavathi sculpture in lime mortar, at the Mangalore Museum, though small in size, is beautiful. In the *Kasta* sculptures group Chowta's palace at Moodabidare, Madhwa Hermitage (*Mata*) at Kukke Subrahmanya and the sculptures at the Chandranatha Basadi are fine in their structure.

There are some sculptors in the District, and the information available about them is given here. B. Shankaranarayana Holla of Bantwal has taken his Diploma in Art and he is engaged in making the idols using mud, cement and fiber mediums. Having started the organization called 'Holla Arts' he is working on commercial arts and handicrafts. Lava Acharya of Sulya, having learnt sculpture at Payanur in Kerala, is engaged in making traditional sculptures in wood. K. Narayana of Sulya is a specialist in traditional sculptures. He makes wooden doors, cars for taking out gods in processions on festive occasions, locally called *teru*, and *mantapas* with plainy and shiny looks. He is also good at modern art. Baburaya Acharya of Moodabidare had learnt sculpture through traditional mode and has carved out many sculptures both in stone and wood. His works such as *Rathas* and *Pushpaka Vimanas* etc can be seen in several parts of the District, including Tamil Nadu. In recognizing his services to the art, he has received several honours. Krishnappa Kotekar of Mangalore is engaged in making supplements in the form of dress and decorations, using different mediums, for the performing folk arts like Yakshagana etc. He makes sculptures resembling Yakshgana facial masks in limited quantities. He has exhibited his works at the Mysore Dasara, Republic Day at Delhi and at Hampi *Utsav*. Vitala M. born in 1943 at Puttur, and having learnt sculpture, the traditional art of the family, from his father, is engaged in giving expression to his skills. His works have been collected at several places including Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata. He represented Puttur Taluk in the Kannada Sahitya Parishath and has also written some books.

Ananthacharya of Attavara, basically a sculptor, has prepared a beautiful design for Kannada script popularly known as "Anantha Shades". It is also learnt that he has given beautiful form to both Hindi and Telugu script. His student Narayanacharya makes wooden blocks required in large sized printing. Nadathikallu Satish Achar of Venuru has become '*the Ratha Silpi*' (sculptor of Rathas) of temples. Sumitracharya of Mangalore, proprietor of 'Kamala Arts,' has become popular in making idols with mud and Ganesha for the general public. Y.N. Ananthacharya is well known for making the idols of Goddess Sharada and Ganesha for the general public. Appannacharya of Kasaragodu has an expert hand in making artistic works in *Kastashilpa*, Architecture, and jewel containers. Upendra Acharya has made a name in relief work using metal sheets silver and niches (*Prabhavali*). Purohit Ganapathi Acharya makes silver *mantapa* niches. Besides these, there are also others like Rajasekhara B.G. of Puttur, who has made hundreds of sculptural works using cement and fiber glass; Ratha Silpi Vasudeva Acharya; Metal sculptor M.N. Divakar Acharya who had learnt the art in Bahrin for three years; Sadashiva Shetty of Bantwal etc.

Museums

In remembrance of the visit of Gandhiji to Canara High School, Dongarakeri, seventy years ago, the Gandhi Museum was started and contains a collection of items for educational use, and historical artifacts like weapons and coins; from the literary interest the palm leaf manuscripts and several art material and sculptural objects. Mirajkal Bungalow Museum, Artist Pavanje Museum comprising his art works, and other exhibitions can be named. At 'Manjusha' Exhibition in Dharmasthala, apart from palmleaf with Tulu Script, there are ancient cameras, typewriters, and paintings in addition to thousands of curious articles collected and preserved. A collection of wooden cars (*Theru*) and cars are kept in the open air.

Throughout the district, there are individuals with their personal hobbies like collection of old news papers, coins, Archaeological artifacts, books, postal stamps, etc. They are capable of providing original reference material, in their respective fields, for the interested researchers. May be this type of private collections may not be easy to reach outside the world. Kumble Radhakrishna, Kanchinadka Shankar Prasad, Udaya vitla etc, are others who can be named in this context. Several stray sculptures can also be viewed at the Museum of the State Government Department of Archaeology, Mangalore.

Collection of Postal Stamps and Coins

There is an Association of the collectors of Postal Stamps and coins in Dakshina Kannada, at Mangalore, within the jurisdiction of the National Congress of Postal Stamps and Coin collectors. As a result of the efforts of N.A. Shenoy, a retired officer from the Department of Posts, the organization started functioning from 1975. With a view to inculcate knowledge and create interest among the youth, through postal stamps and coins, the organization is desirous of spreading their activities through the District. Till 1902, they concentrated on the collection of Postal Stamps and there after, having extended their sphere of activity to include coin collection, they have got their nomenclature changed accordingly. There are more than 1500 ancient coins collected, in the organization and all the details are displayed on its own web-site.

Monuments Protected by National and state Archaeology Departments :

The pillar in front of Kotakeri Jain Basadi, Bappanadu, Mangalore Taluk
Sultan Batheri-Boluru,

Mangaladevi Temple-Mangalore

Jamalabad Fort-Nada and Lela, Belthangady Taluk

State Monuments

Durga Parameswari (Trishulini) Temple, Kanaji, Sulya Taluk

(Source- Department of Archaeology and Museums)

THEATRE*

Theatrical activities, in the District, become visible towards the end of the nineteenth century. According to the records available, it is learnt that, an individual by name Sri Narayana Bhatta, together with his friends, has played during 1892, the two Marati dramas '*Datta-Janma*' and '*Santa-Tukaram*', in front of the Dattatreya temple at Mangalore. Next, Apu Indra had established a drama organization in 1902, and that came to be identified by his name only. Narayana Heggade was the organizer of the company, including himself, Manjunathaiah (student of Bidaram Krishnappa), Srinivasaraya, Rangaraya (father of Pandari Bai) and Ranganatha Bhatta worked as the actors. During 1910, Jenab Abdul Rahman Aghani Bahdur, popularly known as Shaboo Shaib, who

*This part is based on B.R.Nagesh's '*Nataka Chaturvatike*' published in Polivolume 2000.

established 'Alexandra Theatrical Company' and used to put up plays in the premises of the then Municipal School, near Mahamayi Temple, Mangalore. The play known as '*Dariya Indra Sabha*' an Urdu translation of '*Indara Sabha*' written by a poet called Amarnath, from Oundh. In displaying the Drama, the then so called modern facilities like gaslight etc, was put to use in creating an attractive Theatrical plat-form. During the period 1920-23, a Mangalorean called Nachipala (perhaps Narasimhapala), had been running 'Manmohan Drama Company' with Narayana Kamath of Bantwal, and other actors and actresses from Uttara Kannada District. The most popular drama that was being played by them was '*Mahanande*'.

Ramananda Churya, under the name 'Churya and Party' established a professional Drama organization in 1929 and till 1943 was playing the drama with out limitations. Ramananda Churya was indeed a person who kept himself engaged in Theatrical activities for a very long time in the District. During 1943-59, Ramananda himself, while displaying the dramas under the name '*Hamsaraja*', had established '*Karnataka Lalithakala Madhuwana*' organization in Bangalore, and had tried the dramas in Kerala and Mumbai. That organization was active till 1970, afterwards an organization called 'Academy of Indian Dramatics' began, offered training in Dramatics, and under took several Theatrical experimentations throughout the District. Narayana Kamti of Bantwal who breathed his life, during 1928-36, went in to the defunct drama companies with different names like '*Sree Venkataramana krupaposhitha Nataka Mandali*', '*Sree Venkataramanaswamy Theatricals*', '*Sree Venkataramana Prasaditha Nataka Sabha*', etc and displayed dramas throughout the present districts of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi. During 1930s some professional Drama Companies became active in Mangalore and enacted the plays. Next, Padmanabharao and Shivarama Karanth were engaged in running the Theatrical activities. During the same year, a person called Manjunatha Shaliyana had started a drama organization for entertainment known as '*Shivakala Nataka Sabha*' and had imparted training to many youngsters in Theatrical performances. Manjunatha had gained considerable amount of experience at Gubbi and other companies. During the same period the St. Aloiyus College, Mangalore, were enacting, either partly or fully, the dramas written by Shakespeare. Beginning on a very small scale in 1932, gaining a clear form during 1934, '*Sree Manjunatha Krupa Poshitha Nataka Sabha*' of Mangalore, is even now active as an organization for providing entertainment, and along with providing roles to play for the artists of the companies from

outside, invites and honours them. Chandrayyachar of Boluru, himself a violinist and dramatist, had started an organization for entertainment called *Sree Jagadamba Nataka Mandali* in 1935, at Mangalore, and was given in arranging the stage to appear natural, appeared to be special. Similarly, the materials for advertisement, which were being given out by him, like the boards etc, with the natural figures of the actors and actresses, were a rarity at that time. Talapadi family.s (T. Subbarao, T. Venkatarao, T. Ramarao), drama '*Rukmani Swayamvara*' etc, was being displayed during 1935, at Boluru near Mangalore. During the succeeding decades there were more number of drama companies for entertainment, in the present Udupi District.

Geleyara Vrinda (1945), *Jaihind Nataka Sabha*, *Polali Rajarajeswari Nataka Mandali*, *Aikya Karnataka natya Sabha*, *Bharath Kalanikethan*, *Prakasha association*, *Saraswathi Vilasi Natya Sangha*, *Janatha Kala Vrinda*, *Navodaya Kala Vrinda*, *Mallika KalaVrinda*, etc Drama organizations for entertainment began during the decades of 1940-50's, and continued to be active in Mangalore.

Several famous drama companies from the then Old Mysore and North Karnataka, along with Marati Drama companies from Maharashtra, had tried their experiments on Theatre throughout the district, during the first half of the last century, and have kept the Drama culture of the entire District alive.

M. Ranganatha Bhatta of Belthangady Taluk, who had taken titles like '*Abhinaya Vibhushana*' etc, through his "*Ambaprasadith a Nataka Mandali*" has given drama performances throughout the state for about twenty years. Somasundararao and S.M. Baburao, with the encouragement of Heggade, established a Drama Organization at Dharmasthala and enacted several dramas. Balakrishna Ambrudattaya who played the woman's role, Narayana Kedlaya, Subraya Nurittaya, Narayana Kudrenthaya, Balakrishna Rai, Gotu Bapanna etc, were there in their team. K. J. Kokradi wrote several dramas both in Tulu and Kannada and experimented them on the stage.

In the sphere of *Yakshagana*, '*Dharmasthala Manjunatheswara*' *Yakshagana Mandali* is considerably older and till this day continues to offer unreserved encouragement to the art of *Yakshagana*. During 1812, according to the directions of Kumarayya Hegade, the then Dharmadhikari, and being invited by Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, the King of Mysore, the team had enacted at the Mysore palace. Renowned personalities like Balipa Narayana Bhagavatha, Sheni Gopala Krishna

Bhatt, etc, and several others have served in the Mandali at Dharmasthala. Kokkada Subraya Acharya, Leela Byepadittaya, Raghavendra Tolvadittaya and several others had remained famous towards the end of the last century. Several Melas were active in Belthangady Taluk. Krishna Bhatt of the *Delampuri Mela*, Mandappa Shetty of *Mahammayi Ganapathy Mela*, Aruva Narayana of the *Sree Somanatheswara Mela* of Aladangadi, are cited here as examples only. B. Subraya's Lalithakala Sangha, established in 1932, has been organizing Yakshagana meets, for several years. Yakshagana Puppet' show was popularized by *Mahammayi Krupaposhita Sree Manjunatheswara Bombeyata Mandali*, established by Mudappa Shetty, and Diwakar Patwardhan's *Sree Vinayaka Yakshagana Mandali*.

Veerendra Heggade of Dharmasthala who established 'Lalithakala Kendra' at Dharmasthala, during 1970 encouraged fine arts including Yakshagana. This organization has made a name at the National level, as a result of its itinerary. Fifteen years ago, Mambadi Narayana Bhagavatha, Padre Chandu Natyacharya had trained several artists. Padyana Ganapathi Bhatt, Puttige Raghuramaholla, etc who have become famous throughout the District, were trained in the art here. *Sarwa Dharma and Sahitya Sammelana*, established in Dharmasthala, before India got independence are active even now and continues to patronize literary and cultural activities. Well known artists from outside the District have exhibited their talents here and local artists also are being encouraged.

AMATEUR THEATRE*

Amateur Theatres appeared in the District during 1970s. Drama groups like K.N. Mitra Mandali etc became more active. While viewing the bifurcated Dakshina Kannada District only, during 1976-77 Prasanna had organized a community group in Mangalore and had displayed a drama '*Mareechana Bandhugalu*'. Because of one of the scenes in the drama, he was targetted for protest by the actors and the audience. But, later on the '*Samudaya*' (the community), in Sulya and Puttur organized a group and presented the play. Fullfledged professional Theatre group called '*Bhoomika*' began and offered drama and training on stage to a limited extent. Apart from staging dramas like *Sayo Ata*, *Belli Bylu*, *Uttama Prabhutva Lola Lotte*, etc in Kannada; the '*Chakra Viewha*' drama in Tulu, was successfully staged. With the help of the Academy, they had

* This part is based on several papers pertaining to Drama activities of the District, written by N. Damodara Shetty.

got the so called modern, at that point of time, lighting facilities, and by way of letting out for lowest rent to others in need, it became possible for them to offer a footing for the emergence of professional theatre.

B.N. Srinivasa Bhatt, G.K. Rao, Lakshmana Kumar, Radhakrishna, Narasimha Murthy, Srikala Udupa and others conducted the activities of the organization for some decades. Yerya Lakshmi Narayana Alva and N. Damodara Shetty, were the founder president and Secretary of Bhoomika.

Forum for Cultural Activity came into existence in 1981, as a part of 'Seska'. 'Abhivyakta' the drama group, provided a forum for the exhibition of varied dramas from outside the district, and created an opportunity for the local audience to witness those dramas. In addition to that it had also displayed its own dramas like 'Ranahaddugalu' (Vultures), Kombinaru, Beli (Fence) mattu Hola (Arable-land) etc. 'Abhivyakta' Art group, which had its own member-audience, was displaying about half a dozen dramas annually. Recently, they had experimented with the Tulu drama 'Beli bail. The originator of the group K. Sridhar, expired during 1995, and at present the activities are carried on by Rajasekhar, Luci Perera, and Mahabaleswar Rao.

At about the same time 'Ayana Artists Group' appeared in Mangalore displayed Julies Caesar, *Halli Hudugi* etc. and M.C. Ramu, Mohanchandra etc were in the group. Under the leadership of Jagan Pawar Bekal, an organization known as 'Sanketh artists' played *Nagamandala*, *Ondu lokakathe* and has experimented a drama called 'Urulu' under the Direction of Sadananda Suvarna. Best actors like Chandrahas Ullal, Lakshmanakumar Mallur and others were in the group. Along with these 'Abhiruchi' at Bantwal, 'Drushya' at Puttur, 'Abhinaya' at Sulya, got organized. During the same period of time some drama companies had remained active for decades.

Abhinaya, a team of artists from Sulya, which came into being during 1980, had carried on experiments, under the stewardship of Subraya Chokkadi, with memorial dramas like *Choma*, *Teregalu*, *Nale-Yarigu-Illa*, *Bankapurada-Bayalata*, *Madhu-Makki*, *Mannina-gode*, etc. The drama entitled '*Teregalu*' written by Lankesh was displayed, combining Yakshagana style, under the direction of Malathi Rao, was special indeed. 'Drushya' a team of Dramatists, which was started in Puttur, by Amritha Someswara, Purandara Bhatt etc, had put up some plays. While B.V. Karanth was engaged in the field of Theatricals at Bhopal, this troupe went there, performed a street play and returned. *Abhiruchi* a team of

Dramatists at Bantwal, which was started by Mahabaleswar Rao, Keshava Uchila etc, along with their drama performances like *Antigone*, *Nanna-Tangigondugandukodi*, *Uttama Prabhutva Lola-Lotte*, was engaged in the conduct of discourses pertaining to Art and Literature, arranging exhibitions, and with a spread its activities in the rural areas also. *Kalaji*, a Drama troupe of Suratkal, which began in 1983, along with its cultural activities, had put up drama performances like *Yayathi*, *Grahana* etc. Balakrishna, Hosabettu Sitarama Achar, Giridhar Hatwar, Leelavathi S. Rao etc were the members of the troupe.

At the Nisarga Theatre in Sampaje, the drama entitled '*Shiradi-Bhootha*' written by Deviprasad was experimentally directed by Iqbal Ahmad during 1994, and many other dramas were prepared from there. '*Niratha-Niranthara*' the Sampaje drama troupe, had undertaken the work of propagating drama and painting towards the end of 1990s, Mohansona, Gopadkar, I.K. Boluvaru, Suresh Handadi etc had carried out experiments on several dramas. Keeping Puttur as its head-quarters, at present the drama troupe is theatrical activities. Similarly, "*Ankada-Mane*" in Thenkabirthi, is also a theatrical troupe.

In the sphere of theatrical arts, the name of Babukodi Venkataramana Karanth (B.V. Karanth) of Puttur will remain distinct at the National level. Karanth was born in 1928 (1929, as per records) and even as a school going child, he had played roles in dramas. He had practiced music at Mahabala Bhatta's local 'Thyagaraja Music School', paying visits to Shivarama Karantha's *Balavana*, but gave up his village due to some reasons, and came to Mysore. He stayed there at Gubbi Company and entered the theatre as a child actor. Before that, he silently witnessed the dramas of the Gubbi Company at Mangalore. Due to the reading of Books, Practicing Sanskrit Language, Music, Painting, Yakshagana, and influence of the Bhagavathas, (at puttur, Karanth has maintained contact with Narayana Mayya, a teacher in Painting), etc, Karanth, at his very young age, himself shaped up as an artist. Next, he had taken his Post-Graduation Degree in Hindi, at Varanasi, worked for some time at Kolkatha for his Ph.d. Degree on Theatre, then got admitted to the National School, at Delhi. Even as a student, he directed several dramas. Then he entered service as Drama Master, at Patel School, Delhi, and by about 1970, came to Bangalore and directed the Dramas like Badal Sarkar's '*Evam Indrajit*' Girish's '*Hayavadana*', Lankesh's '*Sankranthi*' '*Edipus*' etc. During 1977-1981, he worked as Director of National School, Delhi; from 1982-86 at Rangamandala, Bhoopal; from 1989-1995 at Rangayana, Mysore wherein he had

undertaken new experimentations. He directed more than a hundred dramas in Kannada, English, Greek, Italian and Kannada besides the drama based on Japanese original, Hindi (translated), Sanskrit, Hindi and some based on original Indian Languages, some translations and Children's plays etc. Several of them re-played several times. The drama 'Sattavara Neralu' has seen more than 200 shows. Including 'Sattavara Neralu', the remaining dramas continued to witness theatrical experimentations, even after his death. Karanth also translated some Sanskrit and Kannada dramas to Hindi and wrote several research papers about Theatre. He organized Drama Conferences throughout the Nation. Karanth got several awards like- Padma-Sree, State Natak Academy award, and Kalidasa smman from Madhya Pradesh, State Government Gubbi Veeranna Award etc. Karanth expired in 2002. As a token of remembrance, at Bangalore recently a Museum called 'Karanthara Rangamane' has come up. All his collections pertaining to Drama like Books, audio tapes, posters, video tapes, CD, DVD, etc are preserved. Anybody interested in taking advantage of the collections may do so by enrolling as members.

Sharada Sastry (b 1925), born at Karanjeswara near Bantwal, and settled in Mangalore, entered the field of Drama, rather late. Her father Krishna Yelachittaya, was playing roles in the renowned drama companies. Inspired by him, Sharada has written eighteen mythological dramas like *Rukmini-Swayamvara*, *Bedara-Kannappa* etc, and one social drama *Vikshiptha*. She directed all these dramas and the women's role was played by the women themselves. Since she wrote the dramas exclusively for theatre, she had clear vision about the stage and its management, dress and decorations, back-ground music and drama rehearsals. Recently, her drama 'Natyarani Shanthala' has come out in print but, the others remain unpublished. For the sake of children, having established an organization called 'Balakala-Kalpa', displayed her several dramas. As a founder President of a drama organization called 'Varnasree Kalaranga,' she has successfully directed several dramas.

Street plays, in Dakshina Kannada district also, have taken up the task of creating awareness among the public. During 1976 itself, Community Group has experimented this programme successfully, throughout the undivided Dakshina Kannada District. In the name of 'Mandala Panchayat Kalajatha' the Ayana troupe also enacted the street plays at several places. At Adisona in Kudupu, a street play troupe called 'Paryatana' having become functional during 1996, as if it were in conformity with its name had performed 'Thirugata' and played other

dramas. Mohanachandra and M.C. Ramu are the Secretaries of the troupe. Under their leadership a State level Conference concerning the street plays was held at Mangalore, and discussions were held regarding the exhibition of Dramas.

Some colleges in the District gave encouragement to theatrical experimentations, by organizing Drama exhibition competitions. Organizations like *Ranga-Thanda* of Saint Aloysius College Mangalore, the *Incident* of the Suratkal Engineering College, and *Rotrax* of Mangalore, were encouraging theatrical activities during 1980s. With the help of the Nataka Academy, the *Abhivyaktha* drama Troupe was conducting inter Collegiate Drama Competitions from 1988 but, ten years later with grants from the Academy having been discontinued, it became difficult for them to carry on the tradition. Yet, the *Abhivyaktha* group is conducting, occasionally, the drama competitions and training camps. *Kusuma Saranga Thanda* of Subrahmanya College with its own students is experimenting with good quality dramas.

With the emergence of Greater Karnataka, though Kasaragodu became a part of Kerala, several drama companies existing there were displaying dramas in Kannada and Tulu mostly within the bounds of the Dakshina Kannada District. *Yavanika* during 1979, *Gadinada Kalavidaru* and *Natana Ranga* groups being started during 1980s, gave several theatrical experimentations. Due to the efforts of Venugopala Kasaragodu, and Kasaragodu Chinna, the dramas witnessed their experimentations at the National level also under the leadership of Sukumara K. Kannan, The *Gadinada Kalavidaru* Troupe displayed 'Agni Mattu Male' (Fire and Rain), 'Andha Yuga' (Blind Era), and got State Award for their play 'Dhrushti'. Pradeep Kasaragodu and Murahari of the Natana troupe, having got trained in 'Ninasam' along with local theatre students put up their plays 'Karma-Chakra', 'Obba Deshapremiya Hasivu' etc. Kasaragodu Chinna and friends made several experiments in the preliminaries of the drama itself. Along with these experimentations during 1980s, they began the unique programme of presenting the 'Vatara' dramas through the *Yavanika* group.

Accordingly, by using suitable houses or their parts thereof, or by using the premises of the schools temporarily as theatres in the rural areas and enacting the dramas became popular. In this mode the dramas like 'Ganarajya' 'Praje', have been played several times. During 1990s, Chinna having joined Venugopala and under-took another experimentation called 'Lorry Nataka'. Along with the troupe of *Apoorva*

Kalavidaru, having kept the drama sets in a Lorry, and parked at the open spaces in the rural areas, Lorry itself was used as a stage for enacting the drama, the artists entering the stage wadding through the audience, with the theme and the mediun prepared to suit the occasion, Venugopal's drama '*Nayibala*' (dog's tail) was displayed thrice a day, moving from village to village on Sundays, had become more popular and effective.

For the development of dramas in the district certain incidents shaped up. During 1981, Richard Castalino's 'South Indian Artists Association' and Damodar R. Suvarna's Dakshina Kannada Drama Artists Association' had begun. Castalino had organised the celebration of South Indian Arts on a grand scale; and Artists of the District were brought together by Suvarna, who had several plans to promote their welfare. With a view to protect the interests of the artists of the Professional Theatre of the District, a Federation of all drama organizations, called "*Karavali Havyasi Nataka Samsthegala Okkuta*" began under the leadership of Yerya Lakshminarayana Alva, and annually all the member groups joined together and staged the dramas, and for some years, met and discussed their common problems to evolve solutions. Towards the end of 1980s, Sridhar from the *Abhivyaktha* troupe became the president of the Federation and carried out its activities. But during 1990s the Federation came to a stand still, and most of the drama troupes in the district became more inactive. Recently '*Sadananda Suvarna Samskruthika Prathistana*' has become more active in the District, and the '*Court Marshal*' drama put up by its group having witnessed more than thirty shows is still on its run. Jeevanram, who got the award of honour from the Nataka Academy, is engaged in the above programmes, and offering training in the fields of Drama, *Yakshagana Ranga-Geete* etc. Alva's *Virasat* organized annually by Dr. M. Mohan Alva at the Shobhavana in Moodabidare, is a crowning success to the grandeur of theatre in the district. There are a few papers pertaining to Theatre. Among them *Rangapathra* by I.K. Boluvaru, under the patronage of the *Chaduranga* Troupe from Moodabidare, and the *Sanketh*, from the *Sanketh* Artists were being published for some time.

Music

History of modern Music, originating from the early decades of the 20th century, at a place called 'Kanchana' near Mangalore, has left behind a tradition which has grown, and still survive there. The family of Venkataramanayya belongs to the place called Kanchana. His second

wife, Ananda Lakshmi Ammal, of Palghat, Kerala, was a Vidushi in Karnatik Music, and a classmate of the famous Palghat Mani Ayyar. While playing instruments like *Veena* and *Leg Harmonium*, and vocal Music, she had begun Music classes also, at Kanchana. It is learnt that Lakshmi Ammal's brother Krishna Iyer, who played *Mridanga*, was also with her. **Venkata Subrahmanya Iyer** (1921-82) was the son of Venkataramanayya and Lakshmi Ammal. The then renowned Musicians Chambai Vaidyanatha Bhagavathar, Ariyakkudi Ramanuja Aiyangar, G.N. Balasubrahmanyam, Chowdaiah, Palghat Mani Iyer were invited to the programmes organized at Mangalore. In addition to the music school at Kanchana, they also started another Music school at Mangalore. Indeed, the Kanchana village is being called as the New Thiruvaiyyar. Venkata Subrahmanya Iyer, having practiced under the guidance of Balasubrahmanyam, continued his service in Music. Following the Gurukula System of education; Ayyar was offering free training in Music. Prominent among his students were Srinatha Marate, Kanchana Narayana Bhatt, Udupi Gopala Krishna, Vishnu Murthy Bhatt, Lalithamba, Hemavathi, and Ayyar's son Subbarathnam. Subbarathnam (1948) was running a Music school at Kanchana. Subbarathnam's wife Rohini Subbarathnam, (daughter of the famous scholar R. Satyanarayana) sisters Vasanthaprabha, Vijayalakshmi, and children also are Music artists.

In the beginning of the 20th century, Adappa, having learnt Music in Tamil Nadu, was running a Music school in Mangalore. One of his students has written a book called 'the system of teaching Harmonium'. During 1918, H. Krishna Udupa was teaching Music at Besant Girls' school and Canara Girls' school. During 1930, Krishna wrote a book on preliminary Lessons in Music, called '*Sangeetha Bala Patavali*'. At about the same time a Violinist called Somanathalaiah was engaged in offering training in playing Violin. **Fiddle Krishnaraya** (1886-1943), basically from Udupi, having learnt the art of playing the musical instrument fiddle at Thiruvananthapuram and Tanjavur, and having settled down in Mangalore, was offering education in Music, in his residential school, by following the *Gurukula* Model. He wrote some *Keerthanas*, and the manuscript of those *Keerthanas* is available with his son Fiddle Vasudevaraya. Vasudevaraya has made fame and name, as an instrumental Musician; while his brothers and sisters are serving the cause of Music in the State, as well as in other States. Fiddle Krishnaraya had also given programmes in Srilanka. He imparted training in Music to most of the famous Musicians of the present day.

He also invited the famous musicians, at that point of time, to participate in the programmes he organized at Mangalore. Krishna Udupa's son, Srinivasa Udupa (b 1923), has rendered invaluable services in the area of Music; as a teacher, a Musician, and a Musicologist. He has started a school called '*Kalaniketan*', offered training in Music at that school, while his brother Raja Iyer, and Gopalakrishna Iyer, who came from Mumbai, together served the *Kalaniketan*. This has indeed made a good contribution to the vast reservoir of students, and leaving behind a tradition. N.K. Sundaracharya has sacrificed every thing for the sake of Music and served its cause.

Sangeetha Vidwan Saroja Mohan Das (b 1932), has provided facilities and patronage to the Musicians. Having got educated at Bangalore, taught Music at Mangalore, she was a staff artist at the '*Akashavani*'. Among her children while Divakar Rao, plays Mridangam, his another son Harsha Samaga, having practiced under the guidance of Vasudevarao and Harishchandran has become an expert in Mridangam; while her daughter Pratibha Samaga is a dancer.

Srinatha Marate, a student of the 'Kanchana' Iyer, having pursued higher studies at Varanasi, became a staff artist at *Akashavani* Mangalore. Another staff artist at the same place, Harishchandra (b 1932) of Kunjur, having studied under Palghat Mani Iyer etc, has also served as *Asthan Vidwan* at Mysore. Another *Mridanga* artist is R. Sainath of Mysore. M. Narayana of Suratkal, together with Prarthana Rao, have trained several students. Prabhu, the Professor at KRECY, and Mayya, in the premises of the SICMEK at Delhi, are striving hard, with the help of invited groups of artists, to motivate the college students school children, in the Fine arts of Music and Dance.

The famous *Asthana Vidwan* (Court Litterateur) of Mysore, **Bidaram Krishnappa's** (1866-1931), predecessors were from Nandalike in the present day Udupi District. During Krishnarajendra Wodeyar III's period they came to Mysore and settled there. But, the recent researches reveal that they came from Bantwal, and it is also further learnt that Krishnappa along with his student Chowdaiah, were giving programmes at Mangalore.

The members of the family of Kuiennayara of Kudmaru in Puttur were scholars in Music. Kudmaru Vankataraman (b 1945), and his sisters Surathna and Kshama got their training under Kanchana Venkatasubrahmanya Iyer. Narmada, Lalithamba (Latha Tantri), Prabhavathi, Valli, Visveswara, Srikantha etc were from Kudmaru and the remaining were artists of *Akashavani*.

Venkatappa Dogra (b 1918) of Puttur practiced Saxophone instrumental Music under M.V. Lakshminarasimhaiah, at Mysore and for the first time adopted Saxophone into the Karnatak Music. K. Anantharam of Manglore, P.K. Ganesh of Puttur, Machendranatha, Haridasa, Obu Serigar etc, had learnt Saxophone from Dogra and used that in the place of Nagaswara instrument; as a result the new instrument became more popular. Harishchandra of Puttur, who learnt Clarinet from A.K.C. Natarajan, later specialized in what is known as western Suparno 'Ki' instrumental music.

Chakrakodi Narayana Sastry (1913-93), of Bantwal, having learnt Music from his father Shamasastri, worked at Palghat and Udupi 20 years as a staff artist. He not only adopted several *Vachanas* of the *shivasharanas* to classical Music, but also written his own compositions. He got several titles like *Ganasudhakara*, *Haridasa Sangeetha Sudhakara*, *Ganalankara*, *Karnataka Kalathilaka* etc. He has written a book entitled '*Karnataka Sangeetha Vaibhava*'. Srinivasa Rao of Vitla is at present engaged in playing on Fiddle at Bangalore. **Kukkila Krishna Bhatta** (1911-1988) having mastered Prosody, Yakshagana, Music, and Principles of Dance has written a book called 'The Indian Musical Science' (Indian Misicalogy). There are also a few chapters on Music in the *Chandogathi*, written by Sedyapu Krishna Bhatt.

Vidyabhushana Thirtha (b 1952), born at Subrahmanya, became a pontiff in a *Mata* and after some time having renounced the *mata*, is now engaged in offering programmes in Music, as he was doing before becoming a pontiff. He practiced Music under B.V. Narayana Ithal, and next under R.K. Srikantan, and T.V. Gopalakrishna. He has given programmes throughout the Nation, including Chennai, Mumbai and Kolkota. He has popularized the *Dasa-Sahitya*, and several audio cassetts of the songs sung by Vidyabhushana have been released. '*The Govinda Gana Sabha*' (1991) established by Vidyabhushana is like a centre of Musical activities. He has been awarded the title '*Sangeetha Vidyanidhi*' and has got the Rajyothsava award. In playing Saxophone today Khadri Gopalanatha's (1950) name is the most prominent one at the state level. He hails from the family of renowned Nagaswara players. He having learnt the basics in Music from his father Thaniyappa, and having undergone advanced training under N. Gopalakrishna Iyer and T.V. Gopalakrishna, he has given programmes at Chennai, Kerala, Delhi, Lucknow, Rishikesh, in addition to the programmes at International Carnivals held at Mumbai and France. He has being invited by foreigners, several times, to participate in Musical programmes at

different places. Many audio cassettes and CDs, of his songs have been published. He has got titles like *Sunadaprakasika*, *Saxophone Chakravarthi* etc. For one term he was a member of the state Dance and Drama Academy.

Valakunje Subbaiah Bhatta who born in Kasaragodu, towards the end of the 19th century, trained at Tanjore, was a famous Musician. His student Madhur Padmanabha Saralaya had returned after completing his training at Mysore and Tanjore. The most prominent among his students were Maheswara Saralaya, Prabhakara Saralaya, Kamalamma Keshava Murthy, Kolikajji Vishnu Bhatt, K. Babu Rai, Ambalapadi Venkatesha Shanubog, A.L Anantha-padmanabha, Mrunalini etc, who were experts not only in Vocal but also in Instrumental Music. Kunjaguttu Govinda Bhatta and Perlaya Ramachandra Adiga of Bailangadi were most prominent in the sphere of Music at Kasaragodu. Purushothama from the Punduru family is a Mrudangam artist. The organization known as "*Karnataka Sangeethabhiwardhaka Sangha*", was offering training in Music during 1944. K. Padmanabha Acharya started *Vani Sangeetha Nilaya* during 1956 at Kumbale Surambailu. At about the same time the *Kalanilaya* of U.P. Kunikullaya, Babu Rai etc, were busily engaged in musical activities. Born around 1975, Kudlu Subraya Shanubag has become specialized in *Yakshagana*, *Dakshinadi-Uttaradi Music*, player of different instruments, and expert in professional arts like painting, crafts etc.

The Music School, and the music sabhas are indeed giving more encouragement to Music in the District. *Lalithakala Sangha*, Mangalore; *Lalithakala Prasarak Sangha*; *Sanathana Sangeetha Sabha* of Sundaracharya; *Tamil Samaja*; *Tarangini*; *Swamy Haridasa Sabha* etc, have been functioning from the beginning. Pejawar Nityanandarao's *Sangeetha Parishad* (1993) has recently taken up the programme of popularizing Music. Perodi Radhakrishnaraya's *Sangeetha Bharathi*, is encouraging Hindusthani Music. An organization known as '*Ragatharanga*' is working to instil interest in Music among children. Nityanandaraya's '*Niranjani Musicals*' which began in Mangalore during 1999, has remained very active. Srinivasa Udupa, a Musicologist, has written several articles. G.T. Narayanaraya, who lived for some time in Mangalore, continues to be writing about Music and Musicians. There are also shops selling the musical instruments, at Ratha-beedi, in the Mangalore city.

Subrahmanya Kolethaya, the player of *Mrudangam*, is continuing the work of the '*Kalaranga*', which was being done, earlier, by Nemiraja

of Puttur. The organization known as '*Ragasudha*' which was there is being continued by Kudmaru Vishveswara. Suryanarayana was running an organization known as '*Nadopasana*' during 1999, and today its activities have increased. N.V. Murthy of Puttur was a *Mrudangam* artist, was conducting classes. At present he is settled in Chennai. Veena Raghavendraraaya is running '*Gana Samskruthi Sangeetha Kalashale*'. In the 'Umamaheswara Music School, Kanchana Narayana Bhatt, U.S. Ramakrishna Bhatt, Shakunthala Bhatt etc, were imparting education in Music. B. Venkappaiah (Flute), Prasanna Bhatt (Mridangam), Srirama Bhatt (Vocal), Shailaja Srirama Bhatt etc, are the other prominent Musicians in Puttur.

Nada-Nritya organization in Sulya is imparting training both in Vocal and Instrumental Music. *Lalithakala Sangah* of Bellare; *Sruthi* Forums at Balila, are the other organizations working for Music. Jenumule Krishna Bhatta of Balila, has rendered service in the field of Music, and his daughter Shankari Murthy, a Vidushi in Music, is engaged in running a Music School.

Hindusthani Music

Though it is natural to have a tradition of Patronage for Karnatic Music in the district, of late Hindusthani Music is also finding a place. Though it began in Udupi, *Saraswathi Sangeetha Shala* (School) was started by Madhava Bhatt during 1950, at Bantwal, and is being continued by Yogish Baliga, under the name '*Sangeetha Kalaprasaraka Sangeetha Shale* (School)'. Gulvadi Rathnakar Bhatt, and S.R. Bantwalkar, were the students of Madhava Bhatta. Bantwalkar was engaged in running a *Tabla* School at Puttur. K.G. Tulpule, and Hanagal B. Joshi, were running a *Sangeetha Sabha*.

In Mangalore, the head-quarters of the District, a musician named Lakadi Buva, is stated to have been running a school for Hindusthani Music, during 1920. Hoyge Narayanaraya, Rathnakararaya, Chidananda Nagarkar, Ithappa Devadiga, and Anandaraya and others were running '*Ananda Sangeetha Vidyalaya*' during the period of 1930-50 had struggled for the development of Hindusthani Music. A.G. Karnad Narahari (b 1925), the player of Bansuri instrument, has given his performances in Mumbai and Russia. Omkarnath Gulvadi was playing *Tabala Sathi*. The player of Fiddle, Narayana Pai and Ramananda Pai, were active in around 1950. A person called Nityananda Bolara was not only proficient in Music and Harikathas, but was also proficient in manufacturing the

musical instruments like Thrimukha Veene soor, Sarangi Soor, Fiddle with 12 strings etc. Harekala Ramachandra Pai (b 1908), beginning with Lakadi Buva, learnt Hindusthani Music from many and become famous at that time. Pai, both a scholar and a critic, had got the award from the State Music and Drama Academy during 1985. M.N. Adyanthaya, in the service of the then Government of Madras, learnt Hindusthani Music from the famous artists, starting with Karim Khan. He established an organization called '*Swami Haridasa Sangeetha sabha*' and offered training in Music free of cost. Adyanthaya who had the title '*Rao Bahadur*', has also written a book called '*Melody Music in India*'. Narayana Pai, Arkula Srinivasa Pai, as teachers in his *Sangeetha Sabha*, have trained several students in that school. Ramakrishna Rao Parodi is running an organization called '*Sangeetha Bharathi*'. C.R. Kamath, through the organization called '*Kalaprasaraka Sangha*' has given enough encouragement to Hindusthani Music.

Kamalakar sait was a teacher at the Bharathiya Vidya Bhavan College, Mangalore. Vatsala Thalittai was the most famous Hindusthani Musician at Mangalore. Devadas Joshi (1923-86) of Puttur had made a name at Mumbai. Puttur Sitaram Naik, M.S. Kamath, Shruthi Kamath (Sitar), Mohan Rao, Yogish Pai (Violin), Ramani, Shaila Bhandarkar, Upendra Bhatt who had migrated to Poona, etc, are the prospective artists from the district. Boluvaru Madhava Nayak of Puttur, is said to be an asylum for the Hindusthani Musicians.

In the environment of Kasaragodu, Ramarao, Bhaskar Rao, Devarao, A.K. Kumar, Sulaiman, Ramdas rao, Ramdas Kamath, Kudlu Subraya Shanbog and others can be named as Hindusthani Musicians.

Dance

Though there is dance in Yakshgana, Janapada, Bhootharadhane of the District, the traditional *Shista Pada dance* appears to have gained momentum from the beginning of the 20th century. It is learnt that a person known as K.K. Shetter, in about 1900, seems to have brought dance into use. Later on, he went to Mumbai, directed dance in several films and has made a name. During 1940s Shivarama Karanth who made several experiments, and had taught Dance in Besant School. Rajan Iyer of Kerala, himself an expert in Bharathanatyam, Kathak, and Manipuri etc, came to Mangalore in 1948, and having settled, taught these fine arts in the District to those who were interested. His brother Gopalakrishna Iyer, being a Musician, they began to work in tandem with both disciplines. U.S. Krishnarao (b 1914, he is not the husband of

Chandrabhagadevi), who is active even today, K.K. Shetter, including Rajan Iyer, having received training from many, started a Dance School at Khadri, successfully conducted the school for more than fifty years, and shapped up the careers of hundreds of dance artists. His children-U.K. Arun, Nirmala Manjunath, Shailaja Madhusudan, and Sandhya Keshavarao, U.K. Praveen are all dancers and are offering training in dance at different places. Krishnaraya had got awards like '*Karnataka Kala Tilaka*' from State Academy of Dance and Music during 1981; *Rajya Prasasthi* during 1992; *Natya Rani Shanthala* award during 1998. Muralidhar raya (1924) of Kasaragodu, having got trained under Rajan Iyer and others, was engaged in giving performances and later on had settled at Mysore.

Kudkadi Viswanatha Rai (1932) of Puttur who under gone training locally, then at Mysore and SriLanka, has become an expert in Dance, Natya-Sastra, and its experimentations. During 1947 he started '*Viswakala Nikethan* in Kudkadi itself. His wife Nayana, Children R. Swastik, V. Asthik, is continuing in the field of Dance. Viswanatha Rai has written a book called *Narthana Jagattu* during 1980; and has also brought out literary works in Tulu. He participated in several Tulu Conferences and has given programmes in *Akashavani*. He is dance artist, Actor, Linguist, Researcher and also a Member of the Tulu Dictionary Committee.

Mohan Kumar (1933), of Ullala in Someswara, is a honourable and popular Dance teacher. Having practiced under Rajan Iyer, Master Vittal, Rajarathnam Pillai, and having established an organization called '*Natya Nikethana*' during 1953 itself at Adka, near Kotekara, he is offering training in Dance. He got titles like *Karnataka Kalatilaka*, *Natya Mohana*. In certain Documentary Films the Government has used his Dances. Mohan Kumar's students are many and varied. Most of them having settled in and outside the Nation, have started Dance Schools, and are continuing the *Guruparampara* system of offering the training. Some important individuals and organizations with which they are associated are given as examples- daughter Rajasree Sreenatha Shenoy (*Natya Nikethana*, Bangalore), Chandrasekhara Navada (*Natyanjali* Suratkal), Shivarama Bhatt, Geetha Saralaya, Kamala Bhatt (*Natyasree* Mangalore), (*Natyalaya* Vitla), Shamasundar and Sujatha (gulf Country), Balakrishna, Manjeswara. (*Natya Nilaya*), Rekha Hegade (*Shanthala Natyalaya*, Goa), Sudha Krishna Murthy (*Nruthya Nikethana*, Chellakere), Mrudula Rai (Coimbatore), Jyothi Rao (Poona), Mohan Kumar had been honoured by

the State Music and Dance academy during 1984-85; and again during 1994 honoured him by investing 'Karnataka Kalatilaka'. *Nruthya Sidda yogi*, *Natya Kalarathna*, are the other titles awarded. A Felicitation volume entitled '*Natya Mohana*' had been presented to him.

Radhakrishna of Puttur has made a name in *Bharatha Natya*, *Kuchipudi*, and *Kathakali* etc. Sadhana Tolpadi was a student of Radhakrishna. Having started a dance centre at Mumbai, Ramakrishna Alva and his wife Jayalakshmi Alva, the then famous actors and actresses of the Hindi Cinema, and many more famous personalities have benefitted from the training which was offered here. The School was transferred from Mumbai to Mangalore during 1974, under a changed name '*Sreedevi Nruthya Kendra*'. With the help of local *Nruthya Kendras* they had given *Nruthyotsava* Programme in Mangalore during 1973. There-afterwards, they went to other states and having obtained more training, returned to Mangalore and had opened a Dance School called '*Lalithakala Sadana*', and got appreciation of the dance lovers. Among their students Nirmal '*Swaruparani*' Senava, Shubharekha Shetty, Robert V. Jose, etc, can be named. State Music and Dance Academy honoured Jayalakshmi Alva with the title '*Karnataka Kalatilaka*' during 1985.

M. Janardhana, born in 1938, at Mijaru in Mangalore, was a performer in *Bharathanatya*, *Kathakkali*, and *Mohini Attam*, then an expert, and served as a teacher also. On Theatres, he had experimentally staged ballets. He had not only established schools like '*Surekha Nruthyalaya*' at Mercara, and *Kala Nikethan* in Mangalore, but in other districts also he had imparted training. His daughter Sujatha Janardhan, is a *Vidushi* in Music, and is offering training in dance. Several numbers of his students are settled in and outside the Nation.

U.K. Chandrabhagadevi (1921-1997), is one of the greatest contributors of Dakshina Kannada District to the sphere of art of Dance in the State. She belonged to Puttur. After her marriage with **U.S. Krishna Rao** (1912-2005), who belonged to Mallapura, in Uttara Kannada District, the couple had staged thousands of Dance performances throughout the world. Along with traditional Dances they combined the Ballet, and *Geetha Nataka*. In addition to running a school of dance, they have also written books about the art of dance. The couples have got several awards. *Bharathanatya* is being taught as an optional subject in the Degree level at '*Sandesh Lalithakala Mahavidyalaya*' in the Mangalore University Campus.

Madhyastha K.S (b 1926), of Kone village, having practiced dance in Kerala, is running the school of Art called '*Kalanikethana*' at Bangalore. He has written articles pertaining to the art of dance, and he is also good at painting. He has received honours and awards from the State Music and Dance Academy. His brother Ganapaiah Madhyastha is also a dance teacher. Umesh Heranjala (b 1926) of Baindoor, having learnt the art of Dance from Srinivasa Kulakarni, is engaged in running the school called '*Nruthyanikethana*' at Belgaum and Dharwar. He has also given performances in Japan and Malaysia. He has also taken a Diploma in Painting. Master Vitala Shetty, who has made a name at the International level, now engaged in running '*Nruthya Kausthubha*' at Kankanadi, is to be specially named. Having acted in a drama '*Silpiya Swapna*' along with the actress Kalpana, long time ago, he appreciation from many prominent persons. During 1964, he gave a dance performance in the presence of Pope Paul, at Mumbai. During 1980, at the invitation of Swedish organization, he visited Sweden for a period of three months, and imparted training to several persons, in addition to that also conducted several performances. He has given several programmes in Karnataka also, including the performances at the Sahitya Sammelana and the Congress Exhibition. From 1950 to the present day he has prepared about 20 ballets, including *Prithviraja Samyuktha*, *Madhura-Milana*, *Kitturu-Rani-Chennamma*, and *Maya-Mruga*. He had taught the art both to the local and foreign students. He has also got the title of honour like-*Natya-Chakravarthi*, *Natya-Kausthubha*, *Natya-Kalanidhi*, *Nruthyakala-Sindhu* etc. For his dance he had obtained a gold medal at the international level. M. Vishnudas (b 1927) of Kasaragodu, having practiced Bharathanatya and Music, established the '*Sree-Kalamandir*' at Mysore. He is teaching the art to the desirous. In addition to that, he has also established an organization called '*Natyakala Parishat*' and as its President, is conducting the activities. He has got the title '*Natyasasthra Gowthama*' and felicitations from the State Music and Dance Academy. Shantha Rao born in Mangalore, having scientifically learnt Bharatha-Natya, Mohini-Attam, Kathakkali dances etc, and having given performances at home and abroad, has won the admiration of the common man and the scholars. She had got awards from the State and Central Academies, in addition to the Rajyothsava award. Premanath B. (b 1956), having specialized in *Bharathanatyam* and *Kathakali*, has given several performances locally, at Mumbai and at Chennai. He had taught Dance at St. Alosyus High School, and after retirement has started a dance school called '*Lalithakala Sadana*' and continued his teaching.

Subrahmanya of Panambur having practiced *Bharathanaty* and *Kuchipudi*, and having composed, all by himself, '*Venkateswara Vaibhava, and Gange gowri*' had experimented on the stage. He directed Dance performances for some of the films of Puttanna Kanagal. He was a member of the State *Janapada Yakshagana* Academy, for a period of one term, and has been writing critical appraisals in the papers about dances.

P. Kamalaksha of Belthangady, having practiced *Bharathanaty* under many, including U.S. Krishnarao of khadri, has started '*Nruthya Nikethana* Art School and moulded several talented students. He has personally performed at different places locally. H.S. Venkatarao of Surathkal, having started *Ganesha Nruthyakala Kendra*, is offering instructions in the art. He has also composed some Dance-Dramas. Vasundhara Doreswamy was born in Mangalore, gave her *Rangapravesham* at the age of six years, and presently is engaged in offering training at an art school in Mysore. Having given her performances at Mumbai and Delhi, she has received *Darshana* award from Kerala, and *Singaramani* title from *Surasingara* of Mumbai. She was a member of the State Music and Dance Academy for two terms. Her '*Siva-Navarasa*' dance-drama has exhilarating the audience. Mahadeva Chipalunkar of Kalmanja, are dancers themselves and have taught the art to the desirous.

Uma Kalluraya of Mangalore, having learnt dance from Chitra Kasaragodu, and others has given more than 140 performances, both inside and outside the state. She has composed *Bhaktha-Kanakadasa, Gangavatharana* etc dance-dramas. Having started *Natyashree Nruthyalaya* at Mangalore, she taught dance to several students. By way of teaching the interested inmates of the Infant Jesus orphanage, she is engaged in Social service. Krupa of Belthangady has obtained a Degree in Dance, and an artist herself, has given several performances. Nirmala Manjunath, daughter of khadri U.S. Krishnarao, who practiced Kathakkali and given performances at several places including Mumbai, Chennai and Udakamandalam. She has also composed so many dance-dramas including *Rukmini-Swayamvara*, and *Bhagavadgeethe*. Having established '*Nirmala Art School*' in Bangalore, she is offering training in the school. S. Pooja Rao of Khadri, having obtained scholarship from the State Music and Dance Academy, got higher education/training in Bharathanatyam. She is employed as a 'B' grade artist in Bangalore *Dooradarshan*. Master Deepak Kumar of Puttur, has Vidvath in

Bharathanatyam, and practiced painting, established 'Mookambika Dance School' at Puttur, and is offering training in Dance. He got scholarship from the Central Government, Ministry of Human Resources Department. Deepak Kumar can with ease dramatically demonstrates 108 *karanas* of the art of dance. He has successfully integrated different postures and concepts of the *Yogasanas* into the art of Dance. Having given hundreds of performances throughout the Nation, he has won the admiration of the people, and obtained awards and trophies. Rajashree Kamath of Mangalore, having practiced at the Nupura organization of Lalitha Srinivas in Bangalore and has given performances along with the dance troupes at Mumbai, Delhi, Nagpore, Madhyapradesh, Andhra Pradesh, and abroad in England, Germany, Poland, Portugal, and Canada. Rajashree, an upcoming artist has settled in England for some years and had practiced contemporary dance and heroic dances. Sashikala (b 1952) of Kasaragodu has the expertise in *Bharathanatyam*, *Kathak*, *Mohiniattam*, *Kuchipudi* and *Yakshagana* and had given programmes throughout South India and in *Dooradarshan*. Having established an organization for art called 'Nruthyanikethan', she is offering training. She has received felicitations from Music and Dance Academies of both Karnataka and Kerala States.

Sharadamani Shekar (b 1964) of Mangalore, having practiced Bharathanatyam, Kuchipudi, etc from several experts, is engaged in running *Sree Sanathana Natyalaya*, in Mangalore. She adopted the poems of the prominent Litterateurs to the dance sequences, including the folk dances in Tulu language. Having brought all the artists of the District together, she had established 'Karavali Nruthyakala Parishad' (1999), and planned several programmes. Among her students, Shubha Rao, Shobitha Muralidhar, H.N. Bharathi, Srilatha Shetty, have made a name. Having identified the creativity among the orphans, the rural, and the disabled children also, she had trained them in dance and had instilled self-confidence among them. U. Shubha Rao (b 1976) of Mangalore has given hundreds of performances, and won several awards. Sahana Pradeep Bhatt of Mangalore, having practiced Bharathanatyam, and established 'Natyanjali Nruthyakala Kendra' at Bangalore, is teaching the art. She is giving programmes on her own behalf, and also participating in the dance programmes organized by the Department of Kannada and Culture at the Festivals (Utsavs). In recognition of her services to the Art, she has received several awards and letters of appreciation.. She has also planned some Art camps and won approbations. Sudha Murthy (b 1957) of Kasaragodu, having practiced Bharathanatyam and Yakshagana, is

engaged in running a Music and Dance School, called 'Nruthya-Nikethana' at Chellakere in Chitradurga District. She has given programmes at Delhi, Mumbai, Bhopal, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. She is also working as Grade 'A' artist at the Bangalore Dooradarshan. Chitralkha Bolar of Kasaragodu is settled in England for the past 25 years. Having practiced dance under Rajarathnam Pillai, and having given several performances in and out side the Nation, is keeping in touch with the Centres of Art at Bermingham, is offering training in Dance. Not only her dance performances were telecast from Dooradarshans of that country, but she has also carried on experimentations in several areas of the art of dance.

Keerthane

Excluding *Ganaka*, Some *Katha Keerthane* artists (*keerthanakars*) in the District have been identified. *Tupaki Venkataramanacharya*, a resident of Mangalore, in Dakshina Kannada District, had his work *Devaranamagalu* dedicated to the God of Tirupathi, published during 1874. It contains 378 *Keertahanas* (songs of praising God). Apart from being the compositions bound by metrical prosody, but resembling folk songs, there are also *Keerthanas*, which are easy to sing. Works of **Pavanje Lakshminarayanappaiah** (1854-1924), have been published in several anthologies. He was an instant composer (*Ashu-kavi*) and known for his *Keerthane* recitations. Srinivasaiah of Panambur, who lived during the early part of the preceeding century, had written about hundred Keertanas in Kannada and Tulu languages, which are now part of the 'Sadananda' recording; and his *khanda kavya* (Narrative Poetry) known as 'Mukthanada' have been published. He had been a role player in *Yakshagana* and *Bayalata*. Belli-Dasappaiah, Mulki Venkanna-Vasudevaiah, Ramakrishna, and Vasudeva Shanubog, were also the other composers of *Keerthanas* during the early part of the preceeding century. Vinayaka Shenoy (b 1923), who has established *Vyasasrama* at Guruvayanakere, and is engaged in popularising the art of *Keerthanas*, got his education at Poona, Goa, and preaches in Marati, Hindi, Konkani, in addition to Kannada. Having written several books, he is bestowed with titles like-*Keerthane-Kesari*, *Keerthane-Visharada*. K. Nityananda Bolar (b 1924) of Attavara, practiced Music in addition to *Keerthanas*, and he is proficient in playing several instruments. By his own efforts he has made *Granthi Veene*, Leather fiddle with 12 strings, *Yaksha-Veene* out of bamboo, etc. He has given programmes throughout the District in his individual capacity, as well as through *Akashavani* (Radio).

Lakshmanadas Velanakar (b 1939), who originally belonged to Hatyadka village in Belthangady, having got himself trained under Bhadragegi Keshavadas and others, have given programmes throughout the state and in the neighbouring states as well. He occupies prominent positions, such as-Secretary, Karnataka Keerthana Parishad; editor, Dasavani Patrike; etc, and published several books. He has been honoured with the title 'Keerthana Chadura' in the Conference of the Keerthana singers, and 'Karnataka Kala Shree' by the State Music and Dance Academy.

B.S. Ananthapadmanabha Rao (b 1939), of Uppinangadi near Puttur, having obtained the Degree-*Harikatha Rathna*, from Kasi, he has given Keerthana programmes in the state and outside the state. Having established 'Purandara' Keerthanakala prachara Kendra', he has undertaken to popularise the art. Suryanarayana Bhatt (b 1967) of Kanyana near Bantwal, has got training in *Yakshagana*, he is engaged in giving programmes in Keerthane and Harikathe. Dasashrama of Dharmasthala had felicitated him. P. Mohan Rao of Uchila, having practiced under Bhadragegi Kesavadas, he has given programmes in Dakshina Kannada, Mysore, Mandya and several other places, in addition to *Akashavani* (Radio), he has also got titles like-Keerthana Bhaskara, Keerthanaalankara, etc.

U.V. Nayak of Kadirudyavara, has written 25 works, and was a Haridasa, Preacher, Yakshagana artist. Shiradipal wrote 40 Keerthanas, and a book about the performers of Harikatha. Vasudevarao, the 'Bestower of Knowledge of Haridasa' (*Haridasa Gnanadani*), has made a name in Keerthanas, preachings, Harikatha. Haridasa Sahityaseva Parishat was established in 1974, at Belthangady, Narahari Joshi, Vasudeva Nayak, S.A. Ghokale, Sriranga Joshi, Balakrishna Atavale were the Haridasas of the organization.

Gamaka

M. Ramabai (b 1901) of Manjeswara, the sister of Govinda Pai, who learnt the art of Gamaka from Krishnagiri Krishnaraya, and later on while she was sixty years old, she passed her examination. Ramabai was conversant in several languages, has written several comic tit-bits to exhilarate the audience at the dramas. Having also worked in the field of Music, she taught Gamaka to several students, and struggled to spread the art in the District. Muliya Timmappaiah was also a fine Gamaka artist. N. V. Krishnarao Kedila (b 1929) of Bantwala learnt the art from his mother and has given programmes throughout the District on Puranas, Preachings, Discourses along with gamaka. B. Chandraiah (b

1931) of Mudabidare, born at Kasaragodu, got training in vocal Music and Fiddle. He has given more than 500 programmes on recitation of poems, Discourses, and about Gamaka etc, including his programmes in Akashavani. Several people have patronized the art of Gamaka. He was felicitated by the Puttur Krishna Murthy Endowment, got Presidentship of the Dakshina Kannada District Gamaka Conference, and such other felicitations. Kainthaje Narasimha Bhatt (b 1935) has, by self efforts, learnt singing, Gamaka art, and has given several programmes. He was the first President of the Gamakakala. Conference, held during 1999, at Punaruru. He has also participated in *Opera (Geetanataka)*. V. Satyabhama (b 1938) basically from Kerala, having settled in Mangalore, learnt Kannada, passed the Gamaka examination, has given several Gamaka Programmes. Akashavani also had broadcast her recitation of poems. Undemane Ganapathi Bhatt of Kasaragodu, under the programme 'Gamaka Kaveri' in Dakshina Kannada District, has given programmes on recitation of Poems, and participated in Gamaka Conference. He is also engaged in the activity of propagating Gamaka throughout the District. B. Visveswara (b 1946) of Baindur, having learnt the art of *Gamaka* from Nagarathnamma, is performing continuously at local temples and nearby places. He is also an examiner in Gamaka, and has taken very great interest in teaching the art to his students and in guiding their development. P.C. Vasudevarao of Suratkal is giving programmes in Gamaka and recitation of poetry for the past 50 years. For some time locally, he was conducting *Gamaka* examination and prepared several students. He had been honoured at the first District *Gamaka* Conference held in 1997, and at other conferences. Shashiraja Neelangala (1968) of Kasaragodu, had served for some time in the art school which was being run by his Teacher, Gamaki B.K. Vanamala, and he had diligenced with Gamaka, Discourses, Yakshagana, and Music, and has taken up the vast propagation work. B. Subrahmanya Bhatt, who is presently at Belthangadi, is a member of the Karnataka *Gamakakala Parishath*. He has given programmes at several places including Delhi. He has got greater orientation towards Harikatha, Yakshagana, and discourses and has obtained his Doctorate Degree. Apart from them, Belthangady Varadaraja Seethamma, and Adyanadka Parvathi Ganesh Bhatt are also Gamaka artists. Other Gamaka artists are: T. Krishna Bhatt (b 1917), M. Krishna Bhatt (b 1949), N.V. Krishnarao (b 1929), T. Keshav Bhatt (1920), Ganapathy Padyana (b 1949), U. Ganapathy Bhatta (b 1932), Nirchalu Narayana Madyastha (b 1930), Nekraje Sitarama Bhatta (b 1933), Bare Keshava Bhatta (b 1941), Mohan Kolluraya (b

1955), K.V. Raman (b 1967), Sundari Kanyadi (b 1940), Sureshrao Atturu (b 1942), Harsha Narayana Murthy (b 1951), H.N. Hebbar (b1951) and others. Among them, some have the expertise in Yakshagana, and have given hundreds of programmes in *Arthadhari*, *Harikathe*, and *Bhajane* etc, and received several titles. T. Keshava Bhatta has also made remarkable contribution in the sphere of literature as well.

Light Music

In recent days light Music is gaining greater importance, and as such there are some famous artists in the district also. M.S. Kamath (b 1947) born in Mangalore and settled at Mumbai having practiced the art under his father M.N. Kamath Basavaraja Rajguru and others, are serving the cause of Kannada, as a *Horanada-Kannadiga*, in Maharashtra. As an *Akashavani* artist, he has brought out more than fifty audios. He has translated *Geetha Ramayana* from Marati to Kannada and performed in the form of song, and has made others to play in the style of *Dasarapada* and adapted to the changed musical note. He has played the poems of famous Kannada poets and the *Dasavanis* in '*Kavyanjali-Bhavanjali*', '*Dasa-Sowrabha*' programmes etc.,

Several famous artists from Bollywood were his students. Similarly, Padmaja Praksh (b 1950), born in Mangalore, settled at Belgaum, practiced Music, and is running a Music School, devoted to Light Music. Working as an artist in *Akashavani*, she has given programmes in many parts of North Karnataka. At present, Puttur Narasimha Nayak (b 1958) is a prominent name in the field of Light Music. By his own self-efforts, having entered the world of Music, Nayak has given thousands of programmes throughout India, and in America, Canada and Arab Countries, Nayak, who has worked in the areas of *Dasavani* and *Bhakti-Geethe*, is employed as 'A' Grade artist in *Akashavani* and *Dooradarshan*. He has played background music in more than thirty Cinemas. He has sung more than ten thousand titels of Light Music and Bhakti-geetha, in most of South Indian Languages including Marati, Hindi, Tulu, Konkani, etc, and many of them are available in the form of audio cassettes under the caption '*Nadalahari*'. He had got awards from the State Government and Konkani Academy.

P. Kalingarao is a very important person among those who have popularised Light Music throughout the State. The Lyrics he has sung have come out in the form of audio cassettes and remain popular to this day. Rathnamala Purandhar (b 1961) of Panambur, having learnt to sing from his father G. Obayya, has given programmes throughout the state,

beginning with 'Guru Orchestra' Group, and later on through their own 'Ratnamala vadya-Goshti'. Her songs, in about fifty audio cassettes, comprising Folk songs, Lyrics, Bhakti-Geethe etc. have been released. She has also acted in films, and she has received honours and felicitations from many organisations. Pushpamala Chandrahasa (1963), who is settled in Dharmasthala, having learnt Music from her father G.R. Dasappa, has given programmes at the *Rajyothsava*, *Dasara Sangeethotsava* etc, and *Akashavani*. Vrunda S. Rao, (b 1963) of Kasaragodu has been trained in Music by Sadashiva Acharya, and trained in Light Music by G.V. Athri, has given several performances both at Bangalore and Mangalore, in addition to the programmes in *Akashavani*. Having sung the Bhakti-Geethe 'Mandara Dharmasthala' of Karimkhan, she has brought out the audio cassettes. She has served as Manager in Adarsha Sugama Sangeetha Academy, and executive member of the Academy Sashidhar Kote (b 1965) of the District has given a popular programme called 'Sangeetha Sambhrama' on *Dooradarshan*; and has got several awards including the award from the *Aryabhata Organization*. Mukunda Pai (b 1969) of Bellare had given programmes on playing lyrics, including the *Rajyothsava*, and gained many awards. Rameshchandra, who became famous in Bangalore for his film songs, is engaged in imparting training in light Music to students at Mangalore and Moodabidare.

Cultural Festivals/Processions

Several festivals and celebrations do take place in the District. At that time special encouragement was given to Literature, Culture and art. The nine-day festival (*Navarathri Mahotsava*) of the *Gokarnanatha* Temple at Kudhroli is very attractive, and popular. Processions are invariably arranged befitting the occasion include Folk dances and still pictures on display, in addition to Music, and dance programmes. At the time of celebrating the birth of Lord Krishna (*Krishna Jayanthi*), Competitions based on the theme of dressing in Lord Krishna's style, along with other competitions are held. An Organization known as "*Team Mangalore*" established during 1996, has won prizes from France and England in the Kite flying competitions. Locally, it is also organizing kite Flying Competitions at the State, National and International levels, and its activities like developing very wide and Picturesque Kites and flying them is really curious. From the past few years, the District Administration is organising the Festival of the West Coast (*Karavali Utsav*), and arranges

several programmes like Fine Arts, Dramas, Sand sculptures etc. There is a professional troupe of *Yakshini*, in the District, which occasionally arranges state level *Yakshini* and *Modi* display and thus patronizes the varied art of entertainment of the nation. At Dharmasthala, as it is with the religious festivities, so also the activities in such areas like Art, Literature which receive special encouragement. Literary Conferences, and All religions (Sarva-Dharma) conferences, Art and Drama workshops are being held from time to time. In order to save the art of Yakshagana, not only a training centre is established, but the Yakshagana troupes comprising hundreds of artists are giving performances throughout the Nation and abroad, regularly. The speciality of the place being the anointing of Gommata (*Mahamasthakabhisheka*) which is being held on time to time.

'*Alvas Nudisiri*' and '*Alvas Virasath*', near Moodabidare are set to gain more and more popularity from year to year. In the '*Alvas Nudisiri*' that has been started in the recent years, the programmes include Lectures Symposiums, Entertainments, the achievers in the various fields like-Literature, and Arts, including Social Service, and Science are felicitated. "*Virasat*" the cultural festival, is a programme conducted as their good will gesture by the Musicians, and dancers of the State and National level. The activities run for several weeks at a stretch displaying the different grandiose Music and dance styles of the nation. This festival is being conducted since twenty years, with a recent addition to the programme list being to felicitate one National level artist.

Movies

Along with the beginning of the history of Movies in India, the foot prints of the Movies begin to appear from 1931 in the District. In the *Vasanthasena* (*Mrithchakatika*) movie, directed by M. Bhavanani, during 1931, Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya played the main role. By that time, Shivarama Karantha, who settled in Puttur, has written several lengthy articles about the art of Movies and has published them during 1930. The origin and development of the Movie in the western countries, reviews on national movies, in addition to providing the information on Cinematographic technology, has also given a scientific dictionary. Having taken keen interest in the art of Movies, Karanth himself obtained technical details from Germany and Russia, bought a Cine-Camera, composed a cine-story about the eradication of untouchability, and having shot the film with the help of those who have enacted the roles,

sent that to Mumbai for editing and printing. But, since the scenes lacked clarity, a second shooting was done, wherein he personally went to Mumbai, got himself trained in the technical details, and returned, only after giving final touches to the film. He named the Film 'Domingo', and made unsuccessful attempts to exhibit the film at the 'Makkalakoota' in Belthangady. Again, Karantha himself playing the artist, the Director, the cinematographer, all in one shot a film 'Bootha Rajya' based on the imagination of a super human, got that edited at Mumbai, and released it to be displayed at Mangalore. With its length running to 8000 feet, having enough of the best quality photography for the cinematic theme, the film was not a success, as it was not in conformity with the expectations of the audience, who were more favourably disposed towards the mythological themes. Later on, while one of the familiar artists was on the move along with the troupe, he arranged for them the display of the film. By that time voice movies having come into vogue, Karanth suffered loss in this industry, and gave it up. Again, during 1977, having joined hands with Kalpana, the artist from the Dakshina Kannada District, together with local artists brought to the screen a black and white film "*Maleya Makkalu*" based on *Kudiyara Koosu*, a novel.

As far back as 1930s, another talented person of the District, Venkatarao Koilurkar (Kumara Venkanna) of Koila, near Puttur, editor of 'Kantirava' paper, brought out a paper called '*Chitra*' the second paper in the state related to movie theatres, and giving a four pages folder called 'Herald' along with English Pictures expanded that to 20 pages in Kannada and offered at the rate of one anna per paper. Due to the increasing costs of the paper, this monthly did not continued for long. He served, at Bangalore and Mysore, in both News paper and Cinema fields. When 'Navajyothi' paper started its circulation, he became its publicity officer, and also worked as the co-editor of 'Vishvakarnataka, and 'Thainadu'. Independently, he has published the paper called 'Papachi'. At about 1947, he has directed the dance and also acted as hero in the film called Bindu, B.A. During 1960s he had published a booklet '*Kannada Chitrodyama*' pertaining to the film industry from 'Kataka' Publication.

Dakshina Kannada District has contributed several talented persons to the film field; like actors, actresses and Directors etc. Born in Mangalore, pursued higher studies and even as a student has acted in Dramas, and along with the dance artist Master Vitala Shetty, having performed in the drama '*Silpiya Swapna*' the rising star Kalpana shot

to fame, continued her journey to the silver screen in Pantulu's '*Saku Magalu*'. A turning point in her starry life was on account of her acting in Puttanna Kanagal's '*Belli Moda*' film lateron Kalpana played main roles in *Mannina maga*, *Kappu Bilupu*, *Shara Panjara*, *Uyyale*, *Eradu Kanasu*, *Mukthi* etc. For her performance in the *Sharapanjara*, she got the best actress award thrice, from the state government.

B.V. Karanth comes from a place near Bantwal. He worked as a stage actor at Gubbi Drama Company. Having joined hands with Girish Karnad, and by way of directing the film '*Vamsha-Vriksha*' he made his entry in to the cinema field. He directed the Music in films like *Kadu*, *Hamsageethe*, and *Phaniyamma* etc. He directed Shivarama karanth's '*Chomana-Dudi*' and the film got the *Swarna-kamala* award from the Central Government.

Pandeshwara Kalingarao (1914-81) who entered the stage as an actor, became famous as a singer of lyrics, and he learnt Music scientifically. While acting on the stage, he not only directed music for the Hindi film '*Premasagar*', but also directed music for four songs in the film '*Vasanthasena*' produced during 1941. Together with this he also enacted the role of a Jain mendicant in the film. Lateron, he had directed music in the films like *Krishnaleela*, *Bhakta Ramadasa*, *Natasekhara*, *Abba-aa-Hudigi* and he was a playback singer in several films.

Kishori Ballala of Mangalore who played various roles on the stage, entered the filmdome through G.V. Iyer's film '*Kudure Motte*', and has acted in Kannada films like '*Mysuru Mallige*' '*Muttina-Hara*', *Jeevanadi* etc, and in some Tulu films, in addition to acting on the small screen. P. Ganapathi Bhatt was born in Kanyana; having worked on the Marati (language) stage, came to Chennai, and through the film '*Bhoo-Kailasa*' entered the filmdome, acted in films of five different languages, including Kannada films like '*Naladamayanti*' '*Premadaputhri*'. He also acted the role of a comedian in more than 120 films. Gurukiran of Mangalore was singing for the Orchestras. Having come into contact with Upendra, as the director of their 'A' film, he introduced a new wave in the field of Music. He lent his voice to several of Upendra's films and has made his presence felt on the small screen as well. Jayamala, who has taken her Post-Graduate Degree in Political Science (she had P.h.d. also) had entered the filmdome through K.N. Taylor's film in Tulu language- '*Kaasadaye Kandene*' and acted in more than 70 films. During 1998 Jayamala produced the film '*Rani-Sahib*'. It was directed by Girish Kasaravalli. This film had won the *Swarnakamala* award from the Central

Government, in addition to the special award for her acting. The same film also got five awards, including the Best Picture award from the State Government. This picture was selected to represent Indian Cinema at some International Film Festivals and that has been telecasted on foreign Dooradarshans. Before this, Jayamala had produced four films, acted in the new wave and commercial films and has become very popular. Children's film '*Tutturi*' produced by Jayamala, has won 'Art Vision' award at the World Environment Film Festival held at Tokyo; Audience award from Bangladesh; and the best Children's film award from the Karnataka state. This was the only one film from India selected for the International Children's Film Festival held at Hyderabad. Jayamala has served the Film Chamber of Commerce in different capacities, in addition to her being a social worker.

N.S. Deviprasad is from Sampaje. He is the producer of the film '*Muru Darigalu*'. This film has won the state award. Subrahmanya of Panambur, has directed music to Puttanna Kanagal's films- *Dharani Mandala*, *Ranganayaki*, and *Amritha Galige*, Jyothi of Puttur, has entered in to the film field through Puttanna Kanagal's '*Amritha Galige*', played supporting roles in films like '*Tayiya Ase*', '*Karunamay*' etc, and has acted in the small screen as well.

S.S. David of Mangalore who entered the film field through the film '*Mahayuddha*' has acted in the films like '*Solillada saradara*', '*Om Namah Sivaya*' etc. He has written the story and the script for more than thirty films in addition to directing the film '*Jai Hind*'. Aruru Pattabhi, the famous Director, started with Malayalam films, has directed the Kannada film '*Bhakta Vijaya*' during 1956. Pattabhi, who has also directed several Tulu films, had directed 14 Kannada films, including '*Shukradese*', '*Sarvajnamurthy*', '*Nata Sarvabhowma*'. Impressed by the part played by, Kokila Mohan, he has joined the Benaka group of B.V. Karantha, and thus picked up contact with Theatre and cinema. Though the people were impressed with the first film '*Kokila*', it was in Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu; he became famous, acting as a hero. He has acted in the famous films like *Galimathu*, *Muniyana-madari*, *Haavaada-hoovu*, *Sakida-sarpa*, *Nammamana-rose*, *Hennina-sedu*, *Aparichita* etc. Rameshchandra, a singer by profession, is from Kasaragodu. Having obtained training in classical Music and light Music, he has given the background music to more than fifty cinemas like *Anuraga-Sangama*, *Indra-Danush*, *Tuvvi-Tuvvi*, *Munnudi*, *Chandrodaya*, etc His background for *Anuraga-Sangama* and *Munnudi*, have won him State award. Ramesh Rao of Puttur has entered the film field, by way of writing songs for the film '*Love Training*'.

He has worked in different capacities, such as -Writing songs, dialogues, playing roles, Co-director etc. Rameshrao, who has composed songs for more than twenty films, has also played roles in films like-Marana-Mrudanga, O Mallige, Tutha-Mutha, A K 47,.

Leelakiran of Belthangdi, having played the heroine's role along with the famous actors like Rajkumar for several years, rose to fame in Kannada filmndome, with her modified name Leelavathi. Having entered the stage through the film '*Naga-Kannika*' during 1949, and having become a heroine in '*Mangalya-yoga*', during 1958, later on having role played with Rajkumar in 49 films, like *Ranadhira-Kanteerava*, *Rani-Honnamma*, became a popular star and won the admiration of the people. After 1970s, entering the stage, playing the supportive roles, settled with the Gubbi Company. Having acted in B.V. Karanth's *Chomanadudi*, during 1975, has got awards from the State and Central Government for her acting. Apart from these *Maithri*, *Dangeyedda Makkalu*, *Kalasapurada Hudugaru*, etc, films, she has also acted on the small screen. Vinod Alva of Mangalore, having worked as model at Mumbai, has acted in Abbayya Naidu's films like *Nammura Devathe*, *Tavaru Mane* etc, went to Telugu filmndome under the name Vinod Kumar, and has returned to Kannada films. Recently, under the leadership of Vinod, Leelavathi has produced the Kannada film '*Kannadada Kanda*'.

Vishukumar, who has made a name in the field of literature and Co-operation, has directed a film pertaining to Koti Chennaiah, the traditional hero of Tulunadu, the first film in Tulu language. He had acted, directed, written the story and the script for the Kannada films *Karavali*, *Akanda Brahmacharigalu*, and *Mother*. The film *Koti Chennaiah* bagged in 1973-74, the fourth, state award in the best films category. While directing his last film "*Prajegalu mattu Prabhugalu*" Vishukumar breathed his last. Later on the film was completed by Bhima Nagaraj and Vijayalakshmi Vishukumar.

Shashidhara Adapa of Mangalore, the Director of Film-Art, who directed the art films-*Nagamandala*, *Kanuru Heggadathi* Stone Boys etc., and the TV serial of Nagabharana, that two French and two Hindi films. Adapa, who has received the State Nataka Academy award for his direction in *Nagamandala*, *Kanuru Heggadathi* films, the State Government has given awards. Shyamasundar Shetty of Heralakatte, while as a student had learnt Fencing and Horse-riding, initially worked as a dupe artist later acted as a hero in one of the Tamil film. By way

of directing the stunts in the films including the Kannada movies, he gained entry in to the field. He has successfully directed the stunt actions in films: '*Ranadheera Kanteerava*, *Kitturu Rani Chennamma*, *Vijayanagarada Veeraputra*, *Nagarahavu*, etc.

Sadananda Suvarna who was engaged in film field at Mumbai for over four decades, produced '*Ghata shraddha*' the first film directed by Girish Kasaravalli, during 1977-78. It received State, National and International awards. Subsequently he became the executive director to the film '*Tabarana Kathe*', and later he directed the film '*Kubi mattu Iyala*' at his own cost. That Movie not only won the State award but also selected for the International Panorama. Sundaranatha Suvarna of Mangalore was a cinematographer, who began his career as an still photographer in the Cinema field later became an independent Cine Photographer beginning with the film '*Aparupada Athithigalu*'. Having Directed and produced the film '*Arambha*', he has also directed other films like '*Agniparva*, *Kiladi Tata*' and produced the film '*Halliyadarenu Shiva*'. He has working in the area of Yakshagana, Sunil of Mangalore who entered the Cine field through Aroor Pattabhi's film '*Nada Surabhi*' has acted in several films like *Sruthi*, *Belli Kalungara*, *Kaliyuga seethe*, *Malashree - Mamashree*, etc. Baliga Brothers have produced '*Mayura*, *Sididedda Sodararu*, *Sedina Sanchu*. There were also Cinema Clubs at Ujire and Konaje.

The following actors have acted in the films indicated against their names: Radhika of Mangalore in '*Neelamegha Shyama*, *Tavarige ba Thangi*, *Anna Thangi*'; Durga Shetty in '*Chiguridaga Meese*, *Suklam Bharadharam*'; Sangeetha Shetty in '*Ninage naanu Nanage Neenu*'; Sakshi Sivananda in '*Sainika*, *Jodi Simhagalu*'; Pradeep Nayak of Puttur in '*Photographer*'; Ila Vitla in '*O priyathama*, *Shambhu Maye*'; Prakash Rai in '*Preethi*, *Prema*, *Pranaya*'; Bhavya Sree Rai in '*Kumkuma Bhagya*'; Ashitha in '*Green Signal*, *Heart Beats*'; Rekha Chandrasekhar in '*Janumadatha*, *Tuvvi Tuvvi*'; Shivadwaja in '*Hello Sambhu*.

Santhosh Rai of Puttur was a Photographer for *Mata*, *Amrutha Dhare* etc; and has directed '*7 O Clock*. Nandaraja Shetty has directed the film '*Shubham*, while Praveen Nayak had directed two films. Raghunatha rai of Sulya has produced the film '*Suklam Bharadharam*. Pradeep of Puttur had produced '*Chakra*, and *Ardha-Sathya*.

Mahammad Kunhi of Bolawaru not only got the award from the Central Government for his story based film '*Munnudi*', but also got the award from the State Government for the story itself. Chinna of

Kasaragodu, got himself trained at the Adarsha Film Institute, Poona, won the Gold medal, and acted in the films like *Praya Praya Praya*, *Kendadamale*, etc. Artist Sudesh Mahan was the director of Art for several films, and for the direction of the Dooradarshan Serial *Tenalirama* in Hindi, he got the Aptone award.

Several novels written by the litterateurs of the District have been transformed in to films. Thus Vishukumar's *Karavali*, *Mother*, *Hamsa-ksheera*; K.T. Ghatti's *Araginamane*, *Ashruthagana*, *Mruthyorma Amruthangamaya*, etc; Padma Shenoy's *Anischitha*; Sara Abubakkar's *Chandragiriya Theeradalli*; Ganga Padekal's *Sereyinda Horage*; A.P. Malathi's *Ashoka* etc; 15 novels, including Shivarama Karantha's *Chomanadudi*, *Kudiyara Koosu (Children of the Hill)*, *Chigurida Kanasu*, have all been made in to films.

Sara Abubakkar's *Chandragiriya Theeradalli*, Shivarama Karantha's *Chomanadudi*, and *Chigurida Kanasu* have gained awards. Balakrishna Yadaneeru has directed Dooradarshan Serials like *edurumane Meena*, *Anthargami*, *Preethi emba Maye* etc.

Several people who have migrated, due to official work, from Dakshina Kannada District and have settled in Mumbai and made a name for themselves. Such emigrants are also found in considerable number, in the film dome as well. Gurudutt originally from this district, (Son of wellknown writer Vasanthi padukone) had not only acted in Hindi films, but also directed and produced the films. *Chowdinika Chand*, *Sahib Bibi aur Gulam* etc., have brought him name and fame. Aishwarya Rai, was born in Mangalore, went to Mumbai, studied Engineering, but participated in beauty competitions and won the title Miss World. Next, entering filmdom through Tamil films *Wor Pyar Hogaya*, *Ham Dil de Chuke*, *Taal*, *Devadas*, *Umarajan* etc and acted in somany in Hindi, English, Telugu and Bengali languages. She got the Best Actress Filmfare Award twice, IIFA Award, Star Screen Award, Zee Cine Award, and Rajiv Gandhi Awards. Shilpa Shetty has acted in *Yug*, *Aag*, *Bajigar* etc about 35 Hindi films, Ravichandra's *Preetisodu Tappa* etc Kannada films, and has got Filmfare award for her acting. Shamita Shetty *Mahabat Hogaya Tumse* etc about ten films; Sneha Ullala in *Lucky*, *Aryans*; Sunil Shetty son of Rama Shetty, the Director of *Saahasa*; in Balban, in *Warder*, *Hal Chal*, *Dus Umarajan* etc about 90 films. Sandhya Shetty in *Meenakshi*; Amrutharao in *Ishq*; Ganesh Hegade of Surathkal was a composer of dance for *Lagan*, *Pyar tune kya kiya*, *Dus* etc. Harish Shetty of Parangipet is a stunt director and directed valorous scenes in *Dayira*,

Chandini Baath Hindi films; and *Nirbhanda* Kannada film. Suresh Pai of Kasaragodu has got National award for composing his *Hip Hip Hurray*, *Sea Hoks*, *Omkar Beats* etc

Konkani Movies

Konkani is an important spoken language, from Mumbai to Kasaragodu District, extending over three states on the west coast. Therefore, for the purpose of writing the Konkani, Kannada and Marati scripts, in addition to English and Devanagari scripts are being used. But, viewed from the angle of a spoken language there is no remarkable difference. Since the language extends beyond the political boundaries of the state, right from the beginning of the film industry, ie earlier than 1950, films in Konkani language had appeared. According to one source, it is understood that, about twenty films were produced during 1949-2000. But, most of them were produced in Mumbai. "*Jivith Amche Ashem*", "*Bhanya Rathlo Manis*", produced in Bangalore were not screened only in the state but, even outside the state. "*Bhoglant*" produced in Mangalore, is the tenth film produced in Konkani. "*Sujanna*" the Konkani film has been dubbed in Kannada. K.G. Nayak, the producer of the Colour Film "*Tapasvini*" (1979) in Konkani, The film has been shot in the surroundings of Mangalore. Rekha Mavinakurve, B.P. Baliga, S.R. Balagopal had played the roles in the film. Richard Castlino, who was a Tulu film producer, has himself directed the Konkani movie "*Boksane*" during 1996, and the film has been shot out of the state and Andaman area. With Music by Wilser Bimbus; Cinematography by Ashok Kasyap; while Nandini Singh, Pramod Chakravarthy have played the roles in the film. The Film producer had got an award in the category of the Regional Films. This film was telecast on the National Channel of the Dooradarshan. The film "*Jeevanancho Khel*" released during 2000, had been directed by A.S. Mahadevaraj, while Navakumar, Chandresh and Mala and others has played the roles. T. Raviraj has directed Music, Narasimha Nayak of Puttur, Sunitha, K. Sadashiva Shenoy, have lent their voice to the lyrics

Tulu Movies

Tulu being the spoken language of Udupi, Dakshina Kannada and Kasaragodu districts, Tulu films are largely confined to these areas. The first Tulu film "*Ennathangadi*" came to the screen during 1971, and thirty films have been screened by 2000. In addition to the producer, director and actor Rajan of "*Ennatangadi*", Pandaribai, Anandasekhar, Lokaiah

Shetty and others have played the roles in the film. Having begun his career earlier than the film *Ennatangadi*, Though the film *'Dareda Budedi'*, directed by K.S. Taylor, has already become famous on the Tulu stage, but was released later. Directed by Aroor Pattabhi. Leelavathi, Somashekhar, Narayanaputhran, Ramachandra Kolkooru have played the roles. Based on the novel of Suryanarayana Chadaga of Udupi, the film *'Pagetha Puge'* (1972), was directed by Aroor Pattabhi himself, wherein Taylor, Ananda Ganiga, Leelavathi, and others have played the roles. During the same year *'Bisatti Babu'* based on Ramanandacharya's drama, directed by Aroor Pattabhi; while dialogues, screen story, writing songs and acting were done by Taylor, Leelavathi and others, the film bagged third prize from the State Government. During 1973, the film, *'udalda Tudar'* based on M. Sitaramakulal's drama, directed by Vasudevan, was released.

Another new chapter in the cinema field began during 1973, with the release of *'Koti Chennaiah'* directed by litterateur Vishukumar. Muddu Suvarna the producer, Subash, Vaman, Bhojaraj, Kalpana, Lokaiah Shetty, Ananda Ganiga, Kudyadi Vishvanatha Rai, B.T.S. Kulal, Manjunatha and others have played different roles. Stant Director of the films, Fighter Shetty, was popular even in Hindi films. Amrutha Someswara, Viveka Rai, Vishukumar, have composed songs; famous singers have sung the songs. The film saw 125 days run created a record and won fourth award from the State Government. During that period K.N. Taylor had produced *Kasdaye Kandene'*, *Yan Sanyasi Ape'*. Jayamala, who belonged to the District, entered the cine field through this film. During the next year (1974), the film *'Yer malthina Tappu'* the first one to be directed by Tailor; and Sanjeeva Dandakeri's drama *'Bayya Mallige'* directed by Aroor Pattabhi were released.

During the first four years, ten Tulu films were screened and after a gap of two years, *'saviradodathi savithri'* and *Inquilab Jindabad'*, *Tulunadina siri*, a folk story directed by Taylor, *'bolliduta'* directed by Aroor Pattabhi; *Sangama sakshigalu* directed by Sundara Krishna Urs were screened. The first Tulu film in colour *'Karimani Kattandi Kandane'* directed by Aroor Pattabhi was released during 1978. Later on *'Nyayogad Yannabadk'*, directed by Chandrashekhar Kukkikatte was released. while *'Bagyavanthedi'* directed by Aroor Pattabhi got a special award from the Government, *'Badkare Budle'* (1983), *"Satya Olundu"* (1990), were released. These films, one way or the other, received assistance from Taylor, T.V. Srinivas, Sadashiva Saliyan, Ramanna Rai, Devadas

Kapikad, S.S. Putran etc. In the meanwhile, the film '*Dareda Seere*', was directed and produced during 1984 by director of stunts, Ramesh Shetty, while dialogues and songs were written by Machendranath Pandeshwar. During 1987 '*Pattayi Pili*' was produced by Sadashiva Salyan, while the film was directed by Ravi Anchan. During the following year '*Badkonji Kabithe*', produced by Sreekanth, while Damodar Bangera not only directed, but also seen the screen, with actors like Gurukiran, Kumuda Barkuru. During 1991, the film '*Rathri Pagal*' directed by Kodlu Ramakrishna, with Achyutha Kallavu's dialogues was released.

Richard Castilino, director and producer of Tulu and Konkani films, has brought out, after a huge expenditure, the film '*Bangar Patler*' during 1993. This film has got the State and National awards, and displayed at the International Film Festival held at Kolkata. On the basis of Narayana Shetty's drama '*Satyada Bettale*', Ramanna Rai's dialogues, Sundaranatha Suvarna's Photography, the film had at its core the actors like Sudharani, Vamanraj, Sarojini Shetty, Kasaragodu Chinna, Ramanna Rai, and Rohidas Khadri. Because of its success, Richard Castilino, with a view to create a special record, produced the entire film "*September 8*" within a 24 hours, having shot that at different places independently. Including Shivarama Karanth, Shruthi, Sunil, Umashree, Geetha, Ramesh Bhatt, Rohidas Khadri, and Ananda Bolara as actors. The films which followed these were: *Badkada Bile*, Producer T.V. Srinivas, and Ganeshpriya Director; *Kala* Producer A.R. Aswathnarayana, Director Raj Ballal; Award winning film *Mari Bale*, producer Raghunath Rai, Director-Krishnappa Uppur; '*Onethe adjustmalpi*' Producer Premnath Rai, Director Prabakara Bhrahmavara was adjudged as the best language film of the year 1998-99, winning the State movie award etc. In the meanwhile, in the film '*Sarpa Sankale*' directed and produced by P. Gopalakrishna, Raghu, Balakrishna Khadri, Rohidas Khadri, have acted. During the new millennium, the film '*Tudar*' directed by Kodlu Ramakrishna, had been released and had won the the best regional film award from the State Government.

Pavan Shetty, Mohan Ullal, and Gagan Shetty, the producers of Tulu movies, have produced '*Yunchino, Avasthe*, etc., Recent colour film from Prarthana Creations '*Koti Chennaiiah*' was produced by Dhanaraj and Directed by Anand P. Raju, with Balakrishna Shekara Kotyan, Vinaya Prasad, Neethu Bharadwaj, Prakash Padubidri, Chethana Rai, Guna Suvarna as actors.

Tulu film 'Sudda, directed by P.S. Ramachandra, was selected, for America's Austin Asia Film Festival during 2006. The same film, in digital form, was adjudged the best film, for award. by Ocean Cinefan Film Festival, in Asia Division.

Kodiyalbail Vijayakumar has produced the film 'Baruvada Bandasale' T.V. Srinivas had organized Tulu Film Festival at Mangalore, by undertaking to display selected films which have already seen the screen.

Tulu and Konkani films, with limited market and regional audience, have successfully established their credibility, identity and quality at the State and National levels. Locally, the audience whose spoken language is neither Tulu nor Konkani have evinced keen interest in the production of these films at different stages and made their contribution to the cause. Persons like Arooru Pattabhi have made their contribution to the Kannada film Field also. Several local actors and actresses have made a mark in other languages also, in addition to Kannada language. In the Krishna Theatre, Mangalore, for the first time the film 'Bilva Mangala' was displayed during 1932.

Film theatres in the District

Taluk	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
Bantwal	-	1	1
Belthangady	-	2	—
Mangalore	11	1	—
Puttur	2	2	—
Sulya	1	—	—

There is no Touring Talkies in this District

In this chapter, several litterateurs and artists of the Dakshina Kannada District have been listed. There are many more who have also made contributions in their respective fields. This compilation was subject to certain constraints like time schedule and availability of documents etc. There is scope for further improvement.

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CHAPTER 15

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Dakshina Kannada district being a coastal district has special climatic conditions. This area has more of moisture content and the rainy winter and summer seasons can be easily identified. There will be more of atmospheric pressure before the onset of rainy season (Jun-Oct). During Nov-Feb there will be winter season having pleasant and cool weather. After March, there will be an increase of temperature and during April-May, there will be more rise in temperature due to summer. The average annual rainfall is about 3,975.2 mm in the district. The local plantations and food habits of people have an impact on the Health and Medical system. More ill-health conditions are seen in low-lying areas of *malnad* villages that are situated in-between hill ranges of Dakshina Kannada district, which comprises of western ghat region. Sweating is more in this coastal district due to all these natural conditions. It can be seen that people working with physical labour are healthier in this district.

Since ancient times, Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Unani and other medical systems existed in Dakshina Kannada district. Allopathic System of medicine came into existence soon after the arrival of East India Company during the rule of Britishers. Till 1950, Dakshina Kannada district was a part of Madras Presidency. Later it formed the part of Madras state which was renamed as Tamil Nadu in 1968. It became a

part of Mysore state in 1956 under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956. Mysore state was renamed as Karnataka State in 1973. Therefore, it is appropriate to analyse the various activities undertaken in respect of Public Health by the erstwhile Madras Government in this district. Different Vaccination Programmes were started to prevent the diseases in Madras State during 1802. Vaccination was first introduced in India in that year. James Anderson was responsible for this and this vaccination programme was under the control of Revenue department till 1851. Eventhough it was brought under the supervision of Medical wing, the health care of the common man of the of the district was under the control of the Civil Surgeon. In April 1864, Sanitation Department was established in Madras. It had a Chairman and four members including a Member-Secretary. It was functioning till 1866. Several proposals were sent to Government for registration of important health related statistical data after 1897. Madras Birth and Death Registration act was implemented in Dakshina Kannada district in 1899. Due to the implementation of Montego - Chelmsford Reforms in 1919 only matters relating to the Sanitation and Public Health and Local Bodies were transferred to the control of Ministers. In course of time, the Sanitation Department was modified into Public Health Department.

These new rules came into effect from 1st April 1923 in Dakshina Kannada district. Madras Health Act was implemented in 1939. This act was enforced in Dakshina Kannada district in the same year. The responsibility of registration of Births and Deaths was looked after by *Patels* of villages. The data of Births and Deaths were maintained by Town Panchayats and Municipalities in Towns. Village *Patels* and Local Body institutions used to send these data to the Registrar General of Birth and Deaths through Tahsildars. The Health Inspectors of the respective zones were not only used to collect but also used to verify the data collected by Village *Patels* about their systematic collection and registration of data.

Urbanization, Industrialization, Modernization have not only created adverse effects on the health of people but also created new problems. New health problems like Cancer, Heart ailment, AIDS, Respiratory related diseases, Blindness and Polio have been haunting people. Because of this, the Health and Medical Services are constantly undergoing changes, thus the dreaded diseases like Plague, Small Pox, Typhoid, Cholera and other diseases are either eradicated or under control. But diseases like Tuberculosis, Leprosy, and Malaria are continuing to be problematic. The Government is making efforts for

solving these health problems. The Government is making its efforts to implement the new programmes through the Health and Family Welfare Department under the “*Health for All By 2000 AD*” Programme by taking up new research programmes to prevent diseases, to bring down the mortality rates and to create healthy community.

Ayurvedic System

Ayurveda System of Medicine is followed in India since ancient times as a traditional medical system. In Ayurvedic System, a close relationship has been established between physical conditions of human beings and natural conditions of the area. This system is a part of Sanskrit learning centres. Now, to teach this system, Ayurvedic colleges have been established. Ayurvedic Doctors have knowledge of plantations, food and medicinal value of plants for the treatment. Due to this, the Ayurvedic doctors were able to treat the Chronic diseases with the help of medicinal plants and other materials that are available for preparing drugs. The ancient system of Ayurveda has helped in treatment of disease by using the locally available herbs and plants resources. This indigenous system of medicine is trust-worthy and is popular also. Earlier there were professional Ayurvedic *Pandits* in every village, who knew about the medicinal value of herbs. Even now, such type of one or two families are also seen in villages. A few Ayurvedic *pandits* have extra-ordinary knowledge and they used to treat all types of diseases by giving quality drugs. For common ailments like cold, fever and pain, home remedy drugs or indigenous drugs were in practice. Still, a few doctors who have been educated in institutions of Ayurvedic system are also following this traditional system.

During earlier days, the old persons were extracting oil from flakes, roots and barks of medicinal plants, preparing decoction and powder and were giving them as drugs for patients. They were using the spicy materials i.e., ginger, cardamom and pepper as drugs in large quantities. There are many families in Dakshina Kannada district which patronized the Ayurvedic System and were providing medical services to the people. Amongst them, Ayurveda Bhushana M.V.Sastry of Mangalore and families of Shankaranarayana Bhatta of Panaje Puttur (famous as Panaje Pandit) are noteworthy.

An Ayurvedic Chair in the memory of M.V.Sastry has been established in Mangalore University. Research work, conducting workshops on Ayurvedic Medicine and growing and maintenance of Medicinal plants are the objectives of this Chair. Medicinal plants are

grown in two acres of land by the authorities of this Chair and this garden has 400 plants belonging to 150 species.

People who have migrated from Kerala are also practicing Ayurvedic system in Dakshina Kannada district. Many Ayurvedic educational institutions are there. Now-a-days, both in urban and rural areas, there is an increase of followers of Ayurvedic System. The traditional indigenous system is in vogue in this district. Without studying the Ayurveda in institutions but understanding the signs and symptoms of the diseases through traditional experience and controlling the diseases with the help of preparing decoction, applications (paste) and tablets is known as indigenous system of medicine. There are many families who have been practicing this type of indigenous system of Ayurveda since a long time. Different varieties of medicinal plants are available in several parts and the people have the habit of utilizing them. There are many families of different religions who are practicing this type of indigenous system in Dakshina Kannada district. It is understood that 400 types of varieties of medical plants which are used in indigenous system are there in this coastal district. Under Indigenous line of treatment, the roots, barks, fibres, leaves and stems of these medicinal plants are used for treating about 45 diseases.

Karnataka Ayurveda college, Mangalore is providing Ayurvedic Medical Education in Dakshina Kannada district, Sri Kshethra Dharmasthala Manjunatha temple trust has established Ayurveda colleges in different districts of the State. Apart from this, the nature cure therapy clinic in Dharmasthala has become popular in providing nature cure remedies. Mobile Health facilities are provided to rural people by Sree Kshetra. Many Ayurvedic drug manufacturing units are there in Dakshina Kannada district. Amongst them, the important units are Alva's Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Moodabidare. Sree Durga Parameshwari Ayurveda Pharmacy, Puttur, Sastry Remedies of Mangalore. Ganapaiah Pharmacy and Alva's Pharmacy. These centres have developed Ayurveda Gardens by growing medicinal plants and this is popularly known as *Mijaru Show Bhavan*. This type of cultivating and protecting Ayurveda plants, trees and climbers is in Sri Kshethra Dharmasthala also.

There is much demand throughout the country for Ayurvedic drugs manufactured in this district. The Kotekal Ayurvedic Shala of Kerala and other popular Ayurvedic clinics are providing medical services in the district. Muslims are practicing Unani system of medicine which has been brought from outside. Now-a-days Homeopathy is also becoming popular.

Homeopathy

Homeopathy system of medicine is popular in Dakshina Kannada since a long time. There is a Homeopathy Medical College in the district. Father Muller and St. Xavier institutions are preparing Homeopathic drugs and are supplying to different parts of the country. There are many doctors who are providing Homeopathy Medical Services in the district. Rev. Father Augustus Muller .S.J., who is the founder of Homeopathic poor Dispensary, Kanakanadi, of Mangalore, which was taking care of poor people and treating all diseases in Hindustan, Burma and Ceylon about 110 years ago and other charitable institutions was born on 18th March 1841 in West Felia of Germany. Father Muller established Homeopathy Poor Dispensary in 1880 with an objective to provide quality and pure drugs at low cost to the people.

Because of trust and popularity, the quality of drugs and the influence of being the honourable member of Jesus Society, special encouragement was given by the general public to this Homeopathic Poor Dispensary, in such a manner that undoubtedly it became the first institution among the same type of other institutions in Hindustan. Father Muller established St. Joseph's Leprosy Hospital in order to provide treatment to poor leprosy patients of Dakshina Kannada district. His ambition was to treat this dreaded disease from the trustworthy drugs. Two separate big hospitals were opened by Father Muller for both male and female in 1895 and 1901 respectively.

These are being run by "Sister's of Charity" of Milan. When there was an Epidemic of Bubonic Plague in Mangalore during 1902, Father Muller established an hospital for the treatment of patients, with the financial assistance of Government and also with the help of Christ fraternity of Mangalore. After the death of Father Muller, there was suspicion amongst patients, public and friends about the functioning of these institutions. During this critical juncture "Health Guide" a book which was published and printed several times was revised and published by L.P. Fernandez the senior disciple of Father Muller, in the year 1911. This revised and enlarged book which was twice bigger than the original publication gave satisfaction to the public. This made the Patients and customers to retain the faith in the organization and thereby the respect towards the institution was also maintained. L.P. Fernandez celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his service to the organization on 2nd Dec 1942 and published the Eleventh edition of "Health Guide". Gradually, the distribution of drugs in Hindusthan, Burma, Ceylon and

other countries has increased. In spite of severe business competition, general financial problem and first and second world wars, these organizations continuously provided the services by meeting the demands. The following are the reforms that took place after the death of Father Muller, including establishing of new sections.

The full fledged operation theatre, treatment centre at nominal rate and a memorial section in the name of Father Frechite are there for both the priests and general public. This section has provision for eight patients and is helpful for priests. The other reforms are establishment of Little Flower unit for four patients meant for female patients, Leprosy Hospital extensions in the Ashram buildings with new modern sections. Digging of two new big wells for sufficient water supply to these institutions apart from the existing wells were taken up. The pumps are run by electricity, and in this way the problem of water during summer was solved.

The hospital building is spacious and clean and is very near, so as to provide medical service at a fixed time. A new X-ray unit (Radiology) unit was opened in 1988. This has served the demand of not only of the Inpatients but also the patients of Dakshina Kannada district and other districts. This unit has Surface Therapy section having facilities of Diagnostic Unit, Ultra Violet Ray Unit and Indecto Thermia Therapy. After the establishment of Obstetrics and Gynacological units the wishes of the needy people were satisfied. This unit consists of separate wards both for 15 poor patients and for patients on payment.

Population and Birth-Death Rates

The population of Dakshina Kannada district was 8,98,380 during 1901. It has increased to 18,97,730 in 2001. During 90's this district which had eight taluks has now been divided into Udupi district which includes Udupi, Kundapur and Karkal taluks and Dakshina Kannada District. Now this district consists of five Taluks only.

The rate of increase of population during the decades ending 1960, 1970 and 1980 was 17.50%, 24.01% and 23% respectively. During 1941-50, the average birth rate in Dakshina Kannada district was 35.5. When compared to the previous Madras State it was more (31.7%). During the same period the death rate in the district was 19.5%. When compared to the previous Madras State it was less (21.5). The birth rate which was less from 1941 to 1945, started increasing in later years. The death rate during this decade was less except in 1944. Due to the

epidemic of fever in 1955, there was increase in mortality rate. The patients who died due to fever during 1941-50 decade constituted about 32% of the total deaths. During 1941-45 this number was 7.4 per thousand and by 1946-50 it came down to 5.1. The maternal deaths during the last years of this decade decreased. In 1947 the Maternal mortality rate was 8.26 per 1000 live births reduced to 4.23 per 1000 live births in 1950. The increase in population of the district is shown in Table 15.1.

Table 15.1 : Table showing the growth of population since 1901 in the district

Year	Total Population	Difference	% of Difference in Decades
1901	8,98,380	-	-
1911	9,41,058	+43,278	+4.82
1921	9,84,054	+42,396	+4.50
1931	10,63,156	+9,102	+8.04
1941	11,73,538	+1,10,382	+10.38
1951	13,30,917	+1,57,379	+13.41
1961	15,63,837	+2,32,927	+17.50
1971	19,39,315	+3,75,478	+24.01
1981	23,77,000	+4,37,685	+23.00
1991	26,92,000	+3,15,000	+13.00
2001	18,97,730	-18,95,038	-

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada.

There was decrease of birth rate in 1884. But it decreased considerably in 1888. If the births are observed in every month of these years, then it can be seen that the births are more during March-July months and less births during Sept-Oct months. The disease wise percentage of deaths caused are Fever (35.63%), Diarrhoea (9.24%), Small Pox (2.44%), Cholera (1.54%) and other diseases (49%). The statistics of the births and deaths of the district during 1882-92 are given in the Table 15.2

After 1900, it was seen that the birth rate was more during the beginning of decade in 1960. There was decrease of births in 1968. There was decrease of both births & deaths in 1965 and 1968. The details of births and deaths from 1962 to 1970 are given in Table 15.3.

Table 15.2: The Statistics of Birth and Deaths in Dakshina Kannada District.

Year	Popula- tion yearly average	Total Births			Total Deaths		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1882	9,68,400	25,530	13,047	12,483	15,840	8,425	7,415
1883	9,77,800	27,624	14,091	13,533	20,220	10,647	9,582
1884	9,87,200	27,213	13,823	13,390	23,952	12,131	11,821
1885	9,96,700	27,761	14,233	13,528	24,710	12,814	11,896
1886	10,06,300	31,253	16,047	15,206	21,778	11,161	10,617
1887	10,16,000	33,117	16,977	16,140	19,998	10,421	9,577
1888	10,25,000	30,831	15,878	14,953	24,189	12,717	11,472
1889	10,35,700	30,544	15,480	15,004	20,017	10,400	9,527
1890	10,45,800	30,854	15,638	15,216	25,341	13,254	12,087
1891	10,55,800	30,808	15,769	15,039	19,722	10,359	9,363
1892	10,66,000	33,580	16,967	16,613	23,453	12,084	11,369

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada.

Table 15.3: The Statistics of Births and Deaths in Dakshina Kannada District.

Year	No. of Births	No. of Deaths
1962	53,705	16,789
1963	48,748	14,402
1964	34,473	9,418
1965	41,413	12,077
1966	38,301	10,971
1967	36,233	12,500
1968	34,265	9,914
1969	37,857	10,541
1970	39,346	9,893

The number of Births and Deaths registered in Mangalore City during 1882-1892 is given in Table 15.2. During that period, there were more male births than female births. This point can also be observed in the number of deaths that occurred in the city. The number of births and deaths belonging to different religions can be seen in Table 15.5.

Table 15.4: The Number of Deaths Recorded due to Several Diseases from 1956 to 1960.

Diseases	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Cholera	-	-	5	-	1
Fever	2,287	4,437	3,660	3,228	2,922
Small Pox	3	12	89	49	41
Plague	-	-	5	7	-
Diarrhoea	506	816	764	812	598
Respiratory Diseases	455	1,484	1,554	1,067	1,333
Malaria	116	92	137	95	66
Total	3,367	6,841	6,214	5,258	4,961

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada.

Table 15.5 : The Number of Births and Deaths Registered in Mangalore City

	Years	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886
Births	Total	1,027	1,012	930	927	1,022
	Male	533	554	498	487	556
	Female	494	458	432	440	466
Religion wise Births	Hindus	597	598	517	518	534
	Muslims	148	131	145	135	213
	Christians	282	283	268	274	275
Deaths	Total	805	813	643	889	837
	Male	412	440	355	434	424
	Female	393	373	288	455	413
Religion-wise Deaths	Hindus	448	483	368	493	459
	Muslims	170	180	141	191	176
	Christians	187	150	134	204	202
	Others	-	-	-	1	-

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada.

Table 15.5 : (Contd.)

	Years	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Births	Total	1,457	1,195	1,273	1,012	1,357	1,322
	Male	732	619	684	533	664	644
	Female	725	576	589	479	593	678
Religion wise Births	Hindus	793	682	721	555	714	708
	Muslims	267	197	235	167	216	236
	Christians	397	316	317	290	327	378
Deaths	Total	1,122	1,311	958	764	834	1,255
	Male	541	664	466	391	410	632
	Female	581	647	492	373	424	623
Religion-wise Deaths	Hindus	602	799	572	439	467	687
	Muslims	287	244	199	161	163	225
	Christians	233	268	187	164	204	343
	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada.

If the No. of births that occurred during different months of the years are observed, then the No. of births are more in June-July months. It can also be seen that more No. of deaths occur during rainy months July-August. The births and deaths that occurred during the different months of 1882-1892 decades can be seen in Table 15.6 & Table 15.7.

Table 15.6 The Number of Births in Different Months from 1888-1892 in the District

Years	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June
1888	2,842	2,679	2,792	2,768	2,638	2,966
1889	2,465	2,347	2,696	2,589	2,625	3,075
1890	3,228	2,893	2,888	2,747	2,813	2,727
1891	2,412	2,270	2,293	2,526	2,591	3,085
1892	3,130	2,952	3,073	2,981	2,980	3,323
Total	14,077	13,141	13,742	13,611	13,647	15,176
Average	2,316	2,628	2,748	2,722	2,729	3,035
Average No. of Births in a Month (%)	8.99	8.39	8.78	8.69	8.72	9.69

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada District.

Table 15.6 (Contd.)

Years	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1888	2,996	2,424	2,110	1,946	2,160	2,497	30,818
1889	2,991	2,514	1,962	2,159	2,296	2,813	30,532
1890	2,766	2,429	1,996	1,939	2,103	2,312	30,841
1891	3,314	2,690	2,237	2,225	2,336	2,816	30,795
1892	3,267	2,745	2,241	2,191	2,156	2,561	33,570
Total	15,334	12,802	10,546	10,460	11,051	12,969	1,56,556
Average	2,561	2,561	2,109	2,092	2,210	2,594	31,311
Average No. of Births in a Month (%)	9.80	8.18	6.74	6.68	7.08	8.28	100.00

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada District.

Table 15.7, Table Showing the Number of Deaths in Different Months from 1882-1892

Years	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June
1882	1,527	1,613	1,281	1,007	1,098	1,264
1883	1,743	1,477	1,338	1,129	1,359	1,932
1884	2,053	1,856	1,636	1,431	1,686	2,071
1885	2,201	1,845	1,684	1,518	1,612	2,050
1886	2,528	2,115	1,817	1,340	1,329	1,850
1887	1,860	1,645	1,415	1,229	1,245	1,818
1888	2,144	283	1,792	1,487	1,525	2,025
1889	2,636	1,829	1,533	1,238	1,189	1,638
1890	2,133	1,883	1,603	1,400	2,293	2,654
1891	2,581	2,032	1,477	1,356	1,385	1,451
1892	904	1,697	1,532	1,274	1,487	2,312
Total	23,310	20,075	17,108	14,459	16,203	21,065
Average	2,119	1,825	1,555	1,314	1,473	1,915
Average Rate of Deaths	9.75	8.39	7.15	6.04	6.78	8.81

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada District.

Table 15.7 (Contd.)

Years	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1882	1,544	1,454	1,287	1,260	1,125	1,382	15,837
1883	2,614	1,939	1,725	1,463	1,436	2,015	20,220
1884	2,995	2,773	2,085	1,835	1,697	1,833	23,951
1885	3,004	2,601	2,246	1,988	1,791	2,165	24,705
1886	2,340	1,963	1,681	1,598	1,501	1,711	21,773
1887	2,244	1,746	1,670	1,638	1,528	1,955	19,993
1888	2,264	2,101	2,012	2,140	1,958	2,653	24,184
1889	1,868	1,729	1,484	1,585	1,397	1,887	20,013
1890	2,875	2,498	2,089	1,962	1,880	2,065	25,333
1891	1,731	1,576	1,465	1,543	1,482	1,642	19,721
1892	2,549	2,836	2,212	1,859	1,645	2,149	23,447
Total	26,028	23,214	19,956	18,871	17,440	21,448	2,39,177
Average	2,366	2,110	1,814	1,716	1,586	1,950	21,743
Average Rate of Deaths	10.88	9.71	8.34	7.89	7.29	8.97	100.00

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada District.

The main reason for the death was spread of several Communicable diseases during that time. The deaths were occurring due to Cholera. Small Pox, Fever, Diarrhoea, Injuries, Suicides and Accidents and Snake bites. The figures of occurrence of deaths due to different reasons can be seen in table 15.8.

Table 15.8 The Number of Deaths due to Different Diseases in the District (1882-1892)

Years	Cholera		Small Pox		Fever		Diarrhoea		Injuries/ Suicides		Acci- dents	Snake Bites	Other rea- sons	Total Deaths		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1882	101	80	246	170	2,392	2,070	1,060	824	33	22	378	68	8,396	15,840	8,425	7,415
1883	-	-	404	291	3,829	3,535	1,288	1,080	39	31	353	83	9,246	20,229	10,647	9,582
1884	-	-	377	300	5,161	5,224	1,166	995	39	26	372	75	10,217	23,952	12,131	11,821
1885	5	9	414	332	4,646	4,347	1,260	1,105	52	20	322	79	12,119	24,710	12,814	11,896
1886	-	-	120	104	3,980	3,747	1,259	1,050	37	29	372	89	10,991	21,778	11,161	10,617
1887	38	40	327	282	3,597	3,270	955	726	37	40	377	80	10,229	19,998	10,421	9,577
1888	694	733	772	657	3,574	3,106	1,239	963	46	43	317	70	11,975	24,189	12,717	11,472
1889	187	166	195	159	3,201	2,805	994	787	46	32	326	76	11,043	20,017	10,490	9,527
1890	-	-	25	38	5,510	4,794	1,388	1,053	38	30	299	62	12,104	25,341	13,254	12,087
1891	174	183	77	70	4,062	2,557	763	596	42	33	323	69	9,778	19,722	10,359	9,363
1892	609	657	269	216	4,596	4,172	884	680	65	32	364	62	10,847	23,453	12,084	11,369
Total	1,808	1,368	3,226	2,619	44,598	40,627	12,258	9,859	474	338	3,803	813	16,940	23,229	12,450	11,726
Average	164	170	293	238	4,054	3,694	1,114	896	43	31	346	74	10,631	21,748	11,318	10,430

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada District.

The number of deaths due to fever, diarrhoea and Small Pox diseases were more. The number of deaths in the age group of less than 5 years was more in the district, when compared to the number of deaths of persons of other age groups during 1883 to 1892 and this can be viewed in the Table No. 15.9.

Table 15.9, Table Showing the No. of Deaths in different Age Groups in the District (1883-1892)

Years	Below 1 year		1-5 years		5-10 years		10-15 years		15-20 years		20-30 years		30-40 years		40-50 years		50-60 years		60 years and above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1883	2,269	1,991	1,163	1,147	396	412	271	255	374	498	1,049	1,179	1,282	1,010	1,229	720	1,084	820	1,526	1,545
1884	2,369	2,099	1,345	1,421	534	537	322	320	447	525	1,172	1,440	1,482	1,216	1,423	990	1,268	1,135	1,768	2,138
1885	2,747	2,353	1,879	1,953	705	654	350	318	357	477	1,172	1,325	1,395	1,130	1,329	828	1,149	968	1,728	1,888
1886	2,446	2,204	1,472	1,482	603	613	326	283	341	447	1,036	1,240	1,234	1,028	1,195	744	1,040	873	1,463	1,702
1887	2,532	2,190	1,061	1,004	431	389	264	248	303	394	948	1,140	1,210	985	1,195	782	989	820	1,486	1,622
1888	2,856	2,448	1,439	1,482	537	549	350	301	430	533	1,349	1,445	1,537	1,154	1,412	882	1,171	905	1,631	1,773
1889	2,474	2,148	1,095	1,072	430	395	280	220	313	427	940	1,102	1,237	914	1,416	695	1,115	851	1,457	1,702
1890	2,832	2,543	1,565	1,539	637	595	372	322	418	514	1,203	1,386	1,500	1,154	1,503	887	1,343	921	1,875	2,224
1891	2,445	2,102	1,201	1,209	466	459	255	221	355	399	873	1,031	1,202	872	1,099	659	930	713	1,533	1,697
1892	2,782	2,461	1,217	1,269	522	535	339	277	496	528	1,103	1,378	1,348	1,087	1,346	829	1,121	870	1,815	2,133
Total	25,752	22,539	13,437	13,578	5,261	5,138	3,121	2,765	3,834	4,742	10,845	12,666	13,427	10,550	12,877	8018	11,210	8,878	16,282	18,424
Average	2,575	2,254	1,344	1,358	526	514	312	276	383	474	1,084	1,267	1,343	1,055	1,288	802	1,121	887	1,628	1,842
%	22.19	21.01	11.58	12.65	4.53	4.79	2.69	2.58	3.30	4.42	9.35	11.81	11.57	9.83	11.10	7.47	9.66	8.27	14.03	17.17

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada district.

Table 15.10 : Particulars of the Registration of Births and Deaths

Sl. No.	Taluk	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1997	1999	2000
1	Birth and Death Registration Units	654	654	654	273	381	381
2	Birth and Death Registration Centres	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Total Births Registered	57,564	56,022	56,065	39,420	39,333	38,641
4	Total Still Births Registered	514	432	530	387	555	430
5	Total Deaths Registered	17,680	18,332	19,030	13,165	13,291	13,364
6	Total Infant Deaths Registered	530	565	658	465	454	471

Table 15.11: Particulars of the No. of Infant Deaths in the District

Years	Births	Infant Deaths	Death rate per 1000
1995-96	41,469	574	13.8
1996-97	40,474	539	13.3
1997-98	39,731	558	14.0
1998-99	20,660	339	16.4
1999-2000	22,003	409	18.5
2000-01	21,423	326	15.2
2001-02	21,394	346	16.1
2002-03	22,543	357	15.8
2003-04	22,282	360	15.7
2004-05	23,108	209	9.0

**Table 15.12 : Particulars of the Different Indicators
Relating to Births and Deaths**

Year	Total Births	Birth Rate	Infant Deaths	IMR	Maternal Deaths	MMR	CPR	Deliveries in Institutions
1998-99	20,393	11.8	395	19.5	18	4	51.7	83
1999-2000	21,788	12.6	407	18.7	28	3	52.3	86
2000-01	21,542	12.6	326	15.1	24	1	53.4	89.7
2001-02	21,394	11.3	346	16.2	21	0	53.4	90.8
2002-03	22,543	11.8	327	15.5	14	0.6	54.6	92.6
2003-04	22,921	11.9	334	14.6	20	0.82	62.4	94.5
2004-05	23,107	11.8	209	9.0	24	1.03	62.6	95.8

Note : IMR-Infant Mortality Rate, MMR-Maternal Mortality Rate, CPR-Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation
Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada District.

Communicable Diseases

It was important to control Communicable diseases under Health Programmes, Wherever any Communicable disease used to occur in Community, the health staff were finding the main source or causes of spread and were taking necessary measures to control them. Preventive measures to avoid spreading the diseases were also taken up by them. Suitable immunizations to prevent the diseases were provided by them. The measures for the prevention and spread of the diseases were, to maintain the quality of drinking water, cleanliness of slum dwelling areas and proper disposal of waste materials. Cholera, different types of fever, Small Pox, Plague, Vomiting, Diarrhoea, Malaria, Respiratory Diseases, Typhoid and Tuberculosis, were the communicable diseases that were seen in these areas. To prevent the Communicable diseases intensive vaccination programmes were taken up during the decades of 1940. To prevent the Communicable diseases, even today the Health Department is undertaking immunization programmes. The data regarding this can be seen in Table 15.13.

SMALL POX

More Small Pox cases were seen during the decades of 1940 and because of this, the number of deaths were more. The number of deaths due to small pox came down in later years. This data can be seen in Table 15.14.

Table 15.13 : Particulars of the Number of Vaccinations given to Prevent the Diseases.

Year	Primary Vaccinations	Repeated Vaccinations
1948	45,455	1,00,417
1949	39,634	1,49,644
1950	58,855	2,74,508
1951	53,365	2,12,695
1952	55,915	1,35,015
1953	59,015	1,71,561
1954	61,147	1,66,633
1955	48,651	1,43,825
1956	50,532	1,21,859
1957	43,361	1,12,348

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada District.

Table 15.14: Particulars of the Number of Deaths due to Small Pox

Year	Number of Cases	Number of Deaths
1945	1,342	254
1946	270	48
1947	72	11
1948	80	21
1949	236	43
1950	661	154
1951	312	70
1952	90	21
1953	48	17
1954	23	9
1955	29	5
1956	19	8
1957	70	12

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada district.

In order to prevent Small Pox, intensive Vaccination Programme was taken up to include more people. The number of vaccinations given can be seen in Table no. 15.15 Due to this the number of deaths during 70's came down drastically.

Table 15.15: Particulars of the Number of Vaccinations given to Prevent Small Pox and Number of Deaths due to Small Pox.

Year	Number of Primary Vaccinations given	Number of Repeated Vaccinations	Total	Small Pox	
				Number of Cases	Number of Deaths
1966	44,292	2,87,474	3,31,766	77	24
1967	57,964	2,63,227	3,11,191	60	13
1968	69,671	2,77,265	2,96,936	17	5
1969	84,655	2,93,591	3,68,246	2	2
1970	76,783	2,36,826	4,13,609	1	-
1971	73,128	96,168	2,69,296	-	-

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada district.

Table 15.16: Particulars of the Achievement of Progress of Health Department Programmes during the last 4 years in Zilla Panchayat of Dakshina Kannada district.

Details of Programme	2001-02			2002-03			2003-04			2004-05		
	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
BCG	23,870	21,956	92.0	24,045	22,995	95.6	23,602	23,422	99.2	24,242	9,849	40.6
DPT / Polio	23,870	22,394	94.0	24,045	23,494	97.7	23,602	23,495	99.5	24,242	9,668	40.0
Measles	23,870	21,995	92.1	24,045	22,979	95.95	23,602	23,131	98.04	24,242	9,423	39.0
T.T to Pregnant Mothers	26,050	23,784	91.3	26,160	24,991	95.5	26,214	25,188	96.1	26,725	10,385	39.0
IUD	8,060	7,588	94.0	8,080	7,523	93.0	8,165	7,759	95.0	8,202	3,530	43.0
Oral Pills	9,332	9,361	100.3	9,416	9,257	98.3	9,499	9,474	99.7	9,504	4,070	43.0
Nirodh	5,536	5,035	90.6	5,385	5,288	98.0	5,366	5,441	101.4	5,470	5,375	98.3

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada district.

Note: BCG- Bacillus Calmette Guerin, DPT-Diphtheria Pertusis Tetanus, TT-Tetanus Toxoid, IUD: Intra Uterine Device.

Table 15.17: Table Showing the Spleen Rate and the Parasite Rate (%) in different Parts of District (1949)

Area	Spleen Rate	Parasite Rate
Belthangadi	17	5
Guruvayanakere	19	2
Laila	31	12
Dharmasthala	38	11

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada district.

The Plague disease was seen more in the district during 1940 decades. The disease was controlled when the spraying of DDT Dichlorodiphenyl Trichloro Ethane was taken up. (After 1952)

MALARIA

This disease is caused by a Parasite called Plasmodium and spread by female Anopheles Mosquitoes. This disease which is seen globally is spread by mosquitoes where there is stagnant water and in marshy areas and people get affected severely by this disease. This disease is seen more in coastal and Malnad areas. This can be controlled by the spraying of Insecticides. This disease is treated by prescribing quinine tablets. After the introduction of National Malaria Control Programme by Government of India in 1953, the control of the disease has become effective.

Type of Malaria depends on the species of the parasite. High fever and shivering are the symptoms of the disease. In the diseased person the number of red blood corpuscles become less in the body and anaemia is caused due to this. Due to enlargement of spleen the death may occur. The blood smears will be drawn from the fever cases and if the case is diagnosed as Malaria, Chloroquine tablets will be given. In the disease affected places the insecticides like DDT will be sprayed. In order to create awareness of the disease the Health workers take up house to house visit every fortnight, draw blood smears from fever cases and give chloroquine tablets as presumptive treatment and send these blood smears to Primary Health Centres for laboratory examination. If the case is confirmed as Malaria suitable radical treatment will be given and in order to prevent the spread of the disease the Health Department will take up a rapid community Blood smear survey and spraying of insecticides. It has seen that due to new guidelines given by Government of India in 1977, the incidence of malaria has decreased by 30%. (Modified plan of operation of NMEP) All hospitals, Community Health

Centres and Primary Health Centres in the district provide control measures, Laboratory services and Treatment of Malaria. In earlier days the measures to control Malaria were unknown. Revenue officials and Post office Officials used to distribute Quinine tablets in the Villages. This disease was rampant in Malnad areas and in Dakshina Kannada district. Even now this disease is more in this district. The Malaria Control Programme was started in 1948 in this district.

Initially this programme was limited to four regions of the district. The spleen rate and Parasite rates during 1949 in these four regions can be seen in Table 15.17. The Malaria control office was in Puttur taluk. The sub offices of this head office were in Bellare, Sulya, Uppinangadi and Belthangadi till 1950. Later this programme was also extended to Karkala Taluk. In 1952 it was extended to villages of Kundapur taluk also. The DDT spraying was taken up during the seasons of the spread of the disease (Dec-June). Due to this programme considerable result was seen. The details of the treatment in different hospitals during 1947 can be seen in Table 15.18. The spraying of Insecticides to control malaria was stopped in 1957. Later Malaria control programme was re-organized. The records show that 92 persons died due to Malaria in 1957-58

Table 15.18: Particulars of the Percentage of Treatment given to Malaria Disease Cases in different parts of the District (1947-51)

Hospitals	% of Treatment given to Malaria Disease Cases				(%)
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
LF Hospitals, Kadaba	59.6	59.4	46.0	26.5	24.3
Rural Hospital, Uppinaangadi	45.4	37.1	31.9	26.0	19.1
LF Hospital, Belthangadi	44.1	55.1	36.3	27.5	24.1
LF Hospital, Sulya	35.8	32.7	28.9	17.7	13.8
Spleen Rate	-	45.9	38.8	23.5	9.45
Parasite Rate	-	8.3	3.5	1.0	0.55

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada district.

During 1960, a programme was launched to protect effectively against Malaria. The entire district was divided into 135 units and the responsibility of each unit was given to Malaria workers. The main responsibility of these workers was to visit each house in their areas, identify persons suffering from fever, send blood smears to laboratory for

diagnosis and provide treatment to those identified as suffering from Malaria. After this programme, these workers were appointed in Primary Health Centres in October 1961.

The details of examination of Blood Smears conducted from 1965 to 1971 is given in Table 15.19.

Table 15.19: Table Showing the Results of Blood Smears Examination under Malaria Control Programme

Year	Passive Surveillance Blood Smears	Confirmed Cases	Active Surveillance Blood Smears	Confirmed Cases	Mass Blood	Confirmed Cases
1965	11,812	1	31,159	-	667	-
1966	13,710	-	29,536	-	793	-
1967	16,870	-	40,011	1	250	-
1968	16,999	1	36,561	1	1,476	-
1969	17,785	6	20,267	6	73,708	63
1970	15,039	2	44,597	4	2,139	1
1971	15,192	36	41,210	33	12,718	46

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada District.

Table 15.19(A): Table Showing the details of Malaria Eradication Programme in the District

Year	Number of Blood Smears Examined	Number of Malaria Cases	Number of Patients given treatment
1998	25,5506	7,994	7,982
1999	21,4487	4,438	4,433
2000	22,1479	2,653	2,653
2001	26,6661	4,441	4,437
2002	2,82,905	5,069	5,065
2003	3,25,690	6,344	6,341
2004	4,86,851	1,416	1,415
2005	3,28,862	16,154	16,140

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada district.

Leprosy

This Leprosy was pestering the Indians since many centuries. The Leprosy patients were treated with humiliation by the society. As per the

estimates of Leprosy workers who were working for Leprosy control programme there were 12,000 to 15,000 Leprosy patients in the district during the decades of 1960. Efforts were made to eradicate this disease by *Kushta Roga Nivarana Sangha*, *Dharma Pracharaka Sangha* and Father Muller Charitable Institute apart from city Municipalities of the state Government.

Table 15.20: Particulars of the Number of Leprosy Patients Treated in the District

Year	New Patients	Number Cured	Old Patients	Total
1962	129	398	4	531
1963	160	421	5	586
1964	194	428	7	624
1965	268	408	2	678
1966	404	874	9	1,287
1967	495	1,244	15	1,754
1968	587	1,624	15	2,226
1969	665	2,050	14	2,729
1970	703	2,343	20	3,066
1971	743	2,612	25	3,380
Total	4,348	12,397	116	16,861

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada district.

Leprosy Control Centre came into existence in 1955. This centre was working with the co-operation of the *Hindu Kushta Nivarana Sangha* of Dakshina Kannada district Branch to control and eradicate the disease. The main functions of this centre was to conduct the survey of Leprosy Patients, provide education for prevention, supply of essential drugs to different hospitals and opening of Leprosy Treatment centres in Rural Areas By 1970, there were about ten leprosy treatment centres in the district. Out of them five were working independently and other five centres were attached to local fund dispensaries. Five centres are working with *Hindu Kushta Nivarana Sangha* and other four are Government hospitals at Shirva, Mulki, Vittala and Bantval. The data about the treatment given to leprosy patients during this period can be seen in Table 15.20. The National Leprosy Control Centre was established on 3rd August 1959 and it was extended to 101 Villages having a population of 2,58,499. This Centre had Koteswar, Vandse, Byndoor and

Shankaranarayana sub centres. Now these areas are in Udupi District. The number of Patients treated, the expenditure incurred for treatment during three years from 1969 to 1972 is given in table 15.21.

Table 15.21: Particulars of the Number of Leprosy Patients Treated and the Expenditure for the National Leprosy Control Centre

Years	No. of Leprosy Patients Treated	No. of new Patients Treated	Total Expenditure in Rs.
1969-70	292	40	37,069
1970-71	339	50	37,452
1971-72	254	38	39,312
Total	885	128	1,13,833

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada district.

Table 15.21(A): Table Showing the details of Treatment given to Leprosy Patients in the District

Years	No. of New Patients Identified	No. of Patients Cured
1995	469	542
1996	462	534
1997	531	066
1998	384	518
1999	409	369
2000	217	267
2001	300	387
2002	25	254
2003	162	221
2004	153	154
2005	082	126
2006	044	056

Source: Health Department, Bengaluru.

As per the survey conducted in 1954, 15% of the population were infected in Mangalore city. The rate of infection varies with different parts of the district and this is given in table 15.22.

Table 15.22: Particulars of the Leprosy Infection Rate in different parts of the District

Place	Infection Rate of the Micro-Organism (%)	Expenditure towards the disease (%)
Udupi	9.6%	1.8%
Puttur	4.0%	0.7%
Karkala	8.1%	0.7%
Ullala	4.6%	0.6%
Surathkal	2.6 %	0.1%
Manipal	4.2%	0.2%

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada District.

Filariasis

This Communicable disease is caused by Micro filaria which is a thread like bacteria. Eventhough it is not a fatal disease but it is a social stigma disease causing swelling of the legs that can't be brought to normal condition. These bacteria are present in the lymphatic glands of the infected person. When the mosquito bites this infected person, they carry these bacteria and if they bite a healthy person, it spreads the disease. In this way the disease spreads in the community. Especially this disease is seen in the coastal areas of Karnataka State. In order to reduce the density of the disease, intensive spraying of insecticides is done once in every week and the filarial control units conduct biological survey to identify the cases and later give DEC tablets for 12 days to the patients. The filaria control programme is there since 1955. The various measures (data) undertaken in the district to control filaria disease is given in table 15.22 (A).

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is another Communicable disease which is pestering Dakshina Kannada district. There are many hindrances to control this disease which is caused by micro bacterium tuberculosis, is spread through droplet infection through air. Even though sufficient drugs and BCG immunization are there to control this disease it has many hindrances like poverty, indiscriminate spitting of sputum by tuberculosis patients, deficiency of Nutritious food which have come in the way of controlling the disease.

National Tuberculosis Control Programme has been integrated and it is implemented in all the districts of the State. As per the Tuberculosis

**Table 15.22 (A) Details of the Activities of
Filariasis Control Programme in the District.**

Years	No. of persons Examined	No. of persons Treated	No. of Patients Cured
1995	4,431	71	91
1996	8,195	103	155
1997	10,614	107	298
1998	9,167	121	290
1999	5,903	64	163
2000	5,287	76	117
2001	6,124	104	136
2002	4,106	140	163
2003	3,065	107	112
2004	6,832	84	117
2005	11,970	820	841

Source: Health Department, Bengaluru.

Control Programme of the Dakshina Kannada district Tuberculosis Control Association came into existence in 1964. It has 42 sub centres throughout the district. The details of the treatment given to the patients in these centres can be seen in Table 15.23. Dakshina Kannada district Tuberculosis Association gave BCG immunization to children as a precautionary measure in order to prevent this disease during 1971.

There are many reasons for the high prevalence of diseases like Amoebiasis, Typhoid and Worm infestations in Urban and Rural areas of the district. Unsafe drinking water supply, unsatisfactory Health System, Hotels with poor sanitation, deficiency of public toilets, open cut fruits and sweets, unhygienic personal habits and less civic sense are the reasons that can be identified for the above causes. The District Tuberculosis Officer controls all the Tuberculosis Control Programmes in all the Public Health institutions that comes under his control. The short term course of treatment is implemented in this district. District Tuberculosis centre and General hospitals have X-ray and sputum examination facilities.

Dengue

Dengue fever is a deadly disease and its severity is seen in children. This is caused by dengue virus. This disease is spread by biting of the mosquito *edix egypti*. There are three types of Dengue. 1) Common

Table 15.23: No. of Patients Treated for Tuberculosis in the District

Year	No. of persons Examined	No. of persons Treated	No. of Patients Cured
2003	10,864	1,407	87
2004	10,997	1,828	85
2005	13,622	2,136	84
2006 (upto Sept.)	9,642	1,696	81

Source: Health Department, Bengaluru.

Dengue 2) D.H.F. Dengue Haemorrhage and 3) Dengue Shock Syndrome (D.S.S.). The main symptoms of the disease are severe fever, severe headache, muscle and joint pains. No specific drug is there for this disease. When the person suffers from the disease, giving liquid food and paracetamol tablets act as an immediate measure and the patient has to be shifted to the hospital immediately. This dengue (Haemorrhage of the blood) fever is mostly seen in children and is very dangerous. After severe fever there will be blood haemorrhage and swelling of the body and later the blood pressure comes down causing death. When the edis egypti mosquito bites a person suffering from dengue the virus enters the mosquito and the same infected mosquito bites a healthy person, he gets dengue disease. Mosquitoes act as carriers of the disease. Therefore it is necessary to take precautionary measure against the mosquitoes by destroying the breeding places of mosquitoes. The disease is caused by mosquitoes which bite in the day light. Children and adults may get this disease through mosquitoes bite.

Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore

As per the orders of the Judiciary of Directors of East India Company, Mangalore hospital was established in 1818. It was shifted to its own building in 1951, as it was functioning in a rented building earlier. The management of the hospital was handed over to the City Municipality in 1871. During the beginning of the first year of its establishment in the year 1848, it treated 45 inpatients and 1,447 outpatients. By the year 1892, the number increased to 328 and 15,133 respectively. Later in 1919, the erstwhile Madras Government took over the Mangalore Municipal hospital under its control. This hospital was named after the then Governor Lord Wenlock. There was a separate

institution called Police hospital and it was functioning in the present lady Goshan Hospital building. This police hospital was merged with Wenlock hospital in 1925.

Table 15.24: Number of Patients treated in Wenlock Hospital and the Expenditure Incurred

Year	No. of Inpatients Treated	No. of Outpatients Treated	Expenditure (in Rs.)
1969-70	15,961	4,70,025	23,23,525
1970-71	15,492	5,06,248	24,72,697
1971-72	16,384	5,91,557	26,47,957

Table 15.25: Number of Patients treated in Lady Goshan Hospital and the Expenditure Incurred

Year	No. of Inpatients Treated	No. of Outpatients Treated	Expenditure (in Rs.)
1969	5,219	52,360	7,17,000
1970	5,374	38,325	7,02,700
1971	5,884	35,770	8,14,000

Table 15.26: Details of Treatment provided in Government Leprosy Control Hospital, Mudushedde

Year	No. of Inpatients Treated	No. of Outpatients Treated	Expenditure (in Rs.)
1969	494	13,478	2,80,082
1970	410	12,047	2,97,642
1971	491	14,008	3,37,859

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada district.

Government Maternity and Children's Hospital, Udupi was established in 1920. A Government Hospital was established in 1872 in Puttur of Dakshina Kannada district. The management of this hospital was looked after by Puttur Taluk Board till 1928. Later the erstwhile Madras Government was supervising the functioning of the hospital. Building for out patient wing was constructed in 1920. Later in 1936, an additional consulting room for Lady Deputy Surgeon was opened.

Till 1942, this hospital had a bed strength of 25. In 1943, eight bedded maternity section was established. During 1947-58, several developmental works were undertaken. In 1962, another ward of 20 beds

and one office wing was constructed. Later delivery room and quarters for nurses were constructed. An independent outpatient wing was opened in 1969. Now this hospital has X-ray and other modern facilities.

During 1957, daily an average 30 male patients, 15 female patients and six children were treated as inpatients and 120 male patients, 96 female patients and 73 children were treated as outpatients in Puttur Government Hospital. The expenditure incurred for treating them was ₹ 55,125. The number of patients treated in Puttur Government Hospital and the expenditure incurred during 1969-72 can be seen in Table 15.27.

The Government hospital in Kundapur of erstwhile Dakshina Kannada district was opened in 1873. Later several developments and activities took place. By 1970, it had facilities of X-ray and Dental clinic and other facilities. There was a Local Fund hospital under the control of Taluk Development Board, Bantval of Dakshina Kannada district. The Government took over this hospital and upgraded it. In 1972 this hospital had 24 beds strength. The details of the treatment given to the patients in this hospital during 1969-72 is given in table 15.28

Father Muller Charitable Institute, Mangalore.

Father Muller Charitable Institute was established in 1880 along with the Homeopathic clinic. The plague hospital was established when there was epidemic of plague in the district. For treatment of outpatients a big hospital was constructed in 1940. Hospital for leprosy and tuberculosis patients was opened in 1957. Nurses training centre was opened in 1959. The number of patients treated in 1971 by this hospital which is providing Health services to the people can be seen in table no. 15.29. Father Muller established the St. Joseph's Leprosy Hospital. Father Muller treated the leprosy patients with homeopathic drugs. Later many doctors co-operated in treating leprosy patients. The data of the patients treated in this hospital can be seen in Table 15.30.

**Table No. 15.27: Number of Patients Treated in
Puttur Government Hospital and the Expenditure Incurred**

No. of Patients Treated	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
In patients	2,291	2,441	2,127
Out patients	35,813	40,685	39,047
Expenditure (in Rs.)	1,42,719	1,58,820	1,48,914

Table No. 15.28: Number of Patients in Bantval Government Hospital

Years	No. of Inpatients Treated	No. of Outpatients Treated	Expenditure (in Rs.)
1969-70	566	46,521	Not available
1970-71	660	51,237	10,663
1971-72	644	68,391	1,24,181

Table 15.29: Number of Patients Treated by Father Muller Charitable Institute

Years	No. of Inpatients Treated	No. of Outpatients Treated	Expenditure (in Rs.)
1969-70	12,414	25,863	21,60,753
1970-71	11,663	20,782	23,78,774
1971-72	11,153	29,244	26,15,064

Table 15.30: Details of Treatment given in St. Joseph's Leprosy Hospital

Year	No. of Inpatients Treated	No. of Outpatients Treated	Expenditure (in Rs.)
1969-70	478	7,546	1,89,097
1970-71	497	9,791	1,83,678
1971-72	509	12,931	2,87,339

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada District.

District Health Department

Administratively the health department has been reorganised. This was included into the Zilla panchayat administration during the decade ending in 1980. The budget allotted to this department in recent years can be seen in different tables. This department gives health education including implementation of Family Welfare Programmes. Karkala, Puttur and Kundapur have taluk level hospitals with bed strength of 100, 85 and 64 respectively. Sanction of the staff and budget for recurring and non-recurring expenditure was obtained to open 10 bedded tuberculosis ward in Karkala General Hospital which is now functioning under world bank project. A proposal has been submitted for expansion of Karkala & Kundapur hospitals. The civil works for construction of new buildings namely building of out-patient wing, Community Health Centres of Belthangadi and Bantval.

Community Health centres of Belthangadi and Bantval are complete and these hospitals are functioning in the new buildings. Community Health Centres at Bantval, Sulya and Mulki are already functioning. Sanction for the 30 bedded hospital to Brahmavara, Hebri, Vamapadavu and Belthangadi Community Health Centres budget for recurring and non-recurring expenditure have been obtained and have already started functioning. Sanction has been accorded for the upgradation of Primary Health Centre Nitte into Community Health centre and the orders for the sanction of posts and budget for recurring and non-recurring expenditure are awaited. 106 Primary Health Centres that have been sanctioned are functioning. Sanction has been accorded to start six new Primary Health Centres along with the staff, and budget for recurring and non-recurring expenditure during 1993-94 and they are ready for functioning in the following places. 1) Adyaru, in Mangalore Taluk 2) Palligrama, 3) Nellikaru and 4) Heergana in Karkala Taluk 5) Hangarakatte in Udupi Taluk and 6) Alur in Kundapur Taluk.

Already six Ayurvedic hospitals are functioning. Sanction has been accorded for the opening of Ayurvedic hospital at Kilpadi, near Mulki of Mangalore Taluk during 1993-94. Ayurvedic hospital at Jokatte of Mangalore Taluk has been upgraded into 10 bedded Ayurveda hospital. Primary Health Centre Nada and Kumbashi are functioning with 16 bedded hospitals in their own buildings. At present three filarial control units are functioning at Mangalore. Ullala and Malpe in Udupi Taluk. Sanction has been accorded to start a new unit in Kundapur during 1993-94 along with the posts and budget for recurring and non-recurring expenditure. Already 16 treatment clinics under Blindness Control Programme are functioning in Primary Health Centres and during 1993-94, sanction has been accorded to start Blindness control units one in each of Primary Health Centre. Barkur of Udupi Taluk and Ganjimath in Mangalore Taluk. 738 Sub centres are functioning in Dakshina Kannada district. Under Minimum Needs Programme. ₹ three lakhs have been provided to 12 sub centres during 1993-94.

Five Ambulance vehicles are on road in the district. It has been planned to provide an ambulance vehicle each to Community Health Centre, Belthangadi and Sulya during the year 1993-94. One jeep each to Tribal Mobile Health Units at Sulya, Perdur and Bantval has been provided. During the year 1993-94, totally 17,284 inpatients and 16,25,858 out patients have been treated. In the department four district level officers and one Assistant District Health and Family Welfare Officer in each of the three sub divisions are working. 220 posts of Medical

Officers have been sanctioned in the subordinate offices of this department and 70 posts are vacant. Out of 1,467 Paramedical posts, 507 posts are vacant. 87 posts of Ministerial cadre are vacant out of the sanctioned posts of 206. Letters have been addressed to the Government to fill up the vacant posts. Out of the 106 Primary Health Centres in the district, 85 Primary Health Centres have buildings. Primary Health Centres Subramanya, Katilu and Dharmasthala are functioning in rent free buildings which are provided by concerned temple authorities. Kolalagiri and Sajipanadu hospitals are functioning in rented buildings. Amongst them, for the Primary Health Centres Subramanya Katilu and Kolalagiri, land has been acquired during 1991-92 and the construction of building works are under completion by obtaining 1/3 of the budget from the estimates. The land for the construction of Hospitals in Sarvey Kedur, Navur and Paladka has been obtained and the civil works of the building are under progress. For acquiring the land for the construction of Primary Health Centre, Dharmasthala, an amount of ₹ 1,64,000 has been credited to the revenue department.

During 1993-94, the civil works of the buildings of Seven Primary Health Centres are complete and civil works of 17 Primary Health Centre buildings are under progress. The civil works of the new building of Community Health Centre, Bantval was completed during 1993-94 and it is functioning in the new building. Till 1993-94, Sree kshethra Dharmasthala has given an aid of ₹ 11.00 lakhs to Health Department for the construction of sub centres and now the civil works of 12 sub centres buildings are complete. For the repairs of health institutions and for construction of new buildings a total amount of ₹ 65.00 lakhs has been provided during the year 1994-95. An amount of ₹ 5,57,04,783 towards the expenditure for pay and allowances of Health staff. ₹ 26,23,000 towards contingency expenditure. ₹ 9.95,000 towards supply of furniture to institutions. ₹ 25,03,147 towards drugs ₹ 1655,000 towards rehabilitation in rehabilitation centres, and ₹ 3,19,000 towards linen and bedding has been spent during the year 1993-94.

The details of physical targets and achievements of Health & Family Welfare Programmes is given in Annexure-1. During 1990-91, 152 sterilizations were done. During 1990-91, the number of immunizations given are as follows DPT: 70,000, Polio: 70,000, BCG:81,000, Measles: 56,000 and T.T. for Pregnant mothers: 74,000.

**Table 15.31: Budget Allotment by
Zilla Panchayat for Health Activities**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Years					
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1997-98	1998-99	1999-20
1	Medical and Public Health	211.75	288.10	203.0	239.50	90.50	96.80
2	Indian System of Medicine	7.00	10.00	13.0	15.00	11.34	16.98
3	Family Welfare	232.33	275.78	317.68	451.50	352.80	310.10

1	Family Welfare	2,17,43,481.00
2	Immunization	3,30,461.00
3	Tuberculosis	7,62,947.00
4	Leprosy	26,83,227.00
5	Malaria	35,88,654.00
6	Nursing Programme	1,19,394.00

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada District.

**Table No. 15.32: Details of Progress of
Health and Family Welfare Department during 1993-94**

	Programme	Target	Achievement	% of Progress
I	Immunization Programme			
1	DPT	59,000	59,284	100.5
2	Polio	59,000	59,601	101.00
3	BCG	58,000	69,804	118.4
4	Measles	59,000	53,315	90.4
5	T.T. (for Pregnant Mothers)	66,300	60,674	91.5
II	Village Sanitation Programme			
6	Rural Sanitary Latrines	309	933	301.00
7	Detection of Leprosy Cases	500	653	130.6
8	Leprosy Cases Cured	1,800	870	48.3
III	Tuberculosis Control Programme			
9	Detection of Tuberculosis Cases	5,118	3,773	73.7
10	No. of sputum Exams of T.B. Cases	11,113	11,616	104.5

	Programme	Target	Achievement	% of Progress
11	Cataract operations	8,200	3,489	42.5
IV	Malaria Eradication Programme			
12	No. of Blood Smears Collected	3,23,040	3,38,439	104.8
V	National Family Welfare Programme			
13	Sterilization operations	17,000	17,755	104.4
14	IUD Insertions	15,700	13,092	83.4
15	Distribution of Nirodh	23,100	17,094	74.00
16	Oral Pills	6,400	5,192	59.00

During 1994-95 the following programmes were undertaken. The financial progress of these programmes is given below.

Sl.No.	Programmes	Financial Progress
1	Family Welfare (Includes Staff Expenditure)	2,55,80,000-00
2	Immunization	6,00,000-00
3	Tuberculosis	64,950-00
4	Leprosy	21,15,000-00
5	Malaria	41,00,000-00
6	MCH	1,50,000-00

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada District.

**Table No. 15.33: Details of Progress of
Health and Family Welfare Department during 1994-95**

	Programme	Target	Achievement	% of Progress
I	Immunization Programme			
1	DPT	60,000	57,911	96.5
2	Polio	60,000	57,920	96.5
3	BCG	60,000	67,043	111.7
4	Measles	60,000	52,387	87.3
5	T.T. (for Pregnant Mothers)	67,500	57,331	84.9
II	Village Sanitation Programme			
6	Rural Sanitary Latrines	309	1015	328.4
III	Leprosy Control Programme			
7	Detection of Leprosy Cases	500	532	106.4
8	Leprosy Cases Cured	1,800	653	36.2
IV	Tuberculosis Control Programme			
9	Detection of Tuberculosis Cases	5,118	3,821	74.6
10	No. of sputum Exams of T.B. Cases	11,112	8,802	79.2
V	Cataract operations	6,200	5,765	92.9
VI	Malaria Eradication Programme			
12	No. of Blood Smears Collected	3,87,384	2,26,372	58.4
VII	National Family Welfare Programme			
13	Sterilization operations	9,642	7,397	76.7
14	IUD Insertions	8,636	8,866	102.6
15	Distribution of Nirodh	-	7,29,294	-
16	Oral Pills	4,794	4,725	92.6

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada district.

**Table No. 15.34: Details of Progress of
Health & Family Welfare Department during 1995-96**

	Programme	Target	Achievement	% of Progress
I	Immunization Programme			
1	DPT	58,500	58,759	100.0
2	Polio	58,500	58,759	100.0
3	BCG	58,500	69,300	118.0
4	Measles	58,500	52,407	90.0
5	T.T. (for Pregnant Mothers)	64,000	60,334	94.0
II	Village Sanitation Programme			
6	Rural Sanitary Latrines	320	469	146.5
7	Leprosy Cases Cured	900	542	60.2
III	Tuberculosis Control Programme			
8	Detection of Tuberculosis Cases	5,926	3,737	63.0
9	No. of sputum Exams of T.B. Cases	1,145	1,139	96.1
10	Cataract operations	8,400	8,135	96.8
IV	Malaria Eradication Programme			
11	No. of Blood Smears Collected	3,23,600	4,42,949	136.80
V	National Family Welfare Programme			
12	Sterilization operations	20,500	17,481	85.2
13	IUD Insertions	21,000	16,625	85.0
14	Distribution of Nirodh		20,317	
15	Oral Pills	9,500	7,045	74.15

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada district.

During 1995-96 the following programmes were undertaken and the progress achieved is given below:

Sl.No.	Programmes	Financial Progress in Rs.
1	Family Welfare (Includes Staff Expenditure)	2,80,06,361.00
2	Immunization	6,20,000.00
3	Tuberculosis	65,403.00

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada District.

**Table 15.35: Details of Progress of
Health and Family Welfare Department during 1998-99**

	Programme	Target	Achievement	% of Progress
I	Immunization Programme			
1	DPT	24,428	24,081	98.5
2	Polio	24,428	24,081	98.5
3	BCG	24,428	23,153	94.7
4	Measles	24,428	22,352	91.5
5	T.T. (for Pregnant Mothers)	26,868	23,797	86.5
II	Leprosy Control Programme			
6	Detection of Leprosy Cases	210	591	281.4
7	Leprosy Cases Cured	690	497	72.0
III	Tuberculosis Control Programme			
8	Detection of Tuberculosis Cases	2,524	3,019	119.6
9	No. of sputum Exams of T.B. Cases	26,995	11,486	42.5
10	Cataract operations	10,000	9,896	98.9
IV	Malaria Eradication Programme			
11	No. of Blood Smears Collected	3,87,384	2,26,327	58.4
V	National Family Welfare Programme			
12	Sterilization operations	9,642	7,397	76.7
13	IUD Insertions	8,636	8,866	102.6
14	Distribution of Nirodh	-	7,29,294	-
15	Oral Pills	4,794	57,725	92.6

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada district.

Table 15.36: Number of Patients Treated (1994-95)

Names of Health Institutions	No. of Patients Treated			Total Number		Average No. of persons treated in a day	Total Expenditure of the Institution		Expenditure per patient	
	Previous Year	Report- ing Year	Previous Year	Report- ing Year	Report- ing Year		Previous Year	Report- ing Year	Previous Year	Report- ing Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12
Local fund Institutions	-	-	-	-	NA	Not Available	-	-	-	-
Govt. Medical Institutions	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	14,83,043	7,84,004	-	-
Other Medical Institutions	17,284	17,436	16,25,858	16,94,466	16,43,142	17,11,902	7,23,00,537	7,10,09,573	42.00	43.00
Total	17,284	17,436	16,25,858	16,94,466	16,43,142	17,11,902	7,37,83,580	7,17,93,577	42.00	43.00

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada District.

Table 15.37: Number of Patients Treated (1995-96)

Names of Health Institutions	No. of Patients Treated			Total Number		Average No. of persons treated in a day	Total Expenditure of the Institution		Expenditure per patient	
	Previous Year	Report- ing Year	Previous Year	Report- ing Year	Report- ing Year		Previous Year	Report- ing Year	Previous Year	Report- ing Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12
Local fund Institutions	-	-	-	-	NA	Not Available	-	-	-	-
Govt. Medical Institutions	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	-	-	-	-
Other Medical Institutions	17,436	20,062	16,94,466	17,12,778	17,11,902	17,35,640	11,96,20,109	7,32,00,537	69.00	42.00
Total	17,436	20,062	16,94,466	17,12,778	17,11,902	17,35,640	11,96,20,109	7,32,00,537	69.00	42.00

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada District.

**Table No. 15.38: Details of Progress of
Health and Family Welfare Department during 2000-01**

	Programme	Target	Achievement	% of Progress
I	Immunization Programme			
1	DPT	23,326	23,193	99.4
2	Polio	23,326	23,193	99.4
3	BCG	23,326	22,322	95.6
4	Measles	23,326	22,537	96.6
5	T.T. (for Pregnant Mothers)	26,362	23,903	87.6
II	Leprosy Control Programme			
6	Detection of Leprosy Cases	170	217	127.6
7	Leprosy Cases Cured	300	284	94.6
III	Tuberculosis Control Programme			
8	Detection of Tuberculosis Cases	2,370	2,857	120.5
9	No. of sputum Exams of T.B. Cases	8,798	7,424	84.3
IV	Blindness Control Programme			
10	Cataract operations	8,000	7,986	96.0
V	Malaria Eradication Programme			
11	No. of Blood Smears Collected	2,26,642	2,20,105	97.1
VI	National Family Welfare Programme			
12	Sterilization operations	8,706	7,801	89.6
13	IUD Insertions	10,696	9,865	92.2
14	Distribution of Nirodh (Target free)	-	6,55,237	-
15	Oral Pills	5,165	4,788	92.7

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada district.

Table 15.39: Number of Patients Treated (1998-99)

Names of Health Institutions	No. of Patients Treated				Total Number		Average No. of persons treated in a day	Total Expenditure of the Institution		Expenditure per patient	
	Previous Year	Report- ing Year	Previous Year	Report- ing Year	Previous Year	Report- ing Year		Previous Year	Report- ing Year	Previous Year	Report- ing Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Local fund Institutions	-	-	-	-	NA	Not Available	-	-	-	-	-
Govt. Medical Institutions	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	-	14,83,043	7,84,004	-	-
Other Medical Institutions	21,302	33,040	18,86,725	26,67,8079	19,08,027	26,34,769	72,190	2,52,06,425	3,75,81,526	3,492	5,490
Total	21,302	33,040	18,86,725	26,67,8079	19,08,027	26,34,769	72,190	2,52,06,425	3,75,81,526	3,492	5,490

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada district.

Table 15.40: Details of Immunization and Family Welfare progress in the District

Particulars	1997-98	2001-02	2003-04
DPT	30,772	23,193	23,494
Polio	30,772	23,193	23,494
BCG	32,315	22,322	23,422
Measles	27,831	22,537	23,131
T.T	29,776	23,903	25,188
Sterilization	8,469	7,801	7,759

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada district.

Table No. 15.41: Number of Patients Treated and the Details of Expenditure (1998-99)

Sl.No.	Name of Health Institutions	Staff Expenditure	Rent	Furniture	Food in patients	Linen	Contin-gency expendi-ture	Civil works and repairs	Drugs	Total
1	Local fund Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Govt Medical Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Other Medical Institutions	1,18,94,660	22,000	3,32,843	13,53,472	1,99,460	2,02,10,000	49,10,000	4,47,30,000	2,52,06,435
	Total	1,18,94,660	22,000	3,32,843	13,53,472	1,99,460	2,02,10,000	49,10,000	4,47,30,000	2,52,06,435

Table 15.42: Number of Patients Treated (2000-01)

Names of Health Institutions	No. of Patients Treated				Total Number			Average No. of persons treated in a day	Total Expenditure of the Institution		Expenditure per patient	
	In Patients		Out Patients						Previous Year	Report- ing Year	Previous Year	Report- ing Year
	Previous Year	Report- ing Year	Previous Year	Report- ing Year								
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12
1												
Local fund Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Govt. Medical Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Medical Institutions	4,112	13,468	7,69,090	13,22,179	7,83,208	13,35,647	3,659	10,05,71,000	1,80,99,7925	73.00	54.90	
Total	4,112	13,468	7,69,090	13,22,179	7,83,208	13,35,647	3,659	10,05,71,000	1,80,99,7925	73.00	54.90	

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada district.

Table No. 15.43: Details of Number of Immunizations given

Period	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
DPT	59,973	70,000	68,361	62,871	59,284
Polio	60,129	70,000	68,550	62,806	59,601
BCG	-	81,000	71,020	73,511	69,804
Measles	-	56,000	55,583	54,733	53,318
T.T. (for Pregnant Mothers)	-	74,000	65,429	65,641	60,674

Table No. 15.44: Number of Patients Treated in Health Institutions of Zilla Panchayat and the Details of Expenditure during the year (2000-01)

Sl.No.	Name of Health Institutions	Staff Expenditure	Rent	Furniture	Food in patients	Linen	Contin-gency expenditure	Civil works and repairs	Drugs	Total
1	Local fund Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Govt Medical Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Other Medical Institutions	9,02,76,000	-	2,65,000	14,16,000	1,77,000	24,35,000	23,26,000	36,77,000	10,05,71,000
	Total	9,02,76,000	-	2,65,000	14,16,000	1,77,000	24,35,000	23,26,000	36,77,000	10,05,71,000

Source : District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada District

Table No. 15.45: Particulars of the Details of Govt. Institutions coming under the Jurisdiction of District Health Department

SlNo.	Names of Institutions	Taluk	Sub Centres	
			No.	Buildings
1	General Hospitals			
	Puttur	Puttur		
2	Community Health Centres			
1	Mulki	Mangalore	1	1
2	Moodabidire		10	4
3	Belthangadi	Belthangadi	13	4
4	Bantval	Bantval	-	-
5	Vamadapadavu	"	3	2
6	Sulya	Sulya	16	6
7	Vitla	Bantval	9	3
3	Primary Health Centres			
1	Surathkal	Mangalore	12	3
2	Ullala	"	8	4
3	Bajape	"	9	1
4	Ganjee Mata	"	5	2
5	Ambalamogaru	"	5	2
6	Kompadavu	"	4	2
7	Kudupu	"	7	3
8	Kateelu	"	10	3
9	Naatekal	"	13	3
10	Bondel	"	3	-
11	Atturu Kemaral	"	10	3
12	Kaatipalla	"	9	2
13	Kuppepadavu	"	2	2
14	Bolliyaar	"	5	1
15	Kotekaar	"	4	2
16	Adyar	"	5	-
17	Shirthadi	"	4	3
18	Kalmundukar	"	5	1

SlNo	Names of Institutions	Taluk	Sub Centres	
			No.	Buildings
19	Nellikkar	"	2	1
20	Beluvayi	"	4	1
22	Paladka	"	4	3
23	Nariya	Belthangadi	7	2
24	Hathyadka	"	8	-
25	Ujire	"	6	1
26	Kokkada	"	3	2
27	Venooru	"	5	2
28	Naravi	"	3	2
29	Dharmasthala	"	3	2
30	Indabettu	"	4	3
31	Kaniyooru	"		
32	Mundaje	Belthangadi	5	2
33	Aladangadi	"	6	1
34	Padangadi	"	7	1
35	Punjalakatte	Bantval	6	1
36	Kurnad	"	7	4
37	Dyvasthala	"	4	1
38	Maani	"	11	2
39	Adyanadka	"	4	1
40	Manchi	"	6	4
41	Benjanapadavu	"	3	-
42	Sajipa nadu	"	4	3
43	Raayi	"	5	1
44	Kalladka Baltila	"	5	-
45	Panjikal	"	8	1
46	Kanyana	"	3	3
47	Peruvayi	"	3	1
48	Naavooru	"	3	1
49	Pudu	"	5	-
50	Alike	"	3	-
51	Kadaba	Puttur	8	5

SINo	Names of Institutions	Taluk	Sub Centres	
			No.	Buildings
52	Paanaje	"	9	4
53	Uppinangadi	"	8	2
54	Nelkadi	"	7	3
55	Kolthige	"	5	3
56	Eshwaramangala	"	4	3
57	Thingalaadi	"	10	4
58	Koyla	"	7	3
59	Kaaniyooru	"	4	2
60	Shirthadi	"	7	3
61	Sarve	"	6	2
62	Kollamogaru	Sulya	6	1
63	Subramanya	"	7	2
64	Guttigar	"	9	1
65	Bellare	"	10	3
66	Aranthod	"	9	1
67	Pilipanja	"	3	1
4	National Leprosy Control Centres			
1	Moodabidare	Karkala		
2	Puttur	Puttur		

Source : District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada District

Table 15.46: No. of Health Units of District Health and Family Welfare Department.

Units	No.
Primary Health Centres	66
Community Health Centres	7
General Hospitals	1
Treatment Centres of Indian System of Medicine	11
No. of Sanctioned posts of doctors	140
No. of Doctors working	123
No. of Sanctioned posts of Nurses	78
No. of Nurses working	78
No. of Ambulances	11
Total No. of Staff members	1182

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada District.

Table 15.47: Number of Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and Other Statistical Data

Taluk	PHC	CHC	General Hospital	Indian System of Medicine	No. of Posts of Doctors sanctioned	No. of Doctors working
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Belthangadi	12	1	-	2	21	18
Bantval	16	2	-	1	29	26
Mangalore	21	2	-	8	51	46
Puttur	11	-	1	-	25	21
Sulya	6	1	-	-	14	12
Total	66	7	1	11	140	123

Source: District Health Department, Mangalore.

In recent years the family welfare programme has gained importance. The main reason for this is the impact of excess growth of population and its effects. The first family welfare centre in Dakshina Kannada district was opened in 1955 at Lady Goshan Hospital. The State Family Welfare Board is functioning since 1957. The target and achievement of different Family Welfare activities can be seen in Table

No. 15.48. The branch of Family Planning Association of India was established in Dakshina Kannada district in 1956. Different Health services were given in schools. The Primary Health Centres in the district are conducting medical examinations in schools, apart from providing treatment and educating about preventive measures in schools.

**Table No. 15.48: Targets and Achievements
Under Family Welfare Programme**

Years	Sterilization			IUD Insertion			Use of Contraceptives		
	Target	Achievement	Percentage	Target	Achievement	Percentage	Target	Achievement	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1964-65	-	986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965-66	-	1,321	-	-	1,803	-	-	-	-
1966-67	5,469	1,614	29.5	13,254	4,540	14.5	-	-	-
1969-70	9,250	2,283	24.9	2,295	1,231	53.6	11,470	4,706	41.0
1970-71	9,835	2,154	20.0	2,740	1,133	41.3	15,855	5,189	32.7
1971-72	4,505	4,395	93.4	2,015	913	45.3	6,410	5,179	80.7

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada district.

**Table No. 15.49: Details of Medical Exam. and
Treatment by the Primary Health Centres of the District.**

Name of Centres	No. of Schools selected	No. of Children
Brahmavara	8	1,881
Hiriyadka	8	1,684
Sulya	11	1,955
Total	27	5,520

Table 15.50: Progress of Family Welfare Programme

Years	Sterilization			IUD Insertion		
	Target	Achievement	Percentage	Target	Achievement	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1995-96	20,500	17,481	85.2	21,000	16,625	79
1996-97	25,450	17,267	67.8	20,200	18,759	92.7
1997-98	24,250	16,999	70	19,260	17,247	89.5
1998-99	9,642	7,397	76.7	8,636	8,866	102.6
1999-20	8,506	7,904	93	8,629	10,283	119
2000-01	8,706	7,801	89.6	10,676	9,868	92.2
2001-02	8,060	7,588	94	9,332	9,361	100.3
2002-03	8,080	7,523	93	9,416	9,257	98.3
2003-04	8,175	7,759	95	9,499	9,474	99.7
2004-05	8,202	7,576	92.4	9,504	9,126	96
2005-06	8,144	5,326	65.4	9,374	6,394	68.2

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada district.

Table 15.50: Contd.

Years	Use of Contraceptives			No. of CC used
	Target	Achievement	Percentage	Achievement
	7	8	9	10
1995-96	9,500	6,894	72.5	20,317
1996-97	10,895	9,364	86	12,614
1997-98	10,375	8,037	77.4	19,198
1998-99	4,794	4,440	92.6	10,129
1999-20	4,684	4,556	97.2	9,166
2000-01	5,292	4,788	90.4	9,100
2001-02	5,556	5,035	90.6	20,007
2002-03	5,385	5,441	98	20,414
2003-04	5,366	5,298	101.4	10,526
2004-05	5,470	5,356	97	10,789
2005-06	5,417	5,359	98.9	6,682

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada district.

Medical Institutions

The Medical educational institutions are increasing in the district. There were two allopathic medical education institutions in the district during 1990-91. Nearly 2,634 students were studying in these institutions. About 285 students were studying in the two institutions of Indian system of medicine. About 615 students were studying in three Dental Colleges. There were 18 hospitals with bed strength of 4,541 in the district during 1990-91. There were 106 Primary Health Centres having bed strength of 757. Apart from it there were 16 Primary Health Units and 29 Family Welfare Centres.

During 1997-98, 66 Primary Health Centres, one Primary Health Unit and 18 Family Welfare Centres were there in the district with a bed strength of 510. In Dakshina Kannada district during 2000-01, there were five hospitals with 1200 beds and 65 Private Nursing Homes with 1,083 beds. 73 Private Nursing homes with a bed strength of 1,711, were there during 2003-04. During 2001-02 there were 68 Primary Health Centres with a bed strength of 396. Six Community Health Centres and 66 Family Welfare Centres with 210 beds were there. During 2003-2004 the number of Primary Health Centres have been increased to 73, and thus increasing the bed strength to 787. During the same period there were seven community Health Centres with 215 beds.

Important Medical Education Institutions in Dakshina Kannada District: 1) Kasturba Medical College 2) Father Muller Medical College 3) K.S. Hegde Memorial Medical College, Nitte. 4) Yenepoya Medical College 5) A.B. Shetty Dental College.

Rural Sanitation Programme

The aim of this programme is to maintain the sanitation in rural areas. The main activity under this programme is to build sanitary latrines for rural folk. The details of this programme are given in Table 15.51.

Table 15.51: Number of Latrines Constructed under Rural Sanitation Programme and its Expenditure

Year	No. of Toilets constructed	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
1995-1996	20,949	287.418
1997-1998	9,025	137.181
1998-1999	8,022	114.176
1999-2000	7,193	93.892

**Table No. 15.52: Details of Health Institutions
Functioning in the District**

SlNo	Institutions	1997-98	2000-01	2003-04
1	Medical College Students	21,684	53,116	1,04,984
2	Dental College Students	-	42,097	41,800
3	Allopathic Hospitals	-	-	5
4	Hospitals of Indian System of Medicine	-	-	6
5	Private Hospitals	-	65	73
6	Primary Health Centres	66	68	73
7	Community Health Centres	-	-	7
8	Family Welfare Centres	18	66	66
9	Blood Banks	-	-	12
10	Birth-Death Registration Units	273	381	381

Source: District Health Department, Dakshina Kannada district.

Pulse Polio Programme

As per the slogan of World Health Organisation i.e., "To eradicate polio by 2000 A.D", the Government launched this Pulse Polio Programme for immunizing all children with polio vaccine throughout the country. This was started in 1995 and the polio vaccine is given in all the Hospitals of the district, Primary Health Centres, Primary Health Units and Sub-centres. The Government has undertaken this programme to give this polio vaccine to all the children of below five years of age on two fixed days, in two rounds in a year.

Indian Medical Association

The Indian Medical Association was established in 1942 as a voluntary organization of the Professional Allopathic Doctors. The branch of this organization was started in 1930 with 20 members in Mangalore. The association provides Public Health Services, conducts special lectures and debates to doctors and other activities. It encourages its members to participate in National and State Health Programmes and gives instructions to co-operate in Family Welfare Programme, Maternal and Child Health Services and Universal Immunization Programmes. Periodically it conducts free health check up camps and free specialist services. A recreation club was opened by the association in January 2000 for the purpose of entertainment to its doctor members and their family members. Indoor game facility is also there. "Doctors Day" is also observed as a cultural event.

Drug Control Department

The Drug Control department has the Primary responsibility of Providing good quality drugs at controlled prices to the customers, with strict control over the manufacture of Drugs and Cosmetics in the State in order to protect the health of customers. This department conducts tests of the manufactured drugs before their supply for marketing. This department functions under three divisions. 1)Administration and Implementation of Drug Laws, 2) Drug Testing Laboratory and 3) Pharmacy Education.

As per the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940, there is an office to enforce this act throughout the district. The main functions of this office are, to give license for the manufacture of Drugs and Cosmetics and marketing, to Caution the persons who Manufacture Adulterated drugs, to subject to Quality Control the manufactured Drugs and Cosmetics and also send the samples for Scientific Analysis. The Acts and Rules related to drug control like 1) The Drugs (Prices control) Order 1987. 2) Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act 1954 3) Pharmacy Act 1948 4) Act relating to giving license to Drug Manufacturers under Import Business Rules. 5) Poison Act 1919 and Karnataka Poison Act 1918 and 6) Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985, are enforced by the Drug Inspector.

* * * * *

CHAPTER 16

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

The Karnataka Government is aimed at establishing equality in the State, by making improvements in social, economical and educational status of the State. All programmes planned for the advancement of women, children, labourers, and physically challenged people etc., are different faces of social service. A brief description of the various programmes, implemented through the different Departments and Corporations, and their progress in Dakshina Kannada District, may be seen in this chapter. The social infrastructure provided to the people of the district with available statistics is mentioned here.

Labour Welfare

The development of labour welfare activities naturally reflects the labour action-policy, the labour workforce protection and the orderliness of labour welfare progress. In the pre-independence period, as the industrial developments were limited, the labour mobilization was also limited. In the same way, labour laws were also less and nobody was giving any attention either for the enforcement of these laws or for the elevation of labourers. In India, modern enterprises started under the patronage of foreign administration. The new production system came up overdriving the previous handicrafts and home industries. The labourers were treated like animals. The relation of proprietors and labourers were

like serfdom. For meagre money they had to work in a polluted environment. Though the Central Statutes (Shaasanagalu) were in force in Madras - Karnataka area, the labourers neither had any knowledge about it, nor did they know about their rights. They did not have proper union among them.

By the end of First World War, modern industrial units were flourishing up, the labour union was not organised. The British Government in India at the end of 1931 decade constituted a Labour Recruitment Committee and ordered to submit a report on the uncontrolled industrial trades and on the conditions of the workers. In 1926 the Trade Union Act that got the approval at the centre, was not made applicable to Old Mysore area till 1941. Even then the congress leaders, for the first time organised a labour union in Bangalore. The Government brought the Trade Union Act into implementation with an intention to define the Trade Union and to register them. After that the workers got organised here and there and Trade Unions began to rise up. In Mangalore during 1934-35, under the leadership of Congress Samajavadi Party and in the presence of Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya trade unions of Transportation and printing press were started. Labour leaders like Maharali, Soli Batliwala etc., visited Mangalore. Under the leadership of Hyder there was a strike, but in vain.

In Mangalore the tile and cashew nut workers and Beedi workers had also organised themselves in 1937. Simpton Soans, Keshav Kamat, etc., were the local leaders, who, with the help of one S.A. Ghate organised the textile workers and beedi workers. The workers of Transport Communications had also organized. Ahmed Bhava, S.N. Holla, Krishnashetty etc., were dynamic in Textile and Beedi workers Organizations.

Under the chairmanship of S.V. Dange, who was released from jail just then, a first District Conference was conducted in 1943-44, with an intention to give an organized shape to the trade union movement. D.K. District Trade Union Council was constituted to which the congress leader K.K. Shetty was appointed as President and the Committee executive B.V. Kakkilaya as its General Secretary.

The Mangalore Tile factory, organised in 1944-45 went on first strike in 1945. Shantaram Pai and Lingappa Suvarna, became the President and General Secretary respectively. When factories were closed, Shantaram Pai went on a hunger strike demanding the compensation for

the workers. They got the support of the entire labour group and also public.

In Karnataka some of the entrepreneurs had provided voluntarily, several labour welfare facilities. But as these facilities were not effective and labour unions were not aware of the right way of implementation, the intervention of the Government became necessary. Along with this, the Government of India also brought the Industrial Disputes Act 1947, into force. The main aim of this act was to bring in industrial peace, give compensation to the organized labourers disputes through proper conciliation and mediating under the law.

Accordingly, the Central Government's Factory Law of 1948, since 1950 every entrepreneur in the state was to provide compulsorily several amenities to the workers working in his factory. Under this scheme, a rule was passed to provide pure drinking water, toilet, a canteen in Factories where the number of workers was more than 150; rest room where the number of woman workers were more than 50. In view of safety and of health of workers, compulsory rules were brought to implementation, to make arrangements in every Factory, to push out the polluted air, smoke and dust; constructing fences to the machines to avoid accidents; to provide safe uniforms, shoes and spectacles, etc., to the workers. Besides providing legal facilities like G.P.Fund, Labour compensation, leave with salary, reading rooms, library, medical help and sports facilities were also provided in the developed factories. To regulate welfare amenities like fixed hours of work, payment of salary, service rules, maternity alliance Labour Acts were brought into force. This helped the workers in several ways.

In 1954, under the patronage of Bharatiya Majdur Sangha, B. Koragappa suvarna who himself was a labourer in a cashew nut factory, founded and developed the cashew nut workers Association, Commercial workers Association and Textile labourers Association. He dedicated his whole life to fight for the rights and privileges of the labourers. Prabhakar Ghate who expired recently, had involved completely in this and became an influential executive at national level. Shambhu Shetty of Mangalore and Mahabaleshwar Arti, who was a judge / magistrate in Kundapur, had also participated in the labour movement.

Under the socialist shelter of Hind Majdur Sabha served in the labour movement with the organisations of taxi, riksha, bus workers etc., among these, Sanjeevanath Aikala, Ammenbala Balappa were more dynamic leaders. Besides, George Fernandis who was minister at the

centre, had worked as a dynamic leader of Hind Majdur Sabha in Mangalore in his earlier days of social life. In later days Lokaiah Shetty was in the vanguard (munchooni) of the movement. Now his son.

In 1958, in Mangalore International Trade Union started. It got organised in all sectors. Jagannivasa Shetty worked as its president. Prabhakar Shetty was also there along with him. Roughly since 1980 N.M. Adyanthaya is working in INTUC actively and at present is the President of State INTUC. Prabhakar Telacheri, was serving in Majdur Organization, after independence period and was Secretary for regional unit of INTUC. As a joint secretary of the Organization for the Politically Tormented (santrastharu), he has done several works for the welfare of the labourers.

Labour Department

The Labour Department has framed Acts, rules and regulations for the welfare of workers of organised employments and of rural areas. The workers may make use of these welfare schemes in accordance with the rules. The main objective of the Department is to notice the working places of labourers and publicize the administrative plans through the Central and State Labour Corporations. The Labour Department intervenes and settles the disputes between the workers and employers and maintains Industrial peace and harmony. It has the responsibility of fixing or revising minimum wages to the unrecognized categories of labour class in various scheduled employments, as per the Minimum Wages Act.

All the matters related to the labourers of Mangalore Division are regulated and managed by the Assistant Labour Commissioner. Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Shimoga districts come under the purview of this division. Two labour officers in Mangalore South sub-division, one each in Udupi and Shimoga, in total four labour officers work under Assistant Labour Commissioner. Regional Deputy Labour Commissioner at Hassan is the next immediate higher officer of this Assistant Labour Commissioner.

In 1946, a dispute between the employee in the *beedi* industry and their employers ended in honouring a District Judge. As a result of this, there was the enhancement of wages and there was also a payment of bonus. In the same year, transport workers agitated for payment of bonus. They too secured it after negotiations. The workers in the various tile factories got increased benefits due to an award given in Malabar and which was made applicable to the workers in South Canara also. In

1948, the workers in the cashew nut industry agitated for better wages and payment of bonus and obtained what they wanted because of the Labour Department's ready intervention. The conditions of the handloom industry workers, transport's workers, technical industries' workers were all improved gradually and they were assured of better prospects for the future.

The Trade Union Act 1926, identifies the rights of workers to organise themselves for the sake of solving their grievances and problems. The swift awareness among the labourers realized the advantages of trading through group and uniting the labour community and organized the trade unions. The development of Trade Unions in the district could be well noticed with their increase in numbers. In 1958, there were forty Trade Unions having a total membership of more than 17,200. By January 1972, the number rose to fifty-nine and the membership number to, more than 22,000. A list of big Trade Unions, in this district, in which the number of membership was more than 500, is indicated below :

Table 16.1 List of Big Trade Unions in the District in 1972.

Sl.No	Name of the Union	Membership
1	The South Canara Tiles Workers Trade Union, Mangalore.	1,111
2	The Mangaluru Beedi Kelasagaarara Samgha, Mangaluru	2,662
3	The Cashew Workers Union, Mangalore.	1,759
4	The Cashew nut and allied Workers Union, Mangalore	1,509
5	The Bunder Workers Union, Mangalore.	1,136
6	The Udupi Taluk Beedi Labour Union, Mangalore.	1,129
7	The South Canara Coffee, Cardmom and Allied Workers Union, Mangalore.	778
8	The Mangalore Workers Union, Mangalore	752
9	The Buntwal Taluk Beedi General Labour Union, Buntwal.	707
10	The Dakshina Kannada Hanchina Kelasagarara Sangha, Mangalore.	652

At the end of December 1980 there were 1636 Labour Trade Unions in the State and 112 Trade Unions in South Canara District (Udupi district was a part of it then). A list of noted Labour Unions along with the number of members in it and the details of Conferences held is shown below;

Table 16.2 Number of Important Trade Unions and their details

Sl. No.	Name of the Union	Year of establishment	No. of members	Recent Conference held	Year of Conference
1	A.I.T.U.C. Central Market Building, Mangalore.	1920	50,000	12th Dist. Conferende	2005 (3rd October 2005)
2	Intek Light House Hill, Mangalore	1948	30,000	National General Union Council Meeting, Mangalore	2000
3	Bharatiya Majdur Sangha, Felux Pai Bajar, Mangalore	1955	11,000	Swarna Jayanti Conference at Mangalore	2005 (on 17th Sept. 2005)
4	C.I.T.U Maidan Road, Mangalore.	1970	35,000	C.I.T.U. District Conference at Mangalore	2003

During the first decade after the attainment of independence, on an average, South Canara had 50 to 60 industrial disputes in a year, which were generally decided by mutual negotiations. With the progress in the sphere of industries and increasing awareness among the workers about their rights, the number of industrial disputes has also registered an increase in recent years. On an average, there were about 150 disputes in a year in the district during the period from 1967-68 to 1971-72. In South Canara district there are two divisions; one is of child Labour Officer and the other of the Labour Officer. Through the Government Order dated 31st August 2002, the office of the Child Labour Office is converted into Regular Office. Accordingly, these two Labour Officers work according to their work-jurisdiction. The number of cases under different Acts like, Industrial Disputes Act, and Minimum Wages Act etc., in these two divisions is given in the Table No. 16.3.

Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act

The Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961, is an important labour legislation, which regulates the working conditions of persons employed in shops and commercial establishments. It provides for compulsory weekly holidays, fixed hours of work, giving proper notice of termination and grant of suitable compensation for wrongful dismissal. The Act is in force in all important towns in the district, viz., Mangalore, Udupi, Kundapur, Puttur, Sulya, Ullala, Karkal, Moodabidri, Mulki, Belthangadi, Bantwal, Surathkal, etc.

**Table 16.3 Labour Disputes
During the year 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05**

Year	Name of the Act	Number of disputes registered	No. of disputes disposed	Remarks
2002-03	1. The Workmen Compensation Act	77	8	Since 16.9.2003 Child, it is converted in to regular Labour Officer's office and the files of the office of the Labour Officer of D.k. Sub-division -1, are transferred to this office.
	2. The Industrial disputes Act	10	9	
	3. The Minimum Wages Act	130	77	
	4. Claim applications	24	22	
2003-04	1. The Workmen Compensation Act	45	70	
	2. The Industrial disputes Act	5	5	
	3. The Minimum Wages Act	106	123	
	4. Claim applications	13	12	
2004-05	1. The Workmen Compensation Act	77	54	
	2. The Industrial disputes Act			
	3. The Minimum Wages Act			
	4. Claim applications			

Source: Labour Officer, D.K. Sub-Division-II, Labour Dept., Mangalore Division

The Labour Inspectors have to go round in their respective jurisdictions and see to it that the owners of shops and commercial establishments strictly adhere to the provisions of the Act. The following statement indicates the category-wise number of shops and commercial establishments in the district during the period from 1967 to 1971.

**Table 16.4 Particulars of Shops and Commercial Establishments
in the District during 1967-1971**

S.No.	Particulars	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
1.	No. of shops	6,979	7,976	8060	7,866	7,491
	No. of persons employed	2,872	3,512	3,930	6,119	6,721
2	No. of Commercial Establishments	1,079	1,203	1,115	860	626
	No. of persons employed	2,608	2,714	2,840	3,620	3,544
3.	No. of Hotels and restaurants	540	563	555	649	674
	No. of persons employed	1,679	1,799	1,800	2,826	2,912
4.	No. of Theatres and Cinemas	13	14	15	14	16
	No. of persons employed	130	136	142	139	166
	Total No. of Establishments	8,611	9,756	9,745	9,389	8,807
	Total No. of persons employed	7,289	8,161	8,712	12,704	13,343

Under minimum wages Act, the number of establishments, commercial organizations and the number of labourers that come under the purview of D.K. Sub Division-1, during the last three years, are as indicated in the table below.

Table 16.5 Dakshina Kannada Sub-Division-I

Year	Number of establishments	Total No. of commercial organizations	No. of Labourers
2002-03	70	1083	3786
2003-04	71	1109	3959
2004-05	73	1183	4437

Under minimum wages Act, the number of establishments, commercial organizations and the number of labourers that come under the purview of D.K. Sub Division-II, during the last three years, are as indicated in the table below.

Table 16.6 Dakshina Kannada Sub-Division-II

Year	Number of establishments	Total No. of commercial organizations	No. of Labourers
2002-03	34	14461	104442
2003-04	40	14599	145310
2004-05	42	37958	169193

During the last three years remittance from the new registration and renewals of shops and new commercial organizations, that come under the purview of D.K. Sub Division-I, are as indicated in the table below.

Table 16.7 Dakshina Kannada Sub-Division-I

Year	Number of new registrations	Remittance	Remittance from renewals
2002-03	530	115175.00	36,025.00
2003-04	151	92975.00	3,19,750.00
2004-05	243	1,42,425.00	3,61,725.00

During the last three years remittance from the new registration and renewals of shops and new commercial organisations that come under the purview of D.K. sub division-II are as indicated in the table below.

Table 16.8 Dakshina Kannada Sub-Division-II

Year	Number of of new registrations	Remittance	Renewals	Remittance from renewals
2002-03	467	1,26,075	307	93,000
2003-04	288	1,03,450	2225	8,07,525
2004-05	454	1,84,825	705	3,95,400

The details of compensation amount paid as per the Workmen's Compensation Act 1923, to the workers working in industries, coming under the purview of D.K. Sub-Division-I.

Table 16.9 Dakshina Kannada Sub-Division-I

Year	Temporary disability		Permanent disability		Death of Accident		Total Compensation	
	No. of cases	Compensation given (in Rs.)	No. of cases	Compensation given (in Rs.)	No. of cases	Compensation given (in Rs.)	No. of cases	Compensation given (in Rs.)
2002-03	—	—	6	10,428	5	12,77,870	11	23,20,720
2003-04	—	—	2	4,83,499	—	—	2	4,83,499
2004-05	—	—	4	4,78,165	3	4,89,575	7	9,67,740

(Source: Labour Officer, D.K. Sub-Division-I, Labour Dept., Mangalore)

Table 16.10 Dakshina Kannada Sub-Division-II

Year	Temporary disability		Permanent disability		Death of Accident		Total Compensation	
	No. of cases	Compensation given (in Rs.)	No. of cases	Compensation given (in Rs.)	No. of cases	Compensation given (in Rs.)	No. of cases	Compensation given (in Rs.)
2003-04	—	—	14	25,12,003	20	67,68,520	34	92,80,523
2004-05	—	—	20	40,74,20	17	24,80,179	27	65,54,380

Source: Labour Officer, Dakshina Kannada Sub-Division-II, Labour Dept., Mangalore

Particulars of temporary lay-off and lockouts made under labour disputes Act, in respect of Dakshina Kannada Sub-Division-II, are as under;

Table 16.11 Dakshina Kannada Sub-Division-II

Year	Temporary Lay-off		Lock-outs	
	No. of Cases	Name of them	No. of Cases	Name of them
2003-04	—	—	—	—
2004-05	—	—	1	Canara Board Products, Bantwal Taluk

Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour

In several backward nations in the world, and inclusive of India, which are in the progressive path even now, it is a social evil to induce children into work. The minor children between the ages of twelve to fourteen are involved in hard work in agricultural and industrial fields. Millions of children in the world are suffering from evils like, lack of nutritious food, lack of medical facilities, lack of educational opportunities, pressurised work, inevitable living and suffering the unhygienic environment, social exploitation, cruelty etc. We could see them winding the beedies for hours together, working with pressure like adult labourers, in the manufacture of crackers. The children who are in the helpless condition to avail the legal benefits framed for their betterment have become the victims of cruel employers and profit making capitalists.

As per the instructions of the Labour Secretariat of the Indian Govt., issued in the wake of directions of the Supreme Court, in Writ Petition No. 4-5/86, dated 10.12.1996, the child labour below the age of fourteen, working in various hazardous and non-hazardous employments are to be identified and brought out of such employments, admit them to

educational institutions, provide education, rehabilitate them by providing food and shelter, punish the owners who have involved the child labourers into work, recover an amount of Rs.20,000/- from them. Such prime responsibilities of monitoring are attached to the Deputy Commissioners of the concerned districts.

The Government with a great intention to make Karnataka a "Child labour free State", and with a determination to complete it within six years, it has considered it a time-bound programme and have already issued an order No. CLC 2001(1) dated 29.5.2001, in this regard.

In Dakshina Kannada district, the Labour Department recognises the rights of children, conducts survey work, identifies the child labourers and provides rehabilitates as per rules. Particulars of cases rehabilitated, during the last three years from Dakshina Kannada Sub-Division-I, are shown below;

Table - 16.12

Period	No of child labourers identified during the Period		No. of Child labourers rehabilitated during the Period				Remarks
			To main stream school		To special school		
	Hazar-dous	Non-hazar-dous	Hazar-dous	Non-hazar-dous	Hazar-dous	Non-hazar-dous	
2002-03	1	2	-	-	-	-	As these child workers are immigrants, they have gone to their villages with their guardians.
2003-04	2	2	1	1	-	-	As two child workers are immigrants, they have gone to their villages with their guardians.
2004-05	1	5	-	1	-	-	As the five child workers are immigrants, they have gone to their villages with their guardians.

Source: Labour Officer, D.K.Sub-division-1, Mangalore

Particulars of cases rehabilitated, during the last three years from Dakshina Kannada Sub-Division- II, are shown below;

Table 16.13

Period	No of child labourers identified during the Period		No. of Child labourers rehabilitated during the Period				Remarks
			To main stream school		To special school		
	Hazar-dous	Non-hazar-dous	Hazar-dous	Non-hazar-dous	Hazar-dous	Non-hazar-dous	
2002-03	2	2	2	1	-	-	One child labour working in non-hazardous organisation has been taken back to his village by the guardians
2003-04	1	2	-	2	-	-	-
2004-05	1	2	-	2	-	-	One child labour found working in a hazardous organisation is said to have been taken back to his village in Andhra Pradesh and admitted to school there.

Source: Labour Officer, Dakshina Kannada Sub-Division-II, Mangalore

Labour Insurance Scheme

The Central Government brought the Labour Insurance Act or State Labour Insurance Act into implementation in 1948. The main aim of this is to provide facilities which are easily available to the workers, by eliminating various administrative defaults that were there in the Workman's Compensation Act. With this reason, the State Labour Insurance Corporation was established. The purpose of this Corporation is to protect the health of insured person, to give treatment to the injured labour and to provide medical facilities to the dependants of the insured person. Under this Labour Insurance Scheme, which is enforced with a view to provide social security, besides providing medical care, several other facilities needed like, medical facilities needed at the time of sickness or maternity, and grant cash compensation to cover the funeral expenses at the time of cremation. Medical care is extended not only to

Table 16.14

[illegible]

Sl. No.	Name of the Acts	No. of inspection held		No. of violation identified		No. of Regulations observed cases		Total No. of cases		No. of convictions		Fine (Rs.)		Total No. of cases disposed		No. of cases pending at the end of the year	
		03-04	04-05	03-04	04-05	03-04	04-05	03-04	04-05	03-04	04-05	03-04	04-05	03-04	04-05	03-04	04-05
11	The Equal Remuneration Act	136	50	1	2	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	The Migrant Workmen Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	The Contract Labour Act	15	23	1	5	-	5	1	-	-	1	-	1500	-	-	1	-
14	The Standing Orders Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	The Trade Union Act	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	The Minimum Wages Act	579	499	183	200	175	-	18	7	10	5	7750	5400	10	5	7	2
17	The Agriculture Min. Wages Act	240	264	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	The Child Labour Act	1108	448	-	2	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
	Total			-	-	-	-	108	52	66	28	37550	26250	67	29	41	23

Source: Labour Officer, Dakshina Kannada Sub-Division-II, Mangalore

Table 16.15

[illegible]

Sl. No.	Name of the Acts	No. of cases in the beginning		No. of cases admitted		Total No. of Cases		No. of convictions in the month		Fine (Rs.)		No. of Cases acquitted		Total No. of cases disposed		No. of cases pending	
		03-04	04-05	03-04	04-05	03-04	04-05	03-04	04-05	03-04	04-05	03-04	04-05	03-04	04-05	03-04	04-05
11	The Beedi and Cigar Workers Act 1966		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
12	The Equal Remuneration Act 1976				-		-		-						-		
13	The Contract Labour Act 1971	1	-		-	1	-	1	-	1000	-		-	1	-		-
14	The Child labour Act 1986	3	12	10	4	13	13	1	2	2500	9700	1	5	2	7	11	9
15	The Trade Union Act 1926		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
	Total	12449	68	80	10	129	78	51	37	35800	41000	2	6	53	43	76	35

Source: Labour Officer, Dakshina Kannada Sub-Division-I, Mangalore

the insured person, but also to the family members depending on him. It is the responsibility of the State Govt., to provide medical compensation.

Labour Welfare Board

As per the Labour Welfare Act, the Labour Welfare Board has brought various labour welfare Schemes into implementation. It was financed out of employees and employers contribution. Three rupees from the each worker and six rupees from the each owner were being collected towards the contribution to the Labour Welfare Fund. The masters of the organizations were paying this amount directly to the Welfare Commissioner, Karnataka Labour Welfare Board, Bangalore. From this Fund, the welfare centers were established and Reading room, entertainment programme, sports activities etc., were being conducted. There were two such centres in the district, one at Ullal and another at Mangalore. But on the report of a Committee, which made a study on the activities of these centres and as per the G.O. dated 12th Jan 2004, the Labour Welfare Centre at Mangalore was closed with effect from 15th Jan 2004.

The facilities provided in these Centres and the number of beneficiaries in the above said two centres since 2002-03 up to Jan 2004, are indicated below.

Table 16.16

Sl.No.	Name of the Welfare Centre	Schemes Implemented	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Welfare centre, Mangalore	1. Training to girls in tailoring	7881
		2. Reading room facilities	1859
		3. Indoor and Outdoor games	—

Welfare Programmes for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The Social Welfare Department, have framed and implementing many programmes for the overall development of Scheduled Castes. Prior to reorganization of the State, the Education Department was working for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the middle of nineteenth century, schools were opened in some of the districts of the

Table 16.17

Sl.No.	Name of the Welfare Centre	Schemes Implemented	No. of Beneficiaries
From April 2003 to Jan. 2004	Welfare Centre, Ullala	1. Training in tailoring to girls	4682
		2. Reading room facilities	1134
		3. Indoor and Outdoor games	872

Source : Labour Officer, Dakshina Kannada Sub-Division-II, Mangalore

State with a view to improve the educational status of the depressed class people. Besides, grant-in-aid was also released to the private hostels run by private agencies. Tuition fee concession, scholarship, distribution of books and other facilities were being given to the Scheduled Caste students. In Madras province also separate schools for the depressed class students were opened. Because of the efforts of Kudmal Ranga Rao seven schools were opened in 1883 separately for the benefit of South Canara Holey and Koraga people. As the Labour Department had taken the sole responsibility of supervising the education of depressed classes, during the period from 1921-1947, this department opened separate schools for the children belonging to Scheduled Castes. There were 1358 students in such 48 schools opened in Dakshina Kannada district.

The Commissioner for Depressed Classes was implementing the programmes like economic uplift, health and housing etc., After the reorganisation of the states, the welfare programmes of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and backward classes, were managed by the Social Welfare Department only. After the constitution of Backward Classes Department in the month of October 1977 and the Department of Tribal Welfare in 1999, the work of the Department of Social Welfare is limited to the programmes concerned with the development of Scheduled Castes only.

The Commissioner is the executive head of this department, who is assisted by three joint directors, five deputy directors, one assistant director and an accounts officer in the head office. At the district level, District Social Welfare Officer would work for all the matters related to the department under the supervision of Chief Executive Officer of the concerned Zilla Panchayats.

As per Census of 2001, the total population of Scheduled Castes was 85.64 lakhs and the percentage of Scheduled Castes population to the total population of the State being 16.20. In Dakshina Kannada district, the total population as per 2001 census is 18, 97,730, among which 1, 31,160 are Scheduled Castes. This happens to be 6.91% of the total population of the district. For the advancement of Scheduled Castes, the Government had provided Rupees 115.90 lakhs during the first plan period starting from 1951 to 1956 and this amount was raised phase by phase to the extent of Rs.60,218,27 lakhs during tenth plan period starting from the year 2002 ending in 2007. According to the raise in the sanction of budget, the number of programmes implemented for them have also been increased copiously. At present, inclusive of plan and non-plan schemes, thirty one schemes under State Sector and thirty one schemes under District Sector and totally sixty two schemes are being enacted by the Department of Social Welfare, for educational, economic and other types of advancements of Scheduled Castes. Besides, several types of sub-schemes are also under implementation.

Pre-Metric Hostels

Pre metric hostels are run by the department, to provide food and shelter to those Scheduled Caste students, who are studying in classes from fifth to tenth. In these hostels food is provided at a cost of Rs. 400/- per month. Besides, free text books, stationeries, uniforms, bed and bed sheet, soap, oil, medical-aid, books for reference and sports materials etc., are also supplied. There are ten pre metric hostels for boys and seven pre metric hostels for girls in the district, the details of which are shown in the table below:

Table 16.18 Particulars of Pre-Metric Hostels and the Number of Boys and Girls (Plan and non-plan)

Sl.No.	Name of Taluk	No. of pre metric hostels			No. of pre metric students		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Mangalore	4	2	6	250	175	425
2	Bantval	2	1	3	100	50	150
3.	Puttur	3	1	4	215	125	340
4.	Belthangadi	-	2	2	-	75	75
5	Sulya	1	1	2	75	50	125
	Total	10	7	17	640	475	1115

Post-Metric Hostels

To facilitate education of those Scheduled Caste students who have come from rural areas, post-metric hostels are maintained by the department. The details of post-metric hostels in the district are given in the table below;

Table 16.19 Number of Post-Metric Hostels and Number of Boys and Girls (Plan and Non-plan)

Sl.No.	Name of Taluk	No. of Pre-Metric Hostels			No. of Pre-Metric Students		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Mangalore	1	1	2	75	90	165
2	Sulya	1	-	1	50	-	50
	Total	10	7	17	640	475	1115

Post-Metric (Central) Scholarship

As per the rules designed by the Government of India, all eligible Post metric Scheduled Caste students whose family annual income is less than Rs.10,000/- will be sanctioned full scholarship to meet the maintenance charges and fee reimbursement. This scholarship is sanctioned depending on the class in which the students are studying, as per the rates fixed by the Government for each class.

The amount of scholarship fixed for different courses is indicated in the table given here.

Table 16.20 Particulars of Amount of Scholarship Fixed for Different Courses (in Lakhs)

Group	Details of Courses	Day Scholars (non-hostellers)	Hostellers
Group I	Medical, Technical (B.E) Agriculture (B.Sc.Ag), Veterinary, B.D.S.etc.,	330/-	740/-
Group II	Other graduation and Post Graduation Courses like Science, Arts and Diploma etc., which are not included in Group I	330/-	510/-
Group III	I and II year Degree Courses (B.A, B.Com., B.Sc etc.)	185/-	355/-
Group IV	P.U.C. and I year of other Degree Courses	140/-	235/-

Post-Metric (State) Scholarship

The State Government also sanctions Post metric Scholarship through the department to grace the continuous education of those

scheduled caste students who are ineligible to secure the Government Of India Scholarship. Different amount of scholarship is fixed for different courses. Depending upon the classes of study, scholarship ranging from Rs. 40/- to 75/- is sanctioned.

Pre-Metric Scholarships to the Children of those parents engaged in Menial occupations

Under the centrally sponsored schemes, pre metric scholarship is sanctioned with an intention to provide highest education and to give economic assistance for further education to those students also whose parents are engaged in menial occupations like leather tanning, scavenging, etc. Pre metric scholarship is sanctioned to non-hostellers of the department at a rate of Rs. 40/- to those who are studying in classes from first to fifth; at a rate of Rs. 60/- to those who are studying in classes from sixth to eighth; at Rs. 75/- to those who are studying in classes from ninth to tenth. If they are hostellers an amount of Rs. 300/- to those who are studying in classes from third to eighth; Rs. 375/- to those who are studying in classes from ninth to tenth, is sanctioned as scholarship. But in this district, as no budget is released for this scheme, since three years, this scholarship have not been awarded to anyone.

Incentive Award

To cultivate interest in studies and to create interest in those children to continue their education, students who would pass in first class in 1st attempt in the annual public examinations, are given incentive awards as per the rates fixed by the Government depending upon their course of study. The award fixed by the Government for different classes is shown in the table below;

Table 16.21

Sl. No.	Details of Examinations	Award Money
1	S.S.L.C.	Rs . 500/-
2	II P.U.C./Three years Diploma	Rs. 750/-
3	Degree courses	Rs. 1000/-
4	Post-Graduation Examinations.	Rs. 1250/-
5	Medical	Rs. 1500/-
6.	Technical Degree	Rs. 1500/-
7	Agriculture and Veterinary degree	Rs. 1500/-

The details of scholarships and incentive awards given under different schemes in the district could be seen in the table below;

Table 16.22

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
		Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure
1	Pre-metric scholarship	16152	30.96	17604	29.57	—	—
2	Incentive award	2244	1.81	2540	2.01	—	—
3	Post-metric scholarship	1297	22.19	2928	57.50	3698	56.97
4	Prizes given to S.S.L.C. students	99	0.495	30	0.15	—	—
5.	Boarding and lodging charges to students	177	1.86	101	2.43	425	46.73
6.	Amount spent on students of Ist to IV standards	11520	10.51	11545	10.382	18413	20.02
7	Residential Schools	266	51.06	292	38.468	—	—
8.	Prizes given to college students	87	0.73	53	0.466	—	—
9.	Education tour	31	0.36	36	0.36	16	0.16

(Source: District Social Welfare Officer, Mangalore)

Nursery and Women Welfare Centres

To make the children practice alphabets, to inculcate in them the habit of going to school regularly in their childhood itself, and to teach them to have food regularly on time, the department is maintaining Nursery and Women Welfare Centres. Pre-primary education is given in these centres. Besides mid-day meals, two set of uniforms per year, soap and oil, are provided free of cost. There are two women welfare centres in this district and an amount of Rs.2.34 lakhs in 2002-03, an amount of Rs.2.90 lakhs in 2003-04 and Rs.4.84 lakhs in 2004-05 were spent on the children admitted in these centres.

Assistance to Educational Tour

Study tour is compulsory, but the poor students unable to pay the required amount may remain deprived of the knowledge and experience

that would be available through this tour. To avoid this, the scheduled caste students studying in technical and professional classes for whom the study tour is compulsory, are granted under this scheme, an amount of rupees not more than one thousand. In this district, Rs.0.36 lakhs in the year 2002-03 for thirty one students, Rs. 0.36 lakhs in the year 2003-04 for thirty six students and Rs.0.16 lakhs in the year 2004-05 for sixteen students, have been spent for this study tour.

Stipend to Law Graduates

This scheme is implemented to make the law graduates learn more about the judicial administration. A stipend of Rs.1000/- p.m. per candidate is given for a period of four years. Another scheme is also under implementation under which Rs.5000/- is paid once to help them to buy law books and furniture needed to start their profession of advocating and enroll their name in this respect in the Lawyers Association.

Special tuition is arranged by appointing special tutors in varied subjects like English, mathematics, science etc; granting fellowship to M.Phil and PhD Students; Pre-coaching centres to take up the candidates to the winning heights by giving training to those students who appear in IAS/IPS examinations and also other competitive tests held by the KPSC and other Recruitment Boards; Book Banks for the advantage of students studying in medical, technical, veterinary and polytechnic colleges; sanctioning money to three students for purchasing one set of books; Special training to students who are eligible for admission in Belgaum Sainik School; Stipend to candidates undergoing training in typing and stenography; Self employment training programmes to develop self employment skill; Vocational training courses for women; TCH training for women; Stipend to law graduates and financial aid to start the profession of a lawyer; financial assistance to inter caste married couple; Navachetana scheme; Compensation to the victims of atrocities, etc., are the other various schemes implemented through this Department for the progress of the people belonging to scheduled caste.

Special Component Plan

This plan is framed keeping in view the social, economic and other all-over development of scheduled castes. About thirty nine development departments including Boards and Corporations, would earmark 15% of their annual plan budget for utilizing it to comprehensive integrated plan directed towards providing those scheduled castes, who are below

poverty line, the much needed basic infrastructure like, electrification, supply of drinking water, housing, sanitation, approach roads etc., In this district, the Special Component Plan was introduced in 1979. Horticulture Department, Animal Husbandry and Dairy development, Transportation and Communication Departments, have co-operated in implementing this Special Component Plan. The beneficiaries of Horticulture Department are granted Rs.2,700/- towards the development of half acre of coconut grove or fruits grove; two years maintenance expenditure and financial aid to the agricultural labourers for planting coconut seedlings. In addition the beneficiaries are allowed to take home their harvest also. The spray equipments required to protect the plants are also provided to them. The beneficiaries of Animal Husbandry Department are provided with a pair of milch cows, she-buffaloes, sheep units or piggery units in the form of loan in accordance with the provisions of Nabard rules. Expense on animals, food, medical service, expense for construction of shed, insurance, are also included in it.

The facilities provided to scheduled castes under Special Component Plan and the name of the Departments involved in it, during 2002-03 to 2004-05 are explained in the table below.

Table 16.23

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
		Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure
1	Horticulture	38	0.82	38	0.82	41	0.82
2	Animal Husbandry	47	1.17	47	1.17	47	1.17
3	Minor Irrigation	5	21.103	25	19.91	29	19.91
4	Zilla Panchayat, D.K.	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Road and Bridges	-	9.322	17	8.90	17	8.90

Self-Employment Training Programmes

To enable the unemployed youths belonging to scheduled castes, take up self employment, three months training is imparted in light vehicle driving and auto rickshaw driving, under district sector scheme. The driving license will also be made available to them. In addition, stipend will be given at Rs.150/- to the urban candidates and at Rs.300/- to the rural candidates. Training fees will be paid by the Department, at the rates fixed by the District R.T.O. to the driving schools which have

imparted training in driving. In Dakshina Kannada District during the year 2002-03, training was given to 23 candidates and the amount spent on it was Rs.63000/-

Activities of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Corporation

The Government of Karnataka with an intention to uplift the economic condition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes established the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Corporation. This Corporation is implementing the following schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

1. Self Employment Scheme
2. Land Purchase Scheme
3. Micro Credit Scheme
4. Safai Karmachari Rehabilitation Programme
5. Ganga Kalyan Scheme
6. Individual Irrigation Bore well Scheme, Community Irrigation Scheme

Self-Employment Scheme

For a unit of Rupees one lakh or within it, financial assistance is provided through Banks. In this, 50% is given as subsidy (maximum of Rs.10000) and the rest of the amount is sanctioned through Banks.

Land Purchase Scheme

Financial assistance will be given to purchase two acres of dry land or one acre of wetland for landless agricultural labourers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The maximum unit cost fixed by the Govt. is Rs.60,000/-. In this 50% is granted as subsidy and 50% in the form of loan. The loan has to be repaid in ten years in annual equal instalments along with 6% interest.

Micro Credit Scheme

In co-operation with the NFDC, this scheme is implemented. Loan is sanctioned to the groups of Stree Shakti Scheme, by obtaining aid from Urban Development, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Departments. If the amount is released under 'Mahila Samruddi Scheme', the whole amount will be utilized for the benefit of women only. In this, term loan to a maximum of Rs.15000/- will be sanctioned.

Safai Karmachari Rehabilitation Programme

Under this Scheme financial assistance of Rs.50000/- (50% of the unit cost, maximum Rs.10000/-), subsidy component 15 %(maximum Rs.7500) is extended to the dependants of manual scavengers (Safai Karmacharis) and the remaining portion will be arranged to be paid through banks.

Ganga Kalyan Scheme

Beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled castes or Tribes, who own minimum eight acres of contiguous agricultural land, are identified and two bore wells will be drilled, electrification will be done and pumps will be set for their utility. If they own fifteen acres of land (maximum), three bore wells will be dug and electrification done.

Individual Irrigation Bore well Scheme

Bore wells are dug at a cost of Rs. 75000/- for the benefit of small and marginal farmers belonging to Scheduled castes/Scheduled tribes. Out of this, Rs.65000/- is given as subsidy and Rs.10000/- as loan.

Community Irrigation Scheme

With an aim to provide irrigation to the lands of small and marginal farmers belonging to Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes, this Ganga Kalyan Scheme is brought into force since January 1996. Under this scheme, contiguous agricultural land (adjoining to the next neighbour) minimum of eight acres and a maximum of fifteen acre are identified as one unit and two or three bore wells are drilled. The amount of expenditure fixed for a unit of eight acre is Rs.2.53 lakhs and that for a unit of 15 acres is Rs. 3.59 lakhs. In this expenditure towards digging a bore well, providing pump set, extending power facility, laying pipelines and also building a tank to collect water, are included.

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

Prior to 1999, all the schemes meant for the all round development of Scheduled Tribes, were implemented by the department of Social Welfare, which was also implementing the schemes meant for Scheduled castes. As per the census taken up in 1971, the primitive tribes are concentrated in more number in the areas of South Canara, Mysore (before the creation of Udupi and Chamarajanagara districts) Kodagu and Chikmagalur districts. There, the five well-organised plan units were established and were dealing the works related to the developments of

these primitive tribes. After the inclusion of Nayaka, Beda, Bedar and Valmiki tribes along with their synonyms, in the list of scheduled tribes and as these tribes were living in all the districts of the State, the Government ordered in 1993, to extend the tribal sub plan in all the districts of the State. In its order dated 30.8.1994, the Government had given permission to create a separate Department for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. Accordingly, in January 1999, a separate Department for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes was started in Davangere, which shifted its establishment to Bangalore in the month of November 1999 and executing its work separately.

As per Census of 2001, the total population of the State is 5, 28, 50,560. As per Census of 2001 only, the total population of Scheduled Tribes is 34, 63,986, which represents 6.55% of the total population of the State. The total population of Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka is 4.10% to the total population of the country. After the inclusion of Siddi Tribe, Meda and its synonyms Medari, Burud and Gauriga; and panseparadi(Haranshikari) in the Scheduled Tribes' list in January 2003, by the Government of India, the population of Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka has increased to more than 37 lakhs. The percentage of reservation for Scheduled Tribes in the State is three. In Dakshina Kannada district, the total population as per 2001 census is 18, 97,730, out of which 62936, i.e., 3.32% of the total population of the district are Scheduled Tribes. As per 2001 census, percentage of literacy of Scheduled Tribes in the district is 72.9. In this the male literacy is 80.2% and that of female is 65.7%.

In Karnataka fifty different tribal communities are notified as Scheduled Tribes. Among them, Jenu Kuruba and Koraga are identified as primitive tribes. There are Comprehensive Tribal Development Plans in five areas of the State, among which one is in Dakshina Kannada district. Two post metric hostels, nine pre metric hostels, ten Ashrama Schools and two central model Residential Schools are functioning in the district through Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department, the details of which could be seen in the table here under.

Most of the schemes implemented for the benefit of Scheduled Castes through the Social Welfare Department, are also implemented for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes through Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department. Pre metric hostels and post metric hostels; Pre and post metric scholarships; post metric scholarships of Government of India; Incentive Award, Cash award ranging from Rs.500 to Rs.1500 depending

Table 16.24

Details	Name of the Taluk	Name of the Place	No. of Students
Post-metric hostels	Mangalore Sulya	1. Mangalore (Boys)	50
		2. Sulya (Girls)	50
Pre-metric hostels	Belthangadi	1. Mundaje -(Boys)	45
		2. Mundaje - (Girls)	50
		3. Belthangadi - Boys	72
		4. Aladhangadi - Girls	50
Pre-metric hostels	Bantval	1. Palyatadka - Boys	25
		2. Vitla - Boys	75
		3. Adhyanadka - Boys	25
	Sulya	1. Sulya -Girls	25
		2. Balila —Boys	25
Central Model Residential Schools	Mangalore	1. Kadri	100
		2. Madhya	250
Ashrama Schools	Puttur	1. Balnadu	75
	Sulya	1. Balila	50
		2. Subramanya	50
		3. Alatti	50
	Belthangadi	1. Dharmasthala	100
		2. Shishila	50
		3. Neriya	100
		4. Naravi	75
	Bantval	1. Kadeshalya	100
		2. Kudupadavu	75

Source: Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department, Bangalore

upon the classes of study to those who have passed in first class in public examinations; Fellowship to M.Phil and PhD students, Book Banks; Self employments programme; assistance to study tour. Training in typing and stenography, women welfare centers etc., are also being

implemented for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes. In addition, tribal sub-plan, financial assistance to the students who have secured admission in foreign universities and going for higher studies, expenditure for land acquisition for burial grounds, Janashri insurance scheme, Large Area Multi Purpose Co-operative Societies, Primitive Tribal Groups Development Plan etc., are the other schemes framed by the department for the up liftment of Scheduled Tribes.

Primitive Tribal Groups Development Plan

In Karnataka State, Jenu Kuruba and Koraga tribes are recognised as primitive tribal groups. Several separate schemes are being implemented from both the Central and State Government since 2004-05 for the development of these tribes. A few clusters were selected for implementation of schemes under special central assistance and under Article 275(1). The details of clusters identified in Dakshina Kannada district are shown in the Table given below;

Table 16.25

Sl.No.	Year	Name of the Taluk	Name of the Cluster
1	2004-05	Belthangadi	Neriya
2	2004-05	Bantval	Punacha
3	2005-06	Mangalore	Puttige
4	2005-06	Puttur	Balnadu-Murangi
5	2005-06	Sulya	Kalmadka

There are 1135 Koraga families in Dakshina Kannada district, which are recognized as primitive tribes. The Table below indicates the Taluk wise details of these families.

Table 16.26

Taluk	No. of Koraga Families	Male	Female	Total
Bantval	170	296	267	563
Belthangadi	98	152	136	288
Mangalore	716	1372	1419	2791
Sulya	47	77	74	151
Puttur	104	170	174	344
Total	1135	2067	2070	4137

Source: Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department, Bangalore

Total literacy rate among Koragas is 38.12%. To bring into force the schemes approved under Central Sector, for the upbringing of the primitive tribe groups, during 2005-06, a few blocks were selected and to take up the works in accordance to the necessities of the concerned areas, financial assistance was taken. The particulars of the selected blocks and the financial assistance obtained are indicated in the table here under;

Table 16.27

Name of the Taluk and Block	Area, Villages	No. of persons/ families benefitted	Activities taken up	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)
Mangalore Block	Balakunje Karnire	14	Milch animals through SHGs	1.00
Bantval Block.	Buyralkatte, Kukkune, Kanyana	10	Milch animals through SHGs	1.00
Puttur Block	Bedrodi, Neerkatte Bajathuru.	15	Milch animals through SHGs	1.00
Belthangadi Block	Kallakere Koraga Colony	14	Jasmine cultivation	0.50
		14	Milch animals through SHGs	1.00
Sulya Block	Anekadapa Madapadi.	8	Milch animals through SHGs	1.00

Source: Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department, Bangalore

To create awareness in primitive tribe's people, training and awareness camps are also held. An amount of Rs.10,000/- per camp was released to four districts towards the conduct of such camps and Dakshina Kannada District being one among those four.

One more scheme that was taken up during 2004-05 under central assistance, for the improvement of primitive tribes, was to provide basic infrastructure. The details given below show the areas selected for the development of Koraga family, number of families benefitted, activities and the amount earmarked.

Land leveling, bunding, construction of check dams wherever necessary, for improvement of agriculture, are the works included under the above said 'Land Development' scheme.

Sanction of special incentive scholarship of Rs.100/-, Rs.150/-, Rs.200/- and Rs.250/- respectively to the Koraga students studying in classes from first to fourth Std., fifth to seventh Std., and eighth to tenth Std., and also in colleges; Annual Incentive of Rs.200/- to the parents

Table 16.28

Name of the Taluk and Block	Area, selected	No. of persons/ families benefitted	Activities	Amount earmarked (Rs. in lakhs)
Mangalore Block	Puttige Village	20 families	Land Development 20 acres	3.00
Belthangadi Block	Kalmanja Village	20 families	Land Development 20 acres	2.00
Puttur Block	Kemanji Village Bajathuru.	20 families	Land Development 20 acres	2.00

Source: Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department, Bangalore

of the PTG students; sanction of free uniforms and stationeries to the Koraga students studying in classes from first to fourth; sanction of Incentive scholarship of Rs.2,500/- and Rs.5,000/- respectively to the primitive tribe students who passes in first attempt in the annual examinations of S.S.L.C. and P.U.C. etc., are the specially planned educational programmes. In Madhya village of Mangalore Taluk, a central model residential school is functioning especially for the benefit of Jenu Kuruba and Koraga students.

Construction of free houses at a cost of Rs.20,000/- under Ambedkar/Ashraya Schemes for the benefit of houseless Koragas; grant of Rs.10,000/- towards the repairs of old houses; providing infrastructure facilities like approach roads, drains, etc., to Koraga Colonies; electrification under 'Kutira Jyoti Plan'; Mobile health unit; water supply; Subsidy to buy bull, carts and the other agricultural implements for agricultural development; Supply of cane and bamboos from the Forest Department, etc., are the other schemes implemented for the advancement of primitive tribe groups.

Large Sized Adivasi Multipurpose Co-operative Society (LAMPS)

Not only the above schemes, there are many more programmes that are being implemented for the advancement of Scheduled Tribes, among them mainly the LAMPS and Janashri may be quoted here. As said above Mysore, Chamarajanaga, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Chikmagalur districts are ITDP areas, where on the co-operative principles, 21 Large Sized Adivasis Multipurpose Co-operative Societies are functioning. The tribal are enrolled as members of these Co-operative Societies and short term loans and other several types of amenities are being provided. Besides, Large Sized Adivasis Multipurpose Co-operative Societies also extends financial assistance in order to launch Honey

Processing Units and take up agricultural activities. These Societies also supply food grains to the tribals and the educational institutions run by the Department of Scheduled Tribes Welfare. In all the LAMPS, the Directors of the Board are elected only among tribal members. A list of Lamps Co-operative Societies existing in this district is given below.

1) Mangalore Taluk LAMP Society, Mangalore. 2) Bantval Taluk LAMP Society, Bantval 3) Puttur Taluk LAMP Society, Puttur 4) Belthangadi Taluk LAMP Society, Belthangadi and 5) Sulya Taluk LAMP Society, Sulya.

Tamarind, bee-wax, honey, kadu pepper, wild olive, makliberu, seegekai, antuwalad kai, gum, neem seeds, vate huli, sogade beru, wood apple, kakkekai, amla seeds, silk cotton, rampatre, mango fruits, lichi fruits, wild castor seeds, chagache seeds, alalekai, honge seeds etc., are the available minor forest produces in Karnataka and these produces are collected during 2004-05 through LAMPS and marketed. The collection value and sales value of them is as here under;

Table 16.29

Name of the LAMPS Society	Collection value of the produces	Sales Value
LAMPS Bantval	0.45	0.75
LAMPS, Belthangadi	15.04	11.57
LAMPS, Sulya	9.45	10.98
LAMPS, Puttur	2.87	3.64

Source: Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department, Bangalore

Janashri Insurance Scheme

This scheme was launched by the Prime Minister on 10th of August 2000. This scheme is planned and implemented by the Life Insurance Corporation with the objective to cover the low-income-poor-people, who may insure and feel secured. This applies to 37 types of employees. It provides security for a period of only one year. It is possible to avail this group plan benefit only through Union/Association/Rotary/Lions and other Voluntary Service Organizations' Grama Panchayats. If there is any death or accident within the insured period, the inheritor will be paid an amount ranging from twenty thousand to fifty thousand according to the rate fixed for each accident. Each member has to pay only Rs.200/- annually in which Rs.100/- is available as subsidy from the Central Governments Social Fund.

Grants have been released from the Government of India towards Janashri Insurance Scheme. The number of members identified from the primitive tribe group families and also the number of beneficiaries during 2004-05 is shown in the table below.

Table 16.30

Year	Taluk	Number of Beneficiaries	Amount (at Rs.500/- per head for 5 years)
2004-05	Belthangadi	98	0.49
	Bantval	100	0.50
	Mangalore	100	0.50
	Sulya	47	0.235
	Puttur	100	0.50
2005-06	Bantval	70	0.35
	Mangalore	400	2.00

Source: Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department, Bangalore

Besides all the above schemes of the department, the Government is implementing various progressive programmes through voluntary organisations. And there is provision also to get grants under the Central Government scheme, if any voluntary organisation working for the development of Scheduled Tribes, desires to chalk out any new schemes.

Women and Child Welfare

The department of Women and Children Welfare is functioning for the development of poor and backward women and children. Especially, the department is aimed at over-all development of those women who are below poverty line or on the border of this line. The department is implementing various schemes with an aim to support the women achieve all greatness and high status by accomplishing note worthy tasks, without limiting her strength and knowledge to only house chores and remain just a home maker. Especially if the women in rural areas want to have all improvement and if she is to join in the national development stream, she should develop such skill and get involved in various productive units and strive towards economic independence. Along with this, she should maintain good health also. With this perspective, this Department is implementing various Schemes for the advancement of women and also for the safety, protection and development of children.

Integrated child development project, cottages for destitute children, Crèches for children of working mothers, Construction of Anganwadi buildings, financial assistance for the remarriage of widows, Gant-in-aid to Mahila Mandals and so on, and also the State sector schemes like, Attendance scholarships for girls from rural areas, financial assistance to those who are undergoing vocational training. Stipend to children in distress, Jagruti (awareness), Stipend to women-law graduates, Rehabilitation of child labour, National maternity allowance, Balika Samruddhi Yojane, etc., are implemented through the Zilla Panchayat, in Dakshina Kannada district.

Balika Samruddhi Yojane

The main objective of this scheme is to eliminate the neglected attitude in the society towards female infants and to provide social security by creating confidence in them. This is a central sponsored scheme, under which Rs.500/- will be given as a gift to a female child born on or after 15th June 1997. Money is spent for administration expenses and supply of nutritious food. In the package, considering the children, pregnant women and helpers as beneficiaries, all these facilities are provided to them. This scheme is planned with a view to improve the female attendance in schools and to increase the marriage age of girls. In case a female child gets admitted to the school and continues her education up to tenth standard and remains unmarried, she will become eligible to get each year, for each class, an annual scholarship, along with interest deposited in Savings Bank Joint Account, at the rates mentioned below;

First to third standards..	At Rs,300/-
Fourth standard..	At Rs. 500/-
Fifth standard..	At Rs. 600/-
Sixth to seventh standards..	at Rs. 700/-
Eighth standard..	At Rs. 800/-
Ninth to tenth standards..	At Rs. 1,000/-

On account of Golden Jubilee of Independence a prize money of Rs.500/- is being given under this scheme, to the mothers of female babies born in economically backward classes. Details of those who have availed the benefit of scholarship and mother's prize and the amount spent under this scheme during the last five years are indicated here under;

Table 16.31 Details of Beneficiaries and the Amount Spent under Balika Samruddhi Yojane, during the last five years.

Sl.No.	Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Spent (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2000-01	900	4.50
2	2001-02	1067	5.50
3	2002-03	1182	6.00
4	2003-04	0.00	0
5	2004-05	2900	15.00

Stree Shakti Scheme

This scheme was introduced in October, 2000. It is the only scheme that has towered success in a very short period. Thousands of women have benefited from this scheme in various fields such as business, higher education, literary activities etc. It has helped dejected and downtrodden women to prosper in their lives and make a living of their own. The main objective of the Stree Shakti Scheme is to make the mofussil women economically and socially powerful through Self Help Groups. This scheme is very co-operative and useful to women.

Under this scheme, in this district so far 3352 groups have been formed and up to the end of September 2005, 51767 women have enrolled as members. Among these, 5000 women belong to Scheduled Castes, 3617 women belong to Scheduled Tribes, 9874 women belong to minority groups and 33,276 belong to other classes.

At the end of September 2005, Rs.1005.41 lakhs were saved through 3352 Stree Shakti Groups. Out of this Rs.1949.37 lakhs was distributed as loan to the members. Among 2702 groups Rs.135.10 lakhs was distributed through the Department towards revolving fund. From S.G.S.Y. (Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana) Rs.32.99 lakhs was distributed among 650 groups. Among the 3352 groups Rs.1824.62 lakhs was provided to 2976 groups, as loan through different Banks. Through Bank loan and internal loans, 6735 members of 1554 groups are carrying out income-generating activities. Agriculture, dairy, manufacture of papad and sandige, manufacture of agarabattis, tailoring, Mushroom (Anabe) cultivation, Jasmine cultivation, vegetable cultivation, preparation of bakery products, preparation of herbal oil, flour mill, preparation of sambar powder, preparation of phenyl, manufacture of earth-worm-manure, etc., are included in these income-generating activities. It is come to the notice of the department, that through these

business, the women have become not only economically independent, but have developed their will power and have made them so bold and strong to raise their voice against social evils and involve themselves actively in social service. So, this scheme is acting as an instrument to them in achieving social status also.

Integrated Child Development Programme

To protect the mental and physical health and finding the necessity of nutritious food, balanced diet is provided to the pregnant women, nursing mothers and children in rural areas through Anganawadis. Besides, frequent health check up, injection for immunization, is also provided to children below six years of age, pregnant women and nursing mothers who suffer from mal nourishment. They will be provided with nutritious food through Anganwadi Centres in the district.

Anganwadi Centres

As said above, besides providing nutritious food and care to the pre-school children, to take care of mothers; nourishing food commodities like, rice, eggs, fruits etc., are provided to them from their three months of pregnancy till six months after the delivery of the baby. Anganwadi workers and assistants will supply this food to the deserving women and children and render them the required service. In six taluks of the district, 1775 Anganwadi Centres are functioning. The table below indicates the number of Anganwadi Centres in the district, which have their own buildings.

Table 16.32

Name of the Unit	Anganwadi Centres sanctioned		Anganwadi Centres functioning	Anganwadi Centres having their own building	Buildings under construction	Sites available
	Number	Year				
Mangalore city	141	81-82	141	30	—	15
Belthangadi	193	82-83	193	193	—	—
Sulya	116	82-83	116	116	—	—
Puttur	363	88-89	363	318	8	29
Bantval (hilly region)	537	90-91	537	377	6	67
Mangalore (rural)	425	93-94	425	241	3	40
Total	1775	—	1775	1275	17	151

Source: Women and Child Development Department, District Office, Mangalore

**Table 16.33 Details of Anganwadi Centres in the District,
which have Water and Sanitation Facilities**

Anganwadi Centre	No. of Anganwadi Centre with sanitation facilities	Number of Anganwadi Centre without sanitation facilities	Anganwadi Centres with drinking water facility	Anganwadi Centres which do not have drinking water
Belthangadi	176	17	132	61
Sulya	107	9	116	—
Mangalore (urban)	12	16	28	—
Mangalore (rural)	146	91	138	99
Bantval	220	142	262	100
Puttur	179	126	254	51
Total	840	401	930	311

Source: Women and Child Development Department, District Office, Mangalore

Celebration of International Women's day and Kittur Rani Chennamma Award

International Women's day is celebrated on eighth March every year at the State level and at the district level. In observance of this Women's Day, Kittur Rani Chennamma Award is awarded to the voluntary organisations which have rendered outstanding service continuously for a period of five years and Individual Award is also given to an individual (woman), who have rendered best services to promote literature, art, education and women's development. The award given to the voluntary organisation consists of cash of Rs.25,000/- and that given to an individual consists of cash of Rs. 10,000/-. During 2003-04, Jayanti S.Bangera a woman from Moodabidri was awarded with Rs.10, 000/- and a certificate, by the Department of Women and Child Development for having served in literary field. (Annual report of the department for the year 2003-04)

Financial Assistance to Mahila Mandals

In Dakshina Kannada district 461 Mahila Mandals are functioning. To make the Mahila Mandals strong enough to stand on their own and to set in their frame such programmes which may promote the development of cottage industries and over all development of women, each Mahila Mandal was being given a grant of Rs.1, 000/- p.a. for a period of five years. Later, this amount was raised to Rs.5, 000/-. Now

though this grant has been stopped, provision is still there to obtain the actual amount spent, if the Department conducts any programmes through these Mahila Mandals and if the Mandals executes any of the programmes of the department. Mahila Mandals in the district are receiving monetary help in this way. The particulars of Mahila Mandals in the district and their members during 2004-05 are indicated in the table below;

Table 16.34

Sl.No		Number of Mahila Mandals
1	Mangalore	97
2	Bantval	59
3	Sulya	44
4	Puttur	69
5	Belthangadi	81
	Total	350

Source: Women and Child Development Department, District Office, Mangalore

Training and Stipend to Female Law Graduates

With an intention to help the law graduates, to start the profession of advocate independently and also to provide them an opportunity to earn experience and more knowledge, a stipend of Rs.1,000/- p.m. per candidate is given and training imparted for a period of four years through efficient lawyers to the female law graduates. During 2001-02, two female law graduates were selected for this training and till their completion of training in August 2005, an amount of Rs.48, 000/- has been spent on them .

Sweekara Kendra (Reception Centre)

Under the social and moral health programme, during the third five year plan, a Sweekara Kendra at Mangalore was started to receive the estranged women, unmarried mothers, girls suddenly rendered homeless, widows and those women who come in need of shelter and protection. It is a short stay home also for those girls and women who are sent by the Court in order to provide vocational and rehabilitative services as per Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956. Girls who are brought by social workers or by police and also women who come on their own are provided with food and shelter and will be trained in simple professions.

They will be retained here temporarily for three months. Vocational training and awareness required for their rehabilitation will be imparted with an attempt to make their future life bright. Then further arrangements will be made to send them back to their homes or perform their marriages or provide them a suitable job or send them to the nearest State Home for Women. They will be imparted training in different jobs. There are instances of women for having stayed permanently in the State Home after undergoing such training. At Mangalore (in Bijai Church Road) one Sweekara Kendra is functioning. Though the sanctioned strength of this home is only forty, there are instances of eighty four and sixty six inmates having taken shelter here in 1970-71 and 1972 respectively. As these women will be sent to their home or State Home or sent out after they are rehabilitated properly, it is difficult to give the exact number of inmates taking shelter here.

Crèches for Children of Working Mothers

The aim of this Scheme is to provide financial assistance to those experienced voluntary organisations which run crèches to look after the children below the age of three years, of those women who are engaged in agriculture or other occupations. Besides, nursing the children below the age of three years, this scheme intends to protect them from natural affliction, provide supplementary nutritious food and prevent the school drop out of girls to increase the female literacy rate also. The voluntary organisations which have registered under the Societies Registration Act 1960, which have good experience and knowledge in the field, have necessary staff needed for the successful implementation of the programme and other facilities and means for achievement, are entitled to get grants under this scheme.

Attendance Scholarship for Girls from Rural Areas

In order to cut down the school drop outs of rural girls and to improve the female literacy rate, scholarship is sanctioned to the girl students who are studying in classes from fifth to tenth standards and have passed by scoring minimum 80% marks. As per rule the family income of the student should not exceed rupees ten thousand per annum and she should be a resident of a village having a population of less than 20,000.

Financial Assistance to Women undergoing Vocational Training Courses

In order to improve the status of women from the lower strata of the society, to equip the backward women with necessary skills and to

make them economically independent, financial assistance is provided to take up training courses in TV, Radio, clock repair, computer training, motor rewinding etc.

Observation Home

The police and voluntary organisations admit the children who are in conflict with law, to these observation homes. The apprehended children are normally detained for a period of three months for observation by the Probation Officer to know the environment of their growth and behaviour. Juveniles (delinquents) will be produced before the Juvenile Court and others before the Child Welfare Board. Then decision will be taken for their rehabilitation. Under the Juvenile Justice Act of 1946, the Department is running an Observation Home in Mangalore in a place called Bondel. The Observation Home has its own building built on a space measuring 3.3 acres of land.

The conflicted children are brought and generally kept here for four months. The Probation Officers of Observation Home will investigate over these children and submit the reports to the Juvenile Court or Juvenile Justice Board. As per Juvenile Justice Act (Probation and Foster of Children) of 2000 and under the rules of same Act, which came out in 2002, twenty-one children are being sent to (church school). Two children have been admitted to high school and one more boy is going to high school this year.

In addition of providing food, uniforms purchased within the prescribed amount, bed and bed sheets and also medicines from Government hospitals or from elsewhere, if it is not available there, are also provided to the children of Bendel Observation Home.

Table 16.35 Particulars of Children Detained in Observation Home and the amount spent

Year	No. of Children	Amount Spent
2002-03	95	1,24,315/-
2003-04	112	1,46,038/-
2004-05	124	1,68,496/-

Source: Probation Officer, Observation Home, Mangalore

Bala Bhavan

The Bala Bhavan Society got registered in the year 1986, with an intention to inculcate school going habit among children and also make

them creative by involving them in co-curricular activities. Establishment of drama theatres, improvement of gardens, conducting various entertainment programmes for children etc., are programmed in Bala Bhavans. The City Corporation maintains children's train purchased from the Department. There is also a library for children. Twice in a year, i.e., during vacations in the months of October and April, summer camps are conducted in this Bala Bhavan.

Fit (Eligible) Institutions

The institutions run by the voluntary organisations under Juvenile Justice Act (Children's Protection and Foster) 2000, are recognised as Fit (eligible) institutions. These institutions try to provide education, vocational training and rehabilitation to children. St. Allosycius Boys Home, Nehru Nagar, Kotekar; Bapuji Balaniketana, Alike; and Prajna Counselling Centre, Falnir, Kankanadi, Mangalore are the three institutions considered as Fit institutions. Among these former two institutions are getting grants from Women and Child Development Department. Grants are released by the Department for a period of twelve months at Rs.400/- p.m. per child. Along with this Department's aid, an amount of 75% of the expenditure on staff salary also is available.

Cottages for Destitutes

This scheme is implemented with a purpose to provide rehabilitation to the destitute children and taking care of them by giving protection and framing them as good citizens. The scheme is implemented through registered voluntary organisations working in the field of child development. Including 90% expenditure towards maintenance of the cottage, these organisations are liable to get a grant of rupees 400/- p.m. per child towards child- maintenance. Ten percent of the maintenance cost is to be borne by the organisation. Under this scheme, eighteen registered voluntary organisations are working in the district. They come under Zilla Panchayat schemes.

Children's day Celebrations and Financial Assistance for the Education of Bravery Awardees

Every year on fourteenth of November, the Department performs the children's day, both at State and District levels. In this context, when the Head Office, issues instructions regarding bravery award to children who have shown exemplary courage; applications are invited through the District Office and through medias like AIR, daily news papers etc.,

Selections are made in Head Office, out of the submissions made, not only from District Women and Child Welfare Officer, but also from the proposals received from the Field Extension Officer and other officers and the applications received. The awardees children besides being presented with Rs.2000/- on Children's Day, they will be given monetary assistance to meet the school fees and to buy the books, till they complete their schooling. During the year 2005-06, a boy from Puttur, by name Sandip Rai, has won this award.

Activities of Karnataka State Women Development Corporation

Under the Company Act, 1956, Karnataka Women Development Corporation has been constituted in 1987. The following are the main objectives of the Corporation;

1. To identify the women entrepreneurs
2. To prepare systematized reports
3. To provide technical consultancy service to facilitate the availability of credit through Banks and other Financial Institutions
4. To promote marketing facility for the products made by women
5. To promote and strengthen women's Organisations and co-operatives to arrange job oriented training in trades/skills.

For empowerment, economic development and for advancement of those women who are below poverty line, Karnataka Women Development Corporation is implementing the following schemes in Dakshina Kannada district.

Marketing Assistance Scheme

Women Development Corporation is implementing Marketing Assistance Scheme to organise district level exhibitions cum sale on a regular basis to bring women entrepreneurs and potential customers together on a forum. Not only at the district centres, but also organises State level Exhibitions cum sale, twice a year, that is in the month of March in connection with International Women's Day and in the month of September. Thus provides marketing platform to women. In the district, during the last three years 110 women entrepreneurs have availed the benefit of this scheme.

Udyogini

To take up self employment and to get involved in serving activities, this Scheme assists the targeted women by providing loans up to a

maximum of Rs.50, 000/- through Banks. The Corporation will give 25% of the loan amount as subsidy. Loan facilities are provided to the widows, SCs, STs and disabled women to whom 40% of the loan amount will be given as subsidy. In the year 2003-04, for 109 women, a subsidy of Rs. 7, 02,500/- has been released.

Mane Belaku

For self-reliance and confidence of any person, economic progress is the first step. To have economic independence, women have to get involved in income generating activities. There is provision to sanction loan and subsidy to them. Corporation arranges to sanction loans through Banks up to a maximum of Rs.25, 000/- with a subsidy of 25% or up to a maximum of Rs.5,000/- . Particulars of progress made under the above schemes during the last six years are indicated in the table given here;

Table 16.36

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Year	Achievement	
			Financial	Physical
1	Udyogini	99-2000	1.33	11
2		2000-01	1.85	19
3		2001-02	3.18	34
4		2002-03	3.57	62
5		2003-04	3.07	53
6		2004-05	4.15	51

Source: Women and Child Development Department, District Office, Mangalore

Santvana Woman Help Line

The Government have given approval to this scheme in the year 2000-01. This Scheme is designed to cater the counselling and referral services, legal assistance, financial solution, temporary shelter, to the distressed women who are victimised and subjected to various kinds of social evils like exploitation, atrocity, rape, sexual harassment, after marital problems and make them stand steadily. This scheme is implemented through registered voluntary organisations by establishing women help line centres. Feeless phone number is attached to these centres. On the basis of the nature and seriousness of the problem, the cases are registered and kept before the District Level Committee constituted under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner and

according to their needs necessary help and other rehabilitation facilities are provided in each case. Immediate financial help ranging from Rs.2,000/- to maximum of Rs. 10,000/- will be given if found essential. In the table below, the cases registered in the district for the last five years are indicated.

Table 16.37

Sl.No.	Year	No. of Cases registered
1	2000-01	100
2	2001-02	375
3	2002-03	273
4	2003-04	160
5	2004-05	187

Women Training Programme

The Stree Shakthi Scheme implemented previously by the department of Women and Child Development Department is renamed as Women Training Programme. This scheme is implemented through the Women Development Corporation under which various job oriented skilled trainings are given free of cost to empower women economically and make the women self-dependent. Beauty parlour, Tailoring, Embroidery, Readymade Garments, Repairs and maintenance of electronic goods, Computer hardware, Masonry Training, Nursing and Ward Assistance, Training in light vehicle driving, Training in preparation of bakery products etc., are the training given under this programme. In total ninety women have undergone such different skilled trainings in this district.

State Resource Centre Scheme

The objectives of the State Resource Centre Scheme are to take up activities such as promotion of research on women development, establishment of library, evaluation of Women Development Corporation Schemes, establishing counselling centres for women. In Dakshina Kannada District, Women Self Employment Guidance Centre has been established in the month of January 2004 and up to December 2004, 256 women have been registered their names and have availed the benefit of the counselling and guidance.

Nagara Stree Shakti Yojane

Under this Programme, covering disabled women of both cities and town, Self Help Groups will be formed as per G.O. dated 25th November, 2003, with an aim to help them to prosper economically. Self Help Groups will be formed under this and the Corporation will give the Revolving Fund. The members of the Groups may take loan and start petty business. Bank loan facilities will be provided to the eligible groups.

In this district, this scheme has been introduced in January 2004, and 193 Self Help Groups have been formed. Out of 3640 members of this group, 221 members are Scheduled Castes, 96 are Scheduled Tribes, 814 are belonging to minorities, 25 are disabled, 205 are widows and 2279 are belonging to other classes. At the end of September 2005, the savings made were Rs. 28,90,723 and Rs. 42,70,880/- were given as internal loan.

Welfare of the Disabled

Showing only sympathy to the disabled is not enough. It is the responsibility of the Government and the society to provide them equal opportunities in life and offer necessary assistance to them to live. Before independence, the welfare of the disabled was not given much attention by the Government. But after independence, both the State and Central Governments have framed many programmes for the welfare of the physically challenged people. Earlier the Department of Women and Child Welfare executed these welfare programmes. Later, the State Government constituted a separate Department on First August 1988 for the welfare of the disabled people.

The disabled persons are categorised as here under;

1) Physically handicapped 2. Visually impaired 3) Hearing impaired 4) Leprosy cured handicapped 5) mentally retarded 6) mentally ill 7) Multiple disabilities. One needs education and employment to live like any common man. Training to their chosen profession will not be enough. Such opportunities are to be provided to them to utilise their complete fortitude/ability and talent and assurance to be given for social security. If done so, there will be no doubt that they will become the active citizens of the country. For the prosperity of the disabled, the Government have sketched various schemes and is implementing them, through Women and Child Development Department at district level. The Director, who is assisted by the Deputy Director, Assistant Director, Gazetted Manager

and other heads the Department. At the district level, the Deputy Director is the implementing officer.

Educational Schemes

There is a scheme under which the disabled students studying from standard one to University education are given scholarships. Rs.25/- to the disabled student studying in first standard to fifth standard; Rs. 35/- to the disabled studying in sixth to ninth standard; Rs. 95/- to the disabled studying in ninth standard to P.U.C.; Rs. 125/- to the disabled student studying in second year degree and further courses; Rs. 175/- to those studying in post graduation courses or Diploma and technical courses. Along with these scholarships transportation allowance will also be given to the blind and physically handicapped students.

Assistance for Self-employment for Disabled (Adhara Yojane)

Under this scheme financial assistance will be provided to set up petty shops. There is a provision to pay Rs. 6000/- towards working capital without any interest. Details of expenditure made and the number of beneficiaries during the last four years i.e., from 1999 to 2004 are indicated in the table given here.

Table16.38

Sl.No.	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
99-2000	37	4.44
2000-01	43	5.16
2001-02	27	3.24
2002-03	25	2.52

Source: Women and Child Development Department, District Office, Mangalore

Aids and Appliances to the Disabled Persons

Under this scheme, aids and appliances required to supplement their disability will be distributed to the disabled people of rural and urban areas, whose annual family income does not exceed Rs.11,500/- and Rs.24,000/- respectively. Tricycles, artificial limbs, hearing aids, wheel chair etc., are the appliances provided under this scheme. The expenditure incurred to provide the aids and appliances during the years from 1999 to 2004 in the district, are indicated in the table here under.

Table 16.39

Sl.No.	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
99-2000	148	3.10
2000-01	146	3.54
2001-02	53	2.53
2002-03	25	1.43

Source: Women and Child Development Department, District Office, Mangalore

A special scheme of Incentive Award to merited disable students, who secure 60% and above marks in the public examinations; 'Issue of Identity cards' to the persons of this district with different deformities; Provide opportunity to distribute prizes to the talented and encourage the differently abler persons by holding various competitions on the occasion of 'World Day of Disabled' and; A Scheme to observe the 'World Day of the Disabled'; A scheme of 'Supply of Telephone Booths' to enable them to set up gainful self employment; A Scheme called 'Concessional Bus Pass' to the disabled to distribute the concessional bus pass are the other schemes implemented by the Department. As per Rule 9(1A) of Karnataka Civil Service (General Recruitment) Rules 1997, five percent reservation is provided in group 'C' and 'D' posts of State civil services (Govt. Notification No. DPAR 115 SRR 2005 dated 19.11.2005)

Welfare of Backward Classes

For the upliftment of backward classes in Karnataka the first step was taken by the Government reservation. After the reorganisation of the State, as the 1959 Government Order, which was in implementation then, were struck down by the High Court, the Government appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. R. Nagana Gowda to identify the socially and educationally backward classes in the matter of State recruitment. On the basis of interim report submitted in 1960 by the committee, the Government on 9.6.1960, issued orders fixing there in 22% reservation in education sector and 25% in employment sector for backward classes separately excluding 18% reservation that existed before for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Later, after the Supreme Court in Balaji's case struck down the orders issued again in 1961, Government issued orders on 16.9.1993 to consider all those candidates as backward classes whose parents annual income was within Rs.1200/-. According to this order the percentage of reservation fixed for the backward classes was thirty. This order was in force from

1963 to 1977, in spite of dissatisfaction and displeasure of some people who were of the opinion that, this order was helpful only to the advanced classes and not the real backward classes. The same order was in implementation in Dakshina Kannada District also.

D. Devaraj Urs who was the Chief Minister for the period from 1969 to 1980, made remarkable works for the advancement of Backward Classes, during his reign. Under the chairmanship of L.G. Havanur the First Backward Classes Commission was constituted during his period.

The Government, which accepted the report submitted by this Commission in November 1975, divided the backward classes of the State into four sections, viz; 1. Backward Community (B.C.M.) 2. Backward Caste (B.C.T.) 3. Backward Tribe (B.T.) 4. Backward Special Group (B.S.G.) and issued orders on 22.2.1977, fixing therein 40% of reservation for education and appointment to services under the State. Besides, on the basis of the recommendations made by the Commission, the Government constituted a separate department in 1977 for the welfare of backward classes only. The programmes maintained by the Department of Social Welfare till then, were transferred to this department. The Second Backward Classes Commission was established in 1983 under the chairmanship of T.Venkatswamy. This Commission conducted a survey all over the State and submitted its report in 1986. But as the Commission was unable to follow the guidelines of the Supreme Court, this report was not accepted and the Government in 1986 issued an interim order. As per this order, the backward castes were grouped as A, B, C, D & E. Instructions issued to follow 50% reservation were implemented all over the State.

Subsequently, the Commission for backward classes appointed by the Government with Justice O. Chinnappa Reddy as its Chairman submitted its report in April 1990. On the basis of its report regarding reservation policy the Government issued two orders in which the percentage of reservation was first fixed to 57% and then was raised to 73%. Dissatisfied with this policy many people filed case in Supreme Court of India. According to the interim judgement passed by the Supreme Court of India in September 1994, which stated that, the reservation in any case should not exceed 50%, the Government in Annexure, to its Order dated 17.9.1994 as shown in the next line, specified the quantum of reservation category wise. As per the said Annexure, the extent of reservation provided in respect of the following categories is; Cat-I = 4%, Cat-II A = 15%, Cat-II B = 4%, Cat-III A = 4%,

Cat-III B = 5%, S.C. = 15%, S.T. = 3%, total = 50%. This quantum of reservation is under implementation even now.

Permanent Backward Classes Commission

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in the Mandal's case on 16th November 1992, directed the Establishment to constitute a Permanent Commission for Backward Classes in every State and also one at the centre, to consider the representations regarding surplus inclusions in the list of backward classes and regarding the programmes under implementation, and to make suitable representations. Pursuant to these directions, 'The Karnataka State Permanent Commission for Backward Classes' was constituted in 1993. After this constitution, the Commission with Prof. Ravivarma Kumar as its Chairman, functioned from 1997, submitted a Special report and 71 Advices to Government, in December 2000. The government pending consideration of the entire report, made orders on 30th March 2002, revising the list of Backward Classes. Accordingly, now in the State, including all main castes and synonyms about 823 castes and sub-castes belong to Backward Class. There is no change in either classification or quantum of reservation. That means the quantum of reservation specified in order dated 17th September 1994 is being implemented at present also.

The person other than Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe and Category I of other Backward Classes, is not entitled to the services under Government and other Government recognised institutions and to the benefit of reservation, if either of the candidates parents or guardian, is having an occupation or immovable property earning an income of more than two lakhs annually; or is an income tax assessee; or sales tax assessee and is abided by any such rules. Such vicarious (janaparaneethi) policy was also brought into execution through this order.

Backward Classes Welfare Department

On the recommendations of Havanur Commission for the welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities, Backward Classes and Minorities Department was constituted in 1977. During 1998-99, separate Department was established for the welfare of Minorities. There are various programmes framed for educational, economical and social development of Backward Classes of this district, which are implemented through the District Backward Classes Officer of this district. The name of this Department, which comes under the purview of Social Welfare

Secretariat, has been renamed as "Backward Classes Welfare Department" G.O.dated 16th February 2006.

Maintenance of Post-Metric Hostels

In order to facilitate Backward Classes students coming from rural areas, to pursue their education in different post-metric courses in colleges, post metric boy's and girl's hostels are being maintained in the district, in places where educational institutions (colleges) are functioning. In these hostels, the inmates are provided with free boarding and lodging facilities, at a rate of Rs. 450/- p.m. per hosteller food is supplied for ten months. For each hostel an amount at a rate of Rs.100/- p.m. per boarder is spent towards contingencies for ten months. For supplying two daily newspapers to each hostel, Rs.1500/- is spent. Students who are studying in Government and Government recognised institutions, the post metric courses like P.U.C., degree, post-degree, B.E., M.B.B.S, Diploma, professional courses etc., the students who come from far off places from a distance of more than five k.m, the students whose annual family income is less than Rs.15,000/-, only are eligible for admission in these hostels. Local students are not eligible to get admission here.

There are six boy's hostels and eight girl's post metric hostels running in the district, which is situated in places like Ashok Nagar, Vamadapadavu and so on. The number of inmates in them is 455 boys and 505 girls. They are provided with free boarding and lodging facilities. The number of hostels and hostellers is indicated in the table here under.

Table 16.40 Details of Post-Metric Boys and Girls Hostels and the Number of Inmates in the District

Name of the Taluk	No. of post metric hostels			Number of Inmates		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Mangalore	3	4	7	265	210	475
Bantval	1	0	1	100	0	100
Belthangadi	1	2	3	50	195	245
Puttur	0	1	1	0	50	50
Sulya	1	1	2	40	50	90
Total	6	8	14	455	505	960

Source: District Officer, Backward Classes and Minorities Department

**Table 16.41 Details of Expenditure for the last three years
and the Number of Beneficiaries Inmates in the District
(Plan+Non-Plan)**

Year	No. of Boys Hostels		No. of Girls Hostels		Total No. of Hostels	Total No. of inmates	Expen- diture incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
	No. of hostels	No. of boys	No. of hostels	No. of boys			
2002-03	6	455	8	505	14	960	66.48
2003-04	6	455	8	505	14	960	81.90
2004-05	6	455	8	505	14	960	97.17

Free lodging and boarding is provided to the inmates in these hostels

Source: District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities

Maintenance of Pre-Metric Boys/Girls Hostels

Out of the sanctioned seats 75% of the seats are meant for Backward Classes and 25% are meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Following facilities are given to the students staying in these hostels.

Food at an expenditure of Rs. 400/- p.m. per student for ten months; free lodging; other materials like soap, oil etc., at Rs.50/- p.m. for ten months; Text books and stationery materials at Rs.200/- per year; bedding materials at Rs.455/-(one set of Terri cot and another of cotton); hair cutting charges at Rs.250/- per year per student_ are the facilities provided to the hostellers. In addition to these, medical charges at Rs.100/- per student for ten months; coaching by three part time tutors by paying Rs.200/- remuneration to a hostel having fifty sanctioned strength; supply of news papers and magazines to each hostel at a rate of Rs.75/- per hostel; are the other facilities provided in these hostels. Moreover, Rs. 600/- to a hostel with a sanctioned strength of less than fifty and Rs. 1,000/- to that with a sanctioned strength of more than fifty, are spent towards tinning (kalai) charges every year.

Students studying in Government or Government recognized institutions are entitled to get admission. Ninety percent of the seats are meant for those who come to schools beyond five k.m.s of distance and ten percent for those who come from places less than five k.m.s. To get admission to these hostels, the family annual income ceiling is Rs.15,000/- to the students who are categorized as Cat-2a, II b, 3a, 3b, in the G.O. dated 30th March 2002. The annual income limited to those who belong to Cat-I, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe groups is Rs.50,920/-

In Dakshina Kannada district, there are twenty pre metric boys hostels, ten girls pre metric hostels and in total thirty pre metric hostels. 950 boys and 520 girls are availing benefits from these hostels. The details of these hostels are given in the table 16.42.

Table 16.42

Name of the Taluk	No. of Pre-metric hostels			The No. of pre metric hostellers		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Mangalore	8	3	11	370	150	520
Bantval	3	2	5	150	100	250
Belthangadi	3	3	6	150	150	300
Puttur	3	0	3	140	0	140
Sulya	3	2	5	140	120	260
Total	20	10	30	950	520	1470

Source: District Officer, Backward Classes and Minorities Department

Table 16.43

Number of beneficiaries and the expenditure incurred during the last four years ie., 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05, for the maintenance of pre metric hostels in the district during the last three years (Plan and Non-plan)

Year	No. of Boys Hostels		No. of Girls Hostels		Total No. of Inmates	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
	No. of hostels	No. of boys	No. of hostels	No. of boys		
2002-03	20	950	10	520	1470	131.46
2003-04	20	950	10	520	1470	138.17
2004-05	20	950	10	520	1470	140.50

Source: District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities Department

(In these pre metric hostels of Dakshina Kannada district, along with free boarding and lodging facilities, bedding materials, trunks, hair cutting charges, medical charges, coaching from part time tutors, tooth paste, soap, oil etc., are provided free of cost)

The particulars of expenditure incurred for the improvement of pre metric hostels of the district during the last three years from 2000-01 to 2002-03 are given in the below table.

Table 16.44
Details of beneficiaries and the expenditure incurred for the
last three years (Plan and Non-Plan)

Year	No. of Boys Hostels		No. of Girls Hostels		Total No. of Inmates	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
	No. of hostels	No. of boys	No. of hostels	No. of boys		
2002-03	20	950	10	520	1470	7.23
2003-04	20	250	5	270	520	0.53
2004-05	6	300	5	250	550	1.11

Source: District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities Department

Morarji Desai Model Residential School

With a new perspective of providing best education facilities at middle and high school levels to the talented rural backward class students, one Morarji Desai Model Residential School is maintained in the district at Machchina village of Belthangadi Taluk. In this school admissions are made up to sixth class students and education is given up to tenth standard. Supply of food at Rs.500/- per student for ten months; uniforms, textbooks and stationeries within a limit of Rs.800/- annually; supply of bedding materials once in three years, and library, laboratory, medical facilities etc., are provided in these hostels. The Selection Committee will make selections for admission on the basis of the result of competitive examination, following the ratio of reservation. The entrance examination is limited only to sixth and seventh standard seats. To these schools fifth standard passed students often to twelve years age, are considered and decision will be taken on the results of competitive and oral examinations conducted on the subjects regarding Kannada language, mathematics, writing speed, general knowledge and intelligence. Excluding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Category I, the annual income for other categories should be within Rs.15,000/-

The details regarding the number of residential schools, number of inmates and the expenditure incurred are shown in the under mentioned Table No. 16.45.

Stipend to Typewriting and Shorthand training

The Backward Classes students undergoing training in type writing and short hand, in the State recognised commerce institutions, will be

Table 16.45 Number of Morarji Desai Residential Schools, No. of Inmates and the Expenditure for the last three years

Year	No. of Morarji Desai Model Residential Schools	No. of Inmates	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
2002-03	1	230	14.55
2003-04	1	230	22.43
2004-05	1	230	24.50

Source: District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities

paid a monthly stipend of Rs.50/- per candidate for ten months. For sanction of this stipend the District Selection Committee will select out of the candidates undergoing training in two batches ie., from August to May and from January to October. Preference is given to the candidates undergoing training in Kannada typing and short hand.

Table 16.46 Details of Boys and Girls derived the Benefit of Typing and Shorthand Training during the last three years

Year	No. of Boys	No. of Girls	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
2002-03	5	15	0.10
2003-04	0	18	0.08
2004-05	0	20	0.08

Source: District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities Department

Extra Boarding Charges

The students belonging to category I of Backward Classes, who are pursuing their studies in the institutions situated beyond five k.m.s away from their residential places, and have made their own arrangements without staying in hostels, are provided this benefit of extra boarding charges. Students belonging to Category-I only are entitled for this benefit.

Table 16.47 Details of Boys and Girls derived the Benefit of Extra Boarding Charges during the last three years

Year	No. of Boys	No. of Girls	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
2002-03	182	122	3.24
2003-04	186	126	3.00
2004-05	214	144	3.41

Source: District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities Department

Tailoring Training Centres

Minimum seventh standard passed, unemployed women belonging to backward classes and minorities are imparted training in tailoring, from this department for a period of one year, to enable them to make self reliant. Free sewing machines will be provided to those candidates who succeed in the examination conducted at the end of the training.

Table 16.48 Number of Beneficiaries and the Expenditure Incurred during the last three years (Plan and Non-plan)

Year	Place of the T.T.C.	No. of Women trained	No. of Women passed	No. of Sewing Machines distributed	Expenditure
2002-03	Ujire Puttur	40	38	38	2.93
2003-04	Ujire Puttur	40	39	39	3.02
2004-05	Ujire Puttur	40	39	39	3.60

Source: District Officer, Backward Classes and Minorities Department

Training to Law Graduates

As per G.O. dated 30.3.1995, unemployed law graduates belonging to backward classes and minorities are selected and imparted training in judiciary for a period of four years. Candidates belonging to Cat-I and who are within the age of 31 years and who have enrolled in Bar Council, are selected for this. If candidates under this category are not available, then eligible candidates from other categories will be selected. Except for category I, annual income limit for other category candidates is Rs.15,000/-p.a A stipend of Rs.1,000/- p.m. is given for a period of four years.

Table 16.49 Details of Beneficiaries of 'Stipend of Law Graduates' during the last three years.

Year	No. of Men	No. of Women	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
2002-03	7	6	1.56
2003-04	9	5	1.68
2004-05	9	6	1.80

Source: District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities Department

Grant in-aid Orphanages

Grants are given to the voluntary organisations that are running orphanages with an intention to help the orphans and destitute to pursue their education. The child's parents or guardians if both the parents are not alive, annual income is Rs.11,000/- and below, is considered as orphan and boarding grants of Rs.150/- p.m. per boarder for all the twelve months in a year is sanctioned. The orphans are entitled to avail this facility and continue in the orphanage up to completion of the high school education. Grants are sanctioned only if the orphanage is found to be running satisfactorily. The grants are calculated in accordance to the school and orphanage attendance of the orphan and the actual expenditure.

Table 16.50
Particulars of Grants Sanctioned to Orphanages during the last three years (Plan and Non-plan)

Year	Boys Orphanages		Girls Orphanages		Total No. of Orphans	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
	No. of Orphanages	No. of boys	No. of Orphanages	No. of boys		
2002-03	0	0	2	146	146	2.18
2003-04	0	0	2	146	146	2.16
2004-05	0	0	2	146	146	2.18

Source: District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities Department

Particulars of grants sanctioned to pre metric **Minorities** private orphanages and of beneficiaries during the last three years (Plan+Non plan)

Table 16.51 Particulars of Grants Sanctioned to Orphanages during the last three years (Plan and Non-plan)

Year	Boys Orphanages		Girls Orphanages		Total No. of Orphans	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
	No. of Orphanages	No. of boys	No. of Orphanages	No. of boys		
2002-03	4	315	9	575	890	13.62
2003-04	4	315	9	575	890	13.64
2004-05	4	315	9	575	890	13.65

Source: District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities Department

Fee Concession

Students studying in Government or Government recognised private educational institutions, whose annual family income is Rs.11,000/- and below, irrespective of caste and creed to which they belong, are entitled for fee concession. These students are exempted from payment of tuition, laboratory and examination fees. This fee concession is given after observing the good behaviour and regular attendance of the students.

Table 16.52 Details of the Amount Spent during 2004-05 on Different Schemes Implemented in the District and No. of Beneficiaries

Sl.No.	Different Schemes	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Mangalya Bhagya	0	0
2	Fee Concession	6473	30.210
3	Beneficiaries of Incentive Award	119	0.30
4	Scholarship	9550	13.65
	Total	16142	44.16

Source: District Officer, Backward Classes and Minorities Department

Ashrama Schools

Most of the castes included in Category-I of backward classes, were earlier considered as nomadic and quasi nomadic communities. This scheme is implemented with a view to provide primary education to children belonging to these communities. Food at a rate of Rs. 350/- p.m. per child is provided for ten months. Uniform at a rate of Rs.200/- and other contingency materials at Rs.20/- p.m. for ten months are provided.

Table 16.53 Details of Ashram Schools in the District and the Expenditure made during the last three years

Year	No. of Ashram Schools	No. of Children	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
2002-03	1	25	2.88
2003-04	1	25	4.12
2004-05	1	25	6.23

Source: District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities Department

Post-Metric Scholarship

In order to help the backward class students studying in colleges in different post-metric courses, to pursue their education, excluding

Category-I, students coming under other categories whose annual family income is less than Rs.15, 000/-, scholarships are sanctioned. There are different rates of scholarships for different courses and are sanctioned accordingly.

Pre-metric Scholarship

In order to encourage the backward class students studying in fifth to tenth standards to pursue their education, scholarships are granted.

Incentive Award to Hostel inmates

To create competitive attitude in the minds of pre and post metric hostellers to pass in first class in different public examination, this scheme is implemented.

Karnataka Backward Classes Development Corporation

The population of backward classes in the State is 52% to the total population of the State. To promote economic and developmental activities and to assist the poorer sections of these Backward Classes in skill development and self-employment ventures, the Backward Classes Corporation was established in 1977. The Corporation is extending all assistance under various schemes, to unemployed youths to develop professional skills to take up self-employment through loans with a low interest.

The Karnataka Backward Classes Corporation in Dakshina Kannada district, implements the following schemes under the leadership of District Manager.

Chaitanya subsidy cum soft loan scheme, 2) Ganga kalyana Irrigation scheme 3) Job oriented training programmes 4) Arivu Scheme 5) Term Loan Schemes of National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (from the year 2003) 6) Term Loan Schemes of National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation. 7) Direct Loan Scheme.

Under the term loan scheme of National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation, the loan facilities are provided to the following zones;

1. Agricultural and Agricultural based schemes.
2. Artisans and petty businessmen
3. Service Sector
4. Transport Sector and New Swarnima Scheme (only for women)

National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation Schemes

This scheme was launched on 24th January 1997 at national level for the betterment of physically handicapped. The Government on 6.6.2002 has appointed the Karnataka Backward classes Corporation to function as a channelling agency to implement the schemes. This scheme has come into implementation since 2003-04. To take up self employment according to their ability and become self reliant, a term loan up to Rs.1.00 lakh, is extended under this scheme to all the physically handicapped persons. Interest charged for the loan amount up to Rs.50, 000/- is 5%p.a. and that for the loan amount of more than Rs.50, 000/- is 6%.

The eligibility criteria to obtain this loan is, the applicant should have more than 40% disability, his age should be between 18 to 55 years and his family income should be less than Rs.1.00 lakh in case of urban areas and Rs.0.80 lakh in case of rural areas. In Dakshina Kannada district during the year 2004-05, this loan facility has been extended to fifteen disabled persons in an expenditure of Rs.4.50. lakhs .

Chaitanya Soft Loan Scheme

Under this scheme Backward Classes Development Corporation extends loans take up business ventures up to a unit cost Rs. 1.00 lakh in the fields like agriculture, business, tiny industries and service zones, from the share capital given by the Government, in collaboration with Bank/Financial Institutions. The persons belonging to backward classes, whose annual family income is less than Rs.22,000/- are entitled to avail this loan. The committee in Zilla Panchayat, will sanction loan and sends proposal to this corporation for release of money. The Corporation will release 50% or maximum of Rs.5,000/- subsidy for a project cost of up to Rs. 25,000/-, and release 20% but to a maximum of Rs. 20,000/- margin money along with a subsidy of Rs.5,000/-, for a project cost of Rs.25001 to Rs. One lakh, on an interest charge of 4% p.a.

The table below shows the details of loans sanctioned under Chaitanya Soft Loan Scheme and the category wise beneficiaries during the last three years in Dakshina Kannada district.

The table below indicates the category wise number of applications received, applications recommended, sanctioned and pending in Banks under Chaitanya Soft loan Scheme during the year 2004-05.

Table 16.54

Year	Target		Achievement					
			Category I and II-a		Category III-a and II-b		Total	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2001-02	308	33.69	178	27.91	40	6.26	218	34.17
2002-03	308	29.85	246	35.10	58	8.64	304	43.74
2003-04	185	22.35	178	29.16	21	3.47	199	32.63

Source: Karnataka State Backward Classes Development Corporation, Bangalore

Table 16.55

No. of Applications received		Applications recommended to the Banks		No. of Applications sanctioned by the Banks		No. of Applications pending in the Banks	
1 and 2-a	3-a and 3-b	1 and 2-a	3-a and 3-b	1 and 2-a	3-a and 3-b	1 and 2-a	3-a and 3-b
309	82	296	76	213	61	50	13

Source: Karnataka State Backward Classes Development Corporation, Bangalore

Ganga Kalyana Irrigation Scheme

This scheme is introduced with an aim to provide irrigation to the dry lands of small and marginal farmers. The Unit consisting of minimum three small and marginal farmers who own eight to fifteen acres of contiguous agricultural land will be provided with irrigation facilities by drilling bore wells and installing pump set. In case the lands exceeds fifteen acres and the beneficiaries are more than three, three bore wells will be drilled, pump set installed and electrification done, in an unit cost of Rs.3.59 lakhs,

The details of category wise number targeted, number of beneficiaries and facilities provided during the last three years in Dakshina Kannada district is shown in the Table No. 16.56.

Facilities provided for achieving the target under Ganga Kalyan Scheme and the number of beneficiaries during the year 2004-05 are detailed in the table given here under;

Table 16.56

Year	Target			Achievement					
				Category I and II-a		Category III-a and II-b		Total	
	Physical		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
	Group irrigation Unit	Individual irrigation Unit							
2001-02	4	18	20.57	14	9.10	3	2.53	17	11.63
2002-03	4	18	17.17	9	5.85	-	-	9	5.85
2003-04	3	18	12.55	14	10.26	-	-	14	10.26

Source: Karnataka State Backward Classes Development Corporation, Bangalore

Table 16.57

Ganga Kalyana Group Irrigation Scheme	Ganga Kalyana Individual Irrigation Scheme	Total bore wells dug	No. of benefi-	Size of the land	Expendi- ture
No. of bore wells dug	No. of bore wells dug				
6	18	24	29	70	19,90,859

From the date of inception, this Corporation is being implementing the Schemes of Chaitanya subsidy/margin money Scheme to provide financial aid to Backward Classes artisans and rural cottage industries, vocational training, motor driving, computer foremanship, electronic servicing and repairs, Ganga Kalyana and Arivu schemes.

Motor Driving Training

The Corporation is implementing various training programmes for the benefit of educated unemployed youths and women, to take up self employment, in heavy motor transport, light motor transport, Auto rickshaw, training is imparted in driving through recognised motor driving schools free of cost. The duration of the training period is one month. In this training period, a monthly stipend of Rs.300/- to those

who came from other places and Rs.150-/ to local candidates. The expenditure on one side fair and the license fees of the trainees will be borne by the Corporation itself.

Foremanship training

To make the unemployed diploma holders get expertise in the work and to assist them in getting the jobs, one year foremanship training is given by the Corporation through the central Government's Foremanship Training Institute. Rs.500/- p.m. is given to the trainees during their training period.

Computer Training

To take up self-employment, the educated unemployed youths are imparted computer training through recognised and well equipped institutions. The training fees will be borne through the grants sanctioned by the Government. This scheme has not been implemented since 2004-05 as the government has not provided the budget for this scheme.

Shrama Shakthi Yojane

Keeping in view the worsening condition of traditional artisans, losing their market and professional skills in the wake of the advent of modern technology, a new scheme called 'Shrama Shakthi' has been introduced and implemented since the year 2005. It is aimed to upgrade the professional skill and technology of these traditional artisans and provide them with financial assistance and training required to improve the standard of their living condition. This scheme incorporates in it a loan scheme of maximum Rs.25,000/- and a training scheme to increase the professional skills. First, the applicants will be given the unit cost as loan and after 75% of the loan along with interest is repaid by them, then 25% subsidy will be adjusted to their account as Bank End Subsidy.

For the purpose of this scheme, 34 eligible traditional artisans/ occupations are identified. They are; carpentry/wood carving/gold smithy, silver smithy, copper smithy, tailoring, sewing work, sheet metal work, manufacturing different products with fibre, pottery, arty pottery, (klaatmaka madike tayaarike) colouring and printing, ivory carving work, cotton weaving, bamboo and cane work, carving, agarabatti manufacturing, cart/wheel manufacture, manufacture of brooms, manufacture of tin products, bee-rearing, stone carving works, metal craft, lime-stone-burning, laundry/dhobi/barber and oil extraction.

Through Co-operative Society a total of Rs.1.5 lakhs for a group at a rate not exceeding Rs.15,000/- per head, for group activities of artisans' self help groups, to ten people, according to the project taken based upon the traditional occupation, Rs. Three lakhs and that for group activities taken up through artisans/craftsmen co-operative Societies to ten people at a rate not exceeding Rs.15,000/- per head. Interest at 4% per annum is charged for the loan given under this Shrama Shakti Scheme.

Welfare of Minorities

One department, up to the year 1998, managed the welfare activities of backward classes and minorities. After the creation of the Department of Minorities by the Government vide its order dated 9th December 1998, all the responsibilities of the schemes related to it were separated. Accordingly the Department for the Welfare of Minorities started its function from 20th May 1999. But at the district level, the District Officer for Backward Classes only is the implementing officer of all the schemes of this Department also. Stipend to law graduates, stipend to ITI/Diploma students, grant-in-aid for the maintenance of pre-metric hostels run by the private voluntary organisations and sanction of grants for construction of hostel buildings, coaching to the candidates appearing for the competitive examinations, community hall, grants for the construction of Shaadi Mahal, Maintenance of Pre and Post metric hostels and all most all other schemes implemented by the Department of Backward Classes Welfare, are implemented by this department also for the cause of Minorities. The above statements mentioned regarding backward classes, includes the beneficiaries belonging to minorities also.

Minorities Development Corporation

The Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation has been constituted in 1986. The main objective of this Corporation is to design various schemes for the betterment and economic development of the people belonging to minorities i.e., Muslims, Christians, Jains, Budhdhists, Sikhs, Parsis, and Anglo Indians. So it is the responsibility of this Corporation to frame and bring into implementation the schemes like Swavalambane Soft Loan Scheme, Job oriented training, Ganga Kalyan Irrigation Scheme etc.,

Svavalambane Soft Loan Scheme

Loan facilities of Banks and Financial Institutions are provided to the Minorities people for the business service occupations, industries and agricultural based activities that will be taken up by them.

Training Schemes

The Corporation is implementing different training programmes to help the unemployed youths for taking up self-employment. Under job oriented training programmes training is imparted in Computer training, Foremanship training, Motor Driving, tailoring, embroidery, medical transcription, manufacture of boots, manufacture of leather goods, Fashion designing, Manufacturing technology, Silk and Cotton weaving, Government sanctions grants for this.

Ganga Kalyan Scheme

A Minority family of two or four members, who own minimum eight acres of contiguous agricultural land, are identified and will be granted an amount required to dig two bore wells. Those who own fifteen acres of land (maximum), will be granted an amount required to dig three bore wells and also make complete irrigation facility. Water available from natural water sources such as river, tank, etc., at ground level will be covered for irrigation and picotta method is combined with Ganga Kalyan Scheme. The full amount required for this purpose will be sanctioned as subsidy. Provision is there under Individual Irrigation Scheme for the farmers owning two to four acres of land, who are selected by the office of the District Manager, to dig one bore well and install pump set, the expenditure incurred on that may be got sanctioned in the form of subsidy.

Arivu scheme

Under Arivu scheme, the students studying in professional courses like M.B.B.S, Engineering and B.D.S, will be provided a loan facility of up to Rs. 50,000/-. After the completion of their education, they will have to pay back the money to the Corporation along with 2% interest on it.

Factories and Boilers Department

The Chief Inspector is the head of Factories and Boilers Department and both the administration and technical divisions are under his control. At the district, Factories and Boilers are maintained separately and separate Officers are there to look after the work of these two wings.

Boilers Department

The Mangalore Division of Factories and Boilers Department, has been established at Mangalore on 20th February 1995 vide Karnataka Government's order dated 18th February 1995. The revenue division which covers D.K., Udupi, Hassan and Kodagu districts, come under the purview of this office. In connection with the inspections of boilers the Divisional Office is situated in Shimoga. After 1995, the Mangalore Division Office, has been started keeping in view the smooth monitoring over the construction of huge boilers and its inspection, in the huge industries like Mrs.Mangalore Refinery and Petro Chemicals Limited., Mrs.Kisko Limited., Mrs. B.A.S.F(I) Limited etc., which were at the level of establishment then.

Guidance is given in the Indian Boilers Regulations 1950 regarding boilers design, material, quality production, inspection at different phases during the production of boilers, eligibility test of welders etc., It is the duty of the boilers wing, to control the accidents that may occur from the boilers; to encourage safety and to protect the public property. Under the purview of the Inspectors of Boilers, the following Acts and Rules are enforced 1) The Indian Boilers Act 1923, 2) The Indian Boiler Regulation 1950, 3) The Karnataka Rules 1982, 4) The Karnataka Economisers Rules 1957 5) The Karnataka Boiler Operation Engineers Rules 1959 and 6) The Karnataka Boiler Attendants Rules 1962.

Particulars of registered boilers, economisers and steam pipes could be seen in the table given below.

Table 16.58

Year	No. of Boilers registered at the beginning of the year	No. of boilers registered during the period	Total No. of Boilers registered at the end of the year	No. of economisers registered at the beginning of the year	No. of boilers registered during the period	Total number of economisers registered at the end of the year	Number of steam pipes registered at the beginning of the year	Number regd during the period	Total No. of steam pipes registered at the end of the year
2002-03	110	07	117	01	-	01	62	07	69
2003-04	117	03	120	01	-	01	69	05	74
2004-05	120	05	125	01	-	01	74	04	78

Senior Assistant Director, Boilers Division, Mangalore

Details of fee remitted for the inspection of boilers, economisers and steam pipes are shown in the table given here under:

Table 16.59

Year	Fee-remitted for the inspection of boilers (in Rs.)	Fee-remitted for the inspection of economisers (in Rs.)	Fee-remitted for the inspection of steam pipes (in Rs.)	Fee-remitted for the inspection of production of spare parts of boilers (in Rs.)
2002-03	1,21,800=00	—	12,64,900/-	—
2003-04	1,26,850=00	—	10,47,293/-	1,000=00
2004-05	1,42,350=00	—	10,54,750	5,620=00

Senior Assistant Director, Boilers Division, Mangalore

Factories Department

The Office of the Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, Mangalore Circle, has started on 2nd June 1999. The divisional offices of Shimoga and Udupi come under its purview. Up to 2004, it was named as Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, Mangalore Circle and as per the orders of the Government, from 2004; it is renamed as Deputy Director of Factories. The prime functions of this office are to give guidance and knowledge about the following points;

To give permit to the factories having less than 250 workers, duplicate license, corrigendum of transfer, approval of blue print for the extension of the building, relaxation to work overtime in factories where 250 workers are employed under Section 65(2) of Factories Act 1948, implementation of certain regulations under Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation Act 1986, inspection of fatal accidents, workers safety, health, knowledge of welfare activities, impediment of (controlling) of casualties etc.,

In total 362 factories, nine most hazardous factories and 23 hazardous factories come under the jurisdiction of this office. With the perspective of workers safety, necessary training is also imparted.

Number of factories and workers that were coming under the purview of this office during the last three years are shown in the next table;

Table 16.60

Number of factories registered during 2002-03	No. of Workers	Number of factories registered during 2003-04	Number of Workers	Number of factories registered during 2004-05	Number of Workers
30	16,722	30	16,722	362	24,853

Particulars of inspections done from this division during the last two years are shown in the table below.

Table 16.61

Joint inspections	Advisory inspections	Safety training
153	70	11
137	19	14

In addition to the above inspections, most hazardous inspections also have been done during the said period (Source: Deputy Director of Factories, Division-1, Mangalore)

Sainik Welfare and Resettlement Department

It was the British Government, that felt the necessity of protection and looking after the families of serving personnel and Ex-Servicemen who dedicate their soul and lives to save the nation, and laid the foundation for taking up over-all developmental activities for the sake of the said families. During the First World War the Indian Army fought in various theatres of war like South Africa, Italy, Burma, and Indonesia and so on, far away from its home land. Most of the Indian soldiers were of rural background and their wives were illiterates. Because of this the soldiers from their homes and inadequate communication system of those days created a restive situation on the home front. The necessity of looking after the families of the soldiers, to keep the morale of the troops high, was felt by the then British Indian Government. For this purpose, The Indian Soldiers Board was formed in 1917.

When the Indian Navy and Indian Air Force were expanded, the Indian Soldiers Board was given the additional responsibility of looking after the families of Naval and Air Force personnel and the name of the Board was changed into Indian Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board. Later on, along with the increase in the number of soldiers, the responsibility and the workload of this Board also increased, it was felt

that to look after the welfare of the families of serving defence personnel effectively, establishment of Boards in all the States and in all the districts was necessary

In Karnataka

Before independence the Maharaja of Mysore, started the Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board, at Mysore to look after the welfare of the Mysore State Forces. After the reorganisation of the State in 1956, the administration of the then nineteen districts of Mysore State were reassigned to the eight District Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board, that were existing at the time. In 1963, Sainik Board organisation was made permanent and all the officials of the eight offices of District Soldiers Sailors and Airmen's Boards were made Government employees. In 1967, noticing the increased workload, an independent office of the Secretary, Mysore State Soldiers Sailors and Airmen's Board was created with a full time Secretary under the administrative control of the Home Department. The post of the Secretary, Mysore State Soldiers Sailors and Airmen's Board was made as chief post of the minor Department. In 1976, as per the request of the Government of India, the Karnataka State Soldiers Sailors and Airmen's Board and District Soldiers Sailors and Airmen's Board, were re-designated as Karnataka Rajya Sainik Board and Zilla Sainik Board respectively. The entire set up was made into a Department known as Department of Sainik Welfare and Resettlement in 1980 and is continued in the same manner. The Secretary, Karnataka Rajya Sainik Board was nominated as the Director, Department of Sainik Welfare and Resettlement and the Secretary Zilla Sainik Board was in effect nominated as the Deputy Director of the Department of Sainik Welfare and Resettlement.

The Deputy Director of the Department of Sainik Welfare and Resettlement is the implementing officer for the schemes of the Department in Dakshina Kannada District. The Department deals with all types of Welfare and Resettlement Schemes related to the dependents of serving personnel, the dependents of ex-servicemen and ex-servicemen. Along with implementing the schemes like, Book-grants, Spot assistance, Widow allowance to the warrior's widows, Monetary grants to the recipients of Gallantry Awards, Medical reimbursement, conferring titles like Veer Chakra, Parama Veer Chakra, etc., this Department accomplishes many other tasks like; exercise strict control over Welfare Funds, Special Fund, Flag Day Fund, Governor's Defence Fund and their accounting and audit; Arrange collections for Armed Forces Flag Day

Fund through sale of flags, advertisements and so on; Settle any grievances of Ex-Servicemen on matters of pension by taking up cases with appropriate authority; Hostels for children of Ex-Servicemen and Aramagruhas for transient(jarjaritha) Ex-Servicemen.

During the year 2004-05, Sena Medal and Vishista Sena Medal have been given to two soldiers in this district, for which an amount of Rs.0.47 lakhs have been spent. One time grant of Rs.3,000/- will be paid to these awardees. Along with this an Annuity of Rs.200/- and Rs.20,000/- cash in lieu of land is also being granted.

The expenditure made by the families of Ex-Servicemen and their dependants towards the treatment of diseases will be borne by the department as per the prescribed rules. The particulars of expenditure thus made towards medical-reimbursement are shown in the table given here under.

Table 16.62 Particulars of Expenditure made towards Medical-Reimbursement through this Department to the Dependants of Ex-Servicemen.

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
2002-03	17	2.15
2003-04	9	1.86
2004-05	15	4.52

Source: Deputy Director, Dept. of Sainik Welfare and Resettlement, Mangalore

Table 16.63 Details Regarding the No. of Applications received for the Settlement of Pension, No. of Applications Disposed and the Amount Spent.

Year	Applications received for the settlement of pension	No. of applications disposed	No. of applications pending	Amount spent
2002-03	10	6	4	—
2003-04	7	4	3	—
2004-05	4	4	—	—

Source: Deputy Director, Department of Sainik Welfare and Resettlement, Mangalore

Funds are collected from this Department, by selling flags to Government offices, Schools, Colleges and others. And this Fund will be spent on medical reimbursement and other facilities for Ex-Servicemen.

Table 16.64 Details of Fund collected during the last three years through Sale of Flags, Advertisement etc., in the District

Year	No. of the Programme	Amount collected
2002-03	Directly from Government Offices Schools & Colleges	11,10,300
2003-04		9,42,000
2004-05		9,36,389

Source: Deputy Director, Dept. of Sainik Welfare and Resettlement, Mangalore

Table 16.65 Details of Scholarships sanctioned from this Department to the Children of Ex-Servicemen during the last three years

Year	No. of Students sanctioned Scholarships	Amount of Scholarship paid		Total amount of scholarship
		Class	Amount sanctioned	
2002-03	1,002 students	7 th Standard	63,745/-	
		10 th Standard	66,472/-	
		11 th Standard	62,170/-	
		12 th Standard	44,110/-	
		Professional Courses	1,97,659/-	
		B.A/B.Com/B.Sc.	1,13,370/-	
		Total		5,47,526/-
2003-04	1,036 students	7 th Standard	64,087/-	
		10 th Standard	67,658/-	
		11 th Standard	79,470/-	
		12 th Standard	53,430/-	
		Professional Course	2,11,979/-	
		B.A/B.Com/B.Sc.	99,110/-	
		Total		5,75,734/-
2004-05	1038 Students	7 th Standard	65,960/-	
		10 th Standard	61,623/-	
		11 th Standard	86,130/-	
		12 th Standard	61,950/-	
		Professional Course	1,96,202/-	
		B.A/B.Com/B.Sc.	98,840/-	
		Total		5,71,705/-

Source: Deputy Director, Department of Sainik Welfare and Resettlement, Mangalore

In this district, there are no military Schools for the children of Ex-Servicemen. Aramagruhas with all best comforts are maintained by this Department to provide transit accommodation for Ex-Servicemen and their dependants visiting the place on any work temporarily. Construction of an Aramagruhas is being started shortly in this district. The rent charged for the rooms to Ex-Servicemen in these Aramagruhas will be very nominal. All best facilities like a Library with magazines, books on defence, T.V, a canteen where coffee, tea and breakfast etc., are available. There is also an other scheme under which built house or a lump sum amount in lieu of a house, in accordance to the post held by the deceased personnel, is being granted to the worrior's-widows.

Religious and Endowment Department

It has come as a customary practice in Indian culture to donate land or funds for religious and social service activities. The word 'Muzrai' is derived from the Persian word 'Muzar' which commonly means to give allowance for the purpose related with religion and community. During the(in 1788) reign of Mysore Vodeyars only, one could see the manifestation of Muzrai Department. The administration of the Religious and Charitable Endowments in Madras Karnataka province was governed by the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Act 1951. As per the Rules of the Act, up to the end of October 1956, Dakshina Kannada District was under the jurisdiction of Assistant/Deputy Commissioner for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments. Among the Institutions which were in receipt of an annual income of Rs. 20,000/- or above were governed by the Deputy Commissioner. The Assistant Commissioner, exercised jurisdiction over the rest of the institutions. The Area Committee was supervising the management of Religious and Charitable Institutions, which were in receipt of an annual income of Rs. 20,000/- or below.

A separate Department called the Religious and Endowment Department has been created in 1956. The Commissioner is the Head of this Department. The Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars at Taluk level, respectively are the officers who exercise control over the institutions that come under their purview. There are several religious institutions in the district. They belong to the Endowment Department. The responsibility of administering the endowments is shouldered by one section of the Deputy Commissioner's office of Dakshina Kannada District. One 'B' grade Assistant Commissioner is there in the district to assist the Deputy Commissioner. There are

Ex-Officio Muzrai Officers one each in Bappanadu, Kudupu, Mangalore, Someshwara, Puttur, Uppinangadi and Sulya, and an Administrator in Katil, who all assist the Deputy Commissioner in the management of the temples, that come under their purview.

Roughly in 1981, the institutions in Dakshina Kannada District were classified as listed and unlisted institutions. Those which were in receipt of an annual income of more than of Rs.20,000/- or were included in the listed group, the rest remained unlisted. The institutions included in the notified list were under the control of Deputy Commissioner. Unlisted institutions were under the jurisdiction of Government constituted Area Committees, for which the Assistant Commissioner of Religious and Charitable Endowments was the Chairman. At the end of 1981, in the erstwhile Dakshina Kannada District, 386 institutions were eligible for consideration. Madras Hindu Religious and Endowments Rules 1951, which was in force earlier in the district, has been repealed and the single norms Act called Karnataka Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Act 1997 and 2002 Rules are enacted now. This Act does not apply to a Mutt or a temple belonging to that Mutt, or any religious institution established by or managed or supervised by a separate Hindu religious group.

From the point of view of administration, the Muzrai Institutions of the erstwhile Mysore State were divided into three groups. They were classified as Major, Minor and Rural Institutions. Those which were earning an income of more than Rs.one thousand per annum, were called Major Institutions, those which were earning an income of more than Rs. One hundred per annum were called Minor Institutions, those which were getting an income of less than Rs. One hundred per annum were called Rural Institutions, and those which were earning an income of more than Rs. Ten lakhs per year were classified as Scheduled (nigadita) Institutions.

As provided under section 23 of 1997 Act, the Government vide its order dated 30th April 2003, have published the institutions of this district. For this classification, the amount of annual income has been increased from 1st May 2003 and the institutions are classified as category A, B and C. According to that the institutions which are in receipt of an annual income of Rs. Ten lakhs and above come under Category A; those which have an annual income of more than Rs.one lakh and less than ten lakhs come under Category 'B' and those which have an annual income of less than one lakh come under category 'C'.

In the present Dakshina Kannada District there are 481 temples in total and among them twelve are under 'Cat 'A', 50 are under category 'B' and 419 under category 'C'. For these A, B and C institutions, the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner respectively are the executive authorities.

The Major temples that come under category 'A' and receive an income of more than Rupees ten lakhs a year are;

Table 16.66

Sl.No	Name of the Temple	Place	Taluk
1	Durga Parameshwari Temple	Katil	Mangalore
2	Durga Parameshwari Temple	Bappanadu	Mangalore
3	Mangaladevi Temple	Bolara	Mangalore
4	Maariyamma Temple	Boluru	Mangalore
5	Manjunatha Temple	Kadri	Mangalore
6	Anantha Padmanabha Temple	Kudupu	Mangalore
7	Sharavu Vinayaka Temple	Mangalore	Mangalore
8	Somanatha Temple	Someshwara	Mangalore
9	Raja Rajeshwari Temple	Polali	Bantval
10	Mahalingeswara Temple	Puttur	Puttur
11	Sri Sahasra Lingeshwara Temple	Uppinangadi	Puttur
12	Kukke Subramanya Temple	Sulya	Sulya

Source: Assistant Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department, Mangalore

Table 16.67 Number of Muzrai Temples of the District during 2004-05

Sl.No.	Taluk	Major Institution (Category A)	Minor Institution (Category B)	Rural Institution (Category C)	Total
1	Mangalore	8	26	162	186
2	Bantval	1	7	76	84
3	Belthangadi	—	9	59	68
4	Puttur	2	3	76	81
5	Sulya	1	5	46	52
	Total	12	50	419	481

Source: Assistant Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Dept, Mangalore

In Section 17 of the Act which is under implementation at present, provision is made to open a Fund called "The General Collection Fund" and collect 5% of the total annual income of the notified institutions. But as the temple people have appealed to the Court questioning the validity of the Act, collection could not be raised to General Collection Fund from the temples as per this Act. As per the provision provided in Rule No.76 (1) of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Act of 1951, which was under implementation earlier, as specified in Rule 100(2)(0) of the same Act, and on the basis of annual income of religious institutions in the district, the departmental subscription is recovered. Subscription collected during the last three years and remitted to Government may be seen in the table below.

Subscription collected during the last three years and remitted to Government, may be seen in the table given here under.

Table 16.68

Year	Amount of Income (in Rupees)
2002-03	49,19,845-00
2003-04	21,44,315-00
2004-05	36,23,592-00
Total	1,06,87,752-00

Source: Assistant Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department, Mangalore

The control of the Government over Mutts and Choultries has been abolished from 1st May 2003 through 1997 Act. There is no choultry run by the Religious Institutions in the district. No Mutts and Choultries are there under the possession of Endowment Department.

**Table 16.69 Number of Religious Institutions
existed in the District before 2003**

Year	Temples	Basadis	Mohammedan Institutions	Mutts	Choultries/ Resting places other institutions	Total
2001-02	525	-	-	5	-	530
2002-03	525	-	-	5	-	530

Source: Assistant Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Dept, Mangalore

In Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Act 1997, there are few instructions in respect of bringing equality in society. Provision is made to establish training institutes for imparting training to the priests and also the women who are interested in it may undergo training as per this Act. The expenditure of these trainings is to be borne out from the General Collection Fund.

Wakf Institutions

The Central Law of Wakfs 1954, came in to force in the erstwhile Mysore from 15th of January 1955 and it was enforced all over Karnataka from 1956. It was further amended in 1959, 1964 and 1968. Before the enforcement of Central Law of Wakfs 1954, the administration of Muslims' Muzrai Institutions, was under Endowment Department and was abided by the Mysore Religious Institutions Act 1927. In 1961, Wakf Board consisting of eleven members was constituted. In the later years, all Area committees, which were there in Hyderabad area, were abolished. 452 Muslim *Muzrai* Institutions which were under the control of Mysore Area Endowment Department, automatically got transferred to Wakf Board. As there was no Muslim *Muzrai* Institution existed in Dakshina Kannada District, the question of transferring from Religious and Charitable Endowment Department to the Wakf Board did not arise. The Government framed Rules in 1964 in accordance to the Wakf Act 1959. This Board was re-established in 1966, 1977 and then in 1982. The District Wakf Board has been constituted in accordance with the Acts of 1954 and 1995. The Wakfs Acts of 1964 and 1995 applies to the District Wakf Board. Since the enforcement of 1954 Act and up to 1995, the tenure of the Wakf Advisory Committee was two years, which is only one year after 1995. There is no limit to the number of members. There are precedents for having appointed twenty-five members to a Committee. The administration of the previous Committee has been completed six months back and since then the Deputy Commissioner of the district is executing as Administrative Officer.

At the State level Wakf Development Corporation has been established with the following objectives; to develop the State Wakfs properties; to procure Wakf properties on contract; to sanction grant-in-aid to Wakf Institutions to run small scale industries; assistance to establish Housing Co-operative Societies; Consumers Forum, industries-co-operative societies; Farmers Co-operative Societies and Construction of Rest-Homes to provide necessary comforts to pilgrims, provide transport arrangement; establishment of educational institutions etc. But

at district level there is no branch-office of the Corporation in this district. The particulars of Wakf Institutions at present in Dakshina Kannada District are indicated in the table below.

Table 16.70 Wakf Institutions at present in Dakshina Kannada District

Sl.No	Religious Institutions	Gazette Notification	New Registration
1.	Masjids	165	405
2.	Darga and Makans	10	Nil
3.	Idgah	05	Nil
4.	Khabarasthana	05	70
5.	Ashurkhana	Nil	Nil
6.	Arebic Madarasa	15	15

Source: Wakf Officer, Office of the District Wakf Advisory Committee, Dakshina Kannada, Mangalore

Table 16.71 Grants given to the Wakf Institutions in Dakshina Kannada District

Year	No. of Wakf Insitutions	Grants (Rs. in lakhs)
2001-02	42	13.10
2002-03	31	8.50
2003-04	35	9.50
2004-05	37	3.45

Source: Wakf Officer, Office of the District Wakf Advisory Committee, Dakshina Kannada, Mangalore

Wakf Institutions in Dakshina Kannada District are paying 7% of the income as Wakf tax to the Karnataka State Wakf Board; the details of the Wakf tax received by the Wakf Board are indicated in the table below.

Table 16.72

Year	Amount of Income (in Rupees)
2001-02	2.55
2002-03	2.60
2003-04	2.64
2004-05	2.70

Source: Wakf Officer, Office of the District Wakf Advisory Committee, Dakshina Kannada, Mangalore

Prohibition

It is a social evil seen everywhere that to forget one's own problems or to celebrate the happiness, people try to get high for a moments relaxation by consuming intoxicating drinks or other things. It is mostly the poor, the weak or the lazy people who immolate themselves to such addiction. Prohibition was brought to implementation in Dakshina Kannada as per Madras Prohibition Act 1937. Prohibition was first introduced in the entire district of Dakshina Kannada on first October 1946. Before that, the various intoxicating drinks were being sold in licensed shops and the Government was deriving a large excise revenue. But after the introduction of prohibition, all such dealings and use of intoxicating drinks were forbidden in the district except for medical, scientific, industrial and such like purposes. Permits for possession and consumption of liquor were issued only in exceptional cases. Licenses were also prescribed for the possession and sale of denatured and rectified spirits, for the possession and sale, on prescription, of brandy and medicated wines by chemists, for the possession of brandy in hospitals for medicinal purposes etc.

In the beginning, the staff of the Prohibition Department was in charge of enforcement of prohibition in the district. It consisted of one District Prohibition Officer, three Deputy Prohibition Officers, six Assistant Prohibition Officers, thirty-nine Petty Officers and 400 Guards. The enforcement of the prohibition laws by the Department was found not quite satisfactory and there was insistent public demand that enforcement should be entrusted to the police who, it was thought, were in a better position to enforce the law. Consequently, the duties of enforcement were transferred completely to the police with effect from First November 1955 and the prohibition staff that existed then was merged with the Police Department. Even then, detection of prohibition offences, especially of illicit distillation, was relatively more difficult problem in Dakshina Kannada, because of the hilly nature of the district, its long seacoast and the numerous rivers and streams. Large quantities of liquor were being smuggled from Goa. Illicit distillation was rampant in the countryside in spite of the efforts made to track down offenders. The following table indicates the various prohibition offences reported, true cases handled and the number of cases convicted in 1956 and 1957 in the district:-

Meanwhile, the existence of different sets of prohibition laws in the different integrated areas of the new Mysore State caused considerable

Table 16.73

Year	1956		1957	
	Cases Reported	Convicted	Cases Reported	Convicted
Illicit Distillation	471	241	814	283
Smuggling	197	161	2,242	1,319
Drunkenness	3,824	3,333	3,920	2,927
Total	4,492	3,735	6,976	4,529

administrative and procedural difficulties in the enforcement of prohibition on a uniform basis throughout the State. Hence a revised uniform Act, 1961, was brought into force throughout the State in 1962. The general feeling among the public was that in spite of the efforts of the enforcement staff and despite a considerable number of cases of detection and prosecution, out of which many ended in conviction, the prohibition law was contravened on a large scale and prohibition was, therefore not a success. Besides, there was a considerable loss of excise revenue to the Government. In view of this, the State Government decided to amend the law and accordingly, the Mysore Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1967, was enacted which empowered the Government to exclude the operation of the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1961, in any specified area of the State. Thereafter, the State Government lifted prohibition in all the districts of the State except in a few pockets, with effect from 15th October 1967. Even now unclean illicit distillation of liquor and its distribution is being continued and deaths or permanent eye loss are reported.

The table No.16.74 indicates the action taken to stop the production of beverages, sale and transportation done against the excise laws of the department in the year 2005.

Old Age Pension, Physically Handicap pension and Widow Pensions

For the benefit of old people who are without any source of income to maintain themselves, the Government of Karnataka have introduced the old age pension scheme. Persons who have attained seventy years of age or more and do not have children or grand children of twenty or more years of age and who is a resident of Karnataka State at least for a period of three years continuously, are eligible for this old age pension. For the handicapped people the age limit was minimised to sixty-five years. The Government of Karnataka introduced this old age pension scheme in 1965. In the same

Table 16.74

Months in the year 2005	Vehicles seized	Seized I.M.L. (in Litres)	Seized Beer (in litres)	Seized Rectified spirit (in litres)	Seized Arrack (in litres)	Illicit distillation liquor destroyed (in litres)	Destroyed filth, sour juice (in litres)
January	1	24.775	23.750	-	327.700	2140.000	24635.000
February	-	4.600	0.990	-	2.300	774.500	24965.000
March	6	2627.825	1698.470	-	-	1681.000	22270.000
April	8	286.220	384.310	1260.000	1138.000	1088.500	34630.000
May	1	-	-	-	-	226.000	12115.000
June	1	-	-	—	-	17.700	8515.000
July	2	20.880	6.960	245.000	18.000	291.750	1105.500
August	2	2.190	1.130	—	795.100	233.000	15167.000
September	1	10.940	0.790	—	17.500	406.750	15685.000
October	4	9.010	29.610	3360.000	1279.500	490.500	9945.000

Source: Deputy Commissioner of Excise, Dakshina Kannada District, Mangalore

year 275 old people availed this benefit and Rs.4125 were spent on this. In the later years, the age limit for physically handicapped people was reduced to 45 years in 1974 and to seventeen years in 1977. Further, in 1979, the age limit in case of physically handicapped was completely removed. Details of beneficiaries who have availed these pensions, during the years 2002-03 to 2003-04 may be seen in the table below.

Table 16.75

Name of the Taluk	Beneficiaries of old age pension		Beneficiaries of physically handicapped pension		Beneficiaries of widow pension	
	2002-03	2003-04	2002-03	2003-04	2002-03	2003-04
Bantval	2602	2483	2727	2656	5334	5184
Belthangadi	1015	833	1394	1386	1985	2020
Mangalore	2239	2514	3923	4026	10473	10515
Puttur	593	514	984	1014	1955	2011
Sulya	285	252	549	526	1032	1010
Total	6734	6596	9577	9608	20779	20740

Source: Dakshina Kannada District at a glance

Central Relief Committee

It is thought a righteous action to donate to a person who asks for it. It is believed in the Indian Society that such actions pave way to salvation. Because of this, seeking alms has come as a part of Indian Society. Not only the helpless and physically challenged people, but also lazy people, though young and strong, took advantage of this thought and made it a business. They made this business a social evil. In olden days, the number of beggars was more. It had made the situation so worse that it created a bad impression on the people of other countries about Indian culture. With a view to avoid the low opinion that the respectable foreigners who were visiting India and at the time of their visit to Mysore State, may have after seeing more number of beggars, the Government of Karnataka intended to involve these lazy minds to work and brought into force the Mysore Beggary Act 1944. At the beginning 311 acres of land in Bangalore was taken into possession to open the Beggary extermination Centre. Since then, this Centre is maintained at the cost of Government. In 1957, the name 'Beggars Centre' was changed as 'Niraashritara Parihara Kendra' (Central Relief Committee). This Centre that had a status equivalent to that of a Department was converted to a Board and was made subordinate to the Government.

Under Section three of Karnataka Beggary Act 1975, begging is forbidden. If a person is noticed begging, any Police Officer or any staff of Central Relief Committee, may arrest such person. But as per the Act, a boy below 16 years of age and a girl below the ages of eighteen, is considered as a 'Child' and is exempted from this Act. The arrested person is informed of the reason for his/her arrest, is taken to the nearby Relief Centre and interrogated properly. If they believe that the person will not step down to begging again, they will release that person. Otherwise that person will be produced before the Executive Magistrate that comes within the purview of the concerned Relief Centre. Once the charge of begging is proved, as per the order of that Magistrate, he will be detained in the Nirashritara Parihara Kendra (Central Relief Committee).

With a good intention to reduce the profession of beggary in other places of the State by extending the activities of Central Relief Committee, the Government of Karnataka revised the Beggary Prohibition Act and issued an order in 1976. In this Act, three percent of the tax taxed on

local institutions, buildings, sites etc., should be considered as beggary tax and the money collected should be credited to the Beggars Relief Fund and be used for the purpose of uprooting the profession of beggary. The local Institutions would deduct 10% towards recovery charges from the beggary tax so recovered and pay the remaining amount to the Central Relief Committee. After this arrangement, no grants are released from both Central and State Governments.

Now fourteen Relief Centres are functioning in the State and one such Relief Centre has been opened in Mangalore also. Every detained beggar is provided with uniform, bedding materials, soap to maintain cleanliness, tooth powder, oil etc. Besides food on the prescribed weight basis, is given in the afternoons and evenings, the details of which may be seen here; Ragi flour - 300 gms, Rice - 300 gms, Tur dal - 80 gms, vegetables - 200 gms, ground nut oil - 10 gms., sambar powder - 14 gms., salt 28 gms., tamarind - 10 gms, onion - 15 gms, milk/curds - half litre, coffee powder for coffee daily- 10 gms, sugar - 15 gms, milk - 40 milli litre. Along with daily food it is intended to provide nutritious food hence an egg once a week and three bananas for three days in a week are also provided to the inmates.

The aim of the Government is to involve these detained beggars in some better occupations. To take care that these beggars after their release do not get involved in begging again, and to make them eke out their livelihood, vocational trainings in various trades are imparted in the Training Institutes established in these Centres. Trainings to these *nirashritaru*, in carpentry, black smithy, coir mat making, cane weaving, cotton weaving through the Karnataka State Commerce and Industries Department; in the same way in book-binding in co-operation with Government Printing Press; in tailoring, agriculture, horticulture, coir mat, phenyl, paper cover, candle making etc. through Central Relief Committee; are imparted to enable the beggars to involve in any of these occupations, earn their livelihood and become self-reliant, after their release from imprisonment. Rupees five per day is given to each beggar to work in these divisions. In addition to this, for their entertainment, T.V.s are arranged in the dormitories of these centers where they live and several other programmes are organised through various societies and organisations.

Local Relief Committee maintains Nirashrithara Parihara Kendra of Mangalore. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the Chairman and the District Social Welfare Officer is the Member-Secretary of the

Committee. The Commissioner of the Municipal Corporation, Superintendent of Police, Health Officer of the District Health Centre, Chief Agricultural Officer of Agricultural Department, Under Secretary of Horticulture Department, M.D. of Industries and Commerce Department, Tahsildar and Government Pleader are the other members for this Committee. This Committee functions under the supervision and guidance of Central Relief Committee. A group 'B' Officer in each Local Relief Committee is The Superintendent of the Nirashritara Parihara Kendra who will do the duties of the Superintendent of this Committee. In the Nirashritara Parihara Kendra of Mangalore there are 259 beggars and the expenditure incurred during the year 2004-05 on them is Rs.14,83,134/- .

Other Voluntary Organizations and Social Workers

It is an extra ordinary occurrence (matter) that gained independence by following the non-violence path preached by Mahatma Gandhi prior to independence. Along with the fight for freedom, other main objectives of the movements alongside social reformation were; upliftment of Harijans, prohibition on liquor, removal of untouchability, entry of Harijans to temples and hotels, women development, development of rural industries, khadi propagation and prohibition on immolation of animals. In those days, Mangalore and Udupi were the centers for such national activities. In these two places, not only national institutions, but also many centers were started for persuading social reformation activities like betterment of Harijans, prohibition, removal of untouchability etc. as mentioned above. Several individuals of Dakshina Kannada District took part in these movements, and dedicated their minds and lives for the cause of social reformation and upliftment of the down trodden. A note on such ladies and gentlemen are provided here. Among these, Kudmal Ranga Rao and Karnad Sadashiva Rao are prominent.

Before Gandhiji had begun the work on upliftment of Harijans, Kudmal Ranga Rao had started a noteworthy work for the development of the downtrodden people in the district. Later he became popular in the name of Ishwarananda Swamy. In 1888, when an untouchable by name Bendur Babu was appointed to the post of peon in the Court and upper caste people opposed it, Kudmal Ranga Rao hurt by this, gave up his profession of lawyer, had decided to work for the advancement of the down trodden and he toiled accordingly for the cause till the end of his life. In 1888 only, he fought to provide seats to the down trodden for

membership in local institutions of District Boards and Municipalities. As a result of this fight, two people, namely, Angara Master and Govinda Master became the members of the local institutions. For the education of the down trodden only, he opened schools called 'Panchama Schools' in a place called Urvachilimbi in Mangalore, in 1882 and in Kankanadi, Mulki, Bolur, Udupi, Bannanje, Nejaru, Shedigudde, Attavara, Babugudde and Daddal Kadu. Besides arranging for the mid day meals for the children in these schools, he made arrangements to give two paise per day to attract and encourage the children to attend the school daily without fail. Later, in different parts of the district, he appointed teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes only. In association with Ullal Raghunathaiah, who had intimacy with him, established an institution called 'The Depressed Classes Mission' at Kodiyalbail in Mangalore in the year 1897, and maintained it till the end of his life. He built a Samaja Bhavan for Harijans and provided all facilities there to conduct social and cultural programmes like bhajans, prayers, social gatherings etc. Educated them to guard cleanliness. Kudmal Ranga Rao strived hard for the welfare of orphans, women and child widows also. He opened a girls hostel in Shedigudde, created new paths for up keeping their lives and also performed marriages of devadasis and widows. His dream for establishing 'Swamy Ishwaranand Mahila Sevaashrama' was fulfilled after his death. He built a line of houses near Courtgudde for the benefit of Koraga community. Established 'Adidravida Sahakaara Sangha'. Though he was threatened and was expelled out of his caste, he did not stop working for the upliftment of the downtrodden.

It is learnt that Mahatma Gandhi, during his visit to Mangalore in 1927, had appreciated the work of Kudmal Ranga Rao. In his second visit to Mangalore in 1934, six years after the demise of Kudmal Ranga Rao, Mahatma Gandhi after watching all the tasks that were taken up by Kudmal Ranga Rao, for the advancement of Harijans, had announced that 'Kudmal Ranga Rao is my teacher(Guru)'. Kudmal Ranga Rao had written in his will, his last desire, "Only Jadamalis who are the most backward among the untouchables, should touch my dead body, and perform the funeral. Only then I will rest in peace." The local people here remember him saying that, "If a Harijan gets educated, becomes an officer and the raised dust of his car touches my head, I then feel I am fortunate". This statement of him has been engraved on his grave.

Karnad Sadashiva Rao is another key person who had strived hard with utmost concern for the progress of the exploited community in Dakshina Kannada district. He had already involved himself in the deeds

of the above 'Depressed Classes Mission' since 1914 itself. He formed the Congress party in 1920 and served as the President of Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee consecutively for three times. He got lands allotted from the Government and established Harijan Colonies and Schools at Mangalore, Udupi etc. He conducted 'get together' functions in Harijan Colonies and along with his family was taking food with Harijans. Thus he had put an upper row (melpankti) to bring in equality and prevent discrimination of castes. He had put all his efforts to organize inter-caste feasts, mingle with Harijans, widow remarriages etc., and by doing such good deeds, he tried to root out the blind beliefs from the minds of the people. He constructed a Rural Rebuilding Centre called 'Saadhakashrama' in Kadri; a 'Vidyarthi Bhavan' for the Ashrama inmates besides some other centers, a big Khadi Centre in Nileshwara. He organised to provide education to the inmates of Ashrama in all types of industries. A Centre was opened in Arkula also. In these Centres, in the Tilak Educational Institution, which was constructed in the backyard of his house and in other 21 Centres started in the district, vocational education was compulsory. Moreover, spinning, cotton growing, weaving clothes, manufacture of country colours, colouring and painting, wood work, cane work etc., were taught here. He commenced such works and provided employment to the unemployed. He started National Girls School, Brahma Samaja (Prarthana Samaja) Ganapathy High School and so on. For the sake of these social services, he spent his own money and property. It is quotable that he spent from his own pocket and assisted for the resettlement of the destitutes of the great flood that occurred in the district in 1923. For the development of the State, not only Sadashiva Rao, but his entire family had strived. With the assistance of his wife, he instituted 'Mahila Sabha' and made the widows to practice alphabets and trainings imparted to teach tailoring, and other vocational learnings. For this purpose, his wife and daughters had surrendered all the gold ornaments possessed by them to Mahatma Gandhi, when he came to Mangalore, in 1920. His children also had wandered from door to door to change the minds of the people with regard to the entry of Harijans to Sri Krishna temple at Guruvayur in 1932. Now the road where his house was situated and the public library at Baavutagudde in Mangalore, are named after him.

Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya of Mangalore was an unselfish social worker of international fame. She was a unique exemplar of the district, famous for her modern thinking and working proficiency. Though she did not reside in Mangalore in her later years, her fight for the rights and

claims and for raising the status of women was extraordinary. She took the responsibility of the post of Secretary of the national level 'Akhila Bharatha Mahila Parishat' that was set up in 1926, and fought to provide opportunities to women in all fields starting from family to politics, education, protection, awareness, social thinking and all other matters. She took part in the freedom movement and worked in different manners. As a Managing Secretary, as Vice President and then as a President of the 'Akhila Bharatha Mahila Parishat', to improve the conditions of women she had put all her efforts to bring out many Acts favouring women, like prohibition on child marriage (Sharda Act), Age of consent and so on. She took note of the hardship faced by the women working in the Madhurai Textile Factory, Cashewnut Factories at Mangalore, Floor Mills, Mining places and struggled to improve the conditions in these working places, got sanctioned the maternity leave, creche etc. In Mangalore, she started the women and men associations. In Belgaum Jail, she had noticed that there were no medical facilities for the treatment of the prisoners and she herself collected clinic-kits and medicines on charity from the people and opened a clinic attached to the jail. For the social services rendered by her, she got a number of awards among which the most prestigious being Padma Vibhushana - The second highest civilian honour conferred by the Government of India. Kamaladevi's mother Girija Bai was a socialite, started Women's organization at Mangalore and as its president, worked for the prosperity of women. She organize meetings in her house and was reading books and magazines to create awareness in women about the daily happenings in society. She went from door to door to request the people to send their daughters to schools. She donated a building to run the women's organization.

It may be stated that out of many national social reformation movements, the important contribution made by Dakshina Kannada district, was the 'Harijanoddara Movement'. Erya Lakshmi Narayana Alva, Narayanashetty Kille, A.B. Shetty, U.P. Malya, H.V. Adapa, Pandit B. Laxmandev Vidyarthi, N. Upendra Nayak of Mangalore and M. Umesh Rao, B. Vedavyasa Bhat of Belthangadi, Hiriyadka Ramaraya Malya, Surtkal Srinivasa Rao of Mundaje, Basti Pundalik Shenai, Radha Karnad, Saguna Karnad Dr.M. G. Hyder, etc., organised people and accomplished the movement for the upliftment of Harijans. N.S.Kille chose the rural part as his field of activity, was inspired by Gandhiji after Gandhiji's visit to Dakshina Kannada in 1934 and made propaganda against drinking liquor. He worked for removal of untouchability. He had travelled

continuously from Kasargodu to Byndoor, from Mangalore to Belthangadi, Sulya for the cause of Harijan upliftment. It is believed that he has met the Heads of the eight mutts at Udupi and pleased them in this matter. The most important team which was set under the leadership of Erya Lakshmi Narayana Alva, including K.K. Shetty, B. Keshava Baliga, Basti Pundalik Shenai, U.P. Malya, Narayana Kille, had organised Harijan families and through a procession, provided the first opportunity to Harijans to enter the Sri. Venkataramana temple at Bantwal in 1946. Suratkal Srinivasa Rao Mundaje was one of those who was persistent in advising those people who had taken for drinking, to abstain from doing it and requested not to go to wine shops, even when a few contractors had thrown sand-dust and chilly water on his face. Pandit B. Lakshman Vidyaarthi of Mangalore, besides writing songs, ballads(laavani) and making speeches, wrote a book called 'Amalu', circulated five thousand copies of it for disseminating(pracharakkkaagi) prohibition on alcoholic drinks. Narkal Monappa Shetty wrote 'Amaludeppadi' a book in Tulu, sung it to spread awareness against drinking alcohol. Besides making propaganda of Arya religion and against immolation of animals, ran the Swamy Shraddananda School to disseminate national language. He published a book called 'Vidhava vivaaha Shaastra viruddave'? in 1934 and performed several widow marriages and inter caste marriages. Before the start of Congress, Monappa Tingalaya of Mangalore, instituted 'Sri Gyanodaya Samaja', got involved in making propaganda by encouraging people to write songs and sing them in Tulu and Kannada against the evil systems like alcholic drinks, untouchability etc

Many people were made homeless and destitutes by the great flood that hit hard ever before, on 12th and 13th of July in 1923, brought down to ground, schools, shops, houses, farms and lands. Not only Karnad Sadashiva Rao, but also people such as Mohanappa Tingalaya, Hoyge Tingalaya and many others worked hard to rehabilitate the stranded Harijans during this time. Abdul Khader and H.J. Srinivasa Rao, taking note of the agonies of the stranded people who were residing on the border line of the river starting from Kulur Uliya to Gurupura, reported it, and through the Flood Relief Committee, headed by Sadashiva Rao, made the villagers get all the help needed. 700 people who had lost everything stayed in Kulur Igarji and 125 people stayed in Pejavar Mutt. Further, they worked hard to provide to all these people, rice for two months, lungis to men and sarees to women. They had also extended necessary help to the people belonging to the places of Kooluru Uliya, Kooluru, Aharelu, Tokur, Jokatte, Pejavara, Kenjaru, Maraurabail etc.

Services of Religious Institutions

Through the establishment and publicity of their religion, the services rendered and the reformations made by the Jaina and Christian missionaries in Dakshina Kannada district are remarkable. In the second half of 19th century, the followers/Missionaries of Christian religion had shown special concern on the down trodden. They built quarters called Ashramas here and there for their benefit. The services rendered by them in the fields of education and health is valuable. Basel Mission in Mangalore, Father Mullers hospital, St. Agnes College, St. Aloysius College, St. Anns Training College, many high schools and orphanages, are some examples of the above statement.

Sri Rama Krishna Mission

In 1886, under the leadership of Sri. Vivekananda, disciples of Sri. Ramakrishna Paramahansa founded the Sri Ramakrishna Mission in the east coast of Bengal. The main aim of this Institution was to render service to all people irrespective of any caste or creed, assuming them as '**Daivamsha Sambhutaru**'. In Mangalore, Sri Ramakrishna Mission was started in 1947. Besides performing religious worship and bhajans, it provides all kinds of help to the agonized/distressed Mangaloreans for ever since 1951. It maintains a library and a reading room, for the benefit of public. Selected books relating to classics, personality development, morality, religion, religious and scientific treatises, spirituality etc. are available here for reference. Along with this, hostel facilities, food, shelter, uniform, text books etc. are also provided freely to the poor students of rural areas. Financial assistance is also being granted for higher education to the poor students. Since 1955, free treatments are given through Sri Ramakrishna Mission Charitable Hospital to the locals and the people of surrounding areas.

The influence of the Theosophical Society founded in 1857 in New York, with a good intention to inspire the feeling of brotherhood everywhere, in all, irrespective of any caste, creed and sex, got spread up to Mangalore and it was established in Mangalore also in 1900. When Dr. Anne Besant, the President of this international society, visited Mangalore in 1909, this society attracted the attention of many people. As a result of this, Besant's Girls High School was started, keeping in view the development of women as its main aim. After the diamond Jubilee Celebration, this institution is functioning effectively through a different Committee and is running colleges also.

It is said that the Chinmaya Mission, Satya Saibaba disciples group, Nityananda Swamiji's devotees organizations, along with their religious mission, have worked for the overall development of weaker sections of the society. The activities conducted by Kangyads Nityananda Ashrama, educational complex of Satya Sai Vihara of Alake, Chinmaya Missionaries of Mangalore and Kasargod, Kuttara Edupathi Nathashrama are appreciable.

Sri Kshetra Dharmasthala

For generations, the family members of Sri Veerendra Hegde have been involved in religious and social service activities which are performed through Sri Kshethra Dharmasthala. Not only in the district, the whole State remembers the service orientation and the services being rendered by this family. When the fifth Chandraiah Hegde was the Almoner (Dharmaadhikaari), he renovated Sri Chandranatha Basti, the small temples on Badinede hill and had built a choultry for the sojourn (short stay) of pilgrims, made arrangements for tap water in Sri Kshetra. He arranged water fountains from Ujire upto a distance of two kms for those who come by walk. Also, he was an proficient Ayurvedic doctor, and was giving medicines. It is learnt that his wife, Kamalavathiyamma, who had learnt medicine from him was also providing treatment and medicines to the people, after his demise. It is believed that C.P.C. (Canara Public Conveyance) Company, which had started the public service vehicles in 1914, took shares of Rs.200/- in the form of blessings from Chandraiah Hegde, had grown to heights and became a prominent Public Service Institution.

Later on, Manjaiah Hegde who became the Almoner (Dharmaadhikaari) of Sri Kshetra Dharmasthala, soon after taking charge of the office, cut off and cleared all the surrounding dense forests, to drive away Malaria, from which the public were suffering from, because of the dense forest. The notable services rendered by him were; usage of insecticide to bring this fatal disease to control; founded a hospital and arranged to give free medical treatment to the orphan patients and the devotees coming there; he himself was a good Ayurvedic doctor and maintained a park in which only herbal and medicinal plants were grown; gave medicine to the diseased free of charges. In 1951, he invited the famous eye-specialist Dr. Modi, conducted a workshop for three weeks and made hundreds of people get eye-sight. For the benefit of the visitors of Sri.Kshetra, he got the old choultries repaired. Constructed some new buildings and arranged to provide food and shelter gratis to people of all

caste, religion and communities. Netravathi River in 1937 built a bridge over it, searched new fountain-heads, made arrangements for supply of pure water and by adapting a generator in 1935, provided the facility of electricity also. With a view to develop the knowledge of the public by creating interest and awareness, he paved the way for the practice of conducting religious and literature conferences, which is continued even now and the literature conference is being held every year. The Siddavana Gurukula founded in 1940 by him in Ujire, the high schools that were commenced in 1947, besides being extended by his son Ratnavarma Hegde, the Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara College also was started in 1966 to facilitate students of surrounding areas to pursue their education.

The details of works attended to by the present Almoner, Veerendra Hegde, son of Ratnavarma Hegde, the ex Almoner, are explained in the next paragraphs

Sri Kshetra Dharmasthala 'Gyanaabivruddi Yojane' is accomplishing different types of social tasks in all taluks. It has been popular for accomplishing through this temple, several activities, that strengthens the religion and charity. Sri. Veerendra Hegde, the Almoner of this and his whole family are the first names quoted since hundred years, in the field of social service.

'Mangala Jyoti disability centre', an institution formed by Mohini Appaji Naika at Omanjur for serving the physically challenged people, is taken over and maintained by Sriksheetra.

Sri Kshetra Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara Educational Trust has formed around 28 Educational Institutions offering various types of educational and vocational trainings. It extends its services beyond Dharmasthala, Ujire, Mangalore etc of Dakshina Kannada District to places outside cities of Dharwar, Mysore etc., and rural areas such as Belalu, Padubettu, Venur and so on. Educational institutions that have been started in these places covers all levels and all fields beginning from primary school to post-graduation classes. Action has also been taken for adult education and training. It took over the maintenance of about twelve institutions in Dharwar from Janatha Education Committee, when they were in hardship, revitalized (punashchetanagolisu) them and made them more strong and successful. This Trust also established a Dental University in Dharwar in 1986; Ayurveda College and hospitals in Udupi and Hassan which provides both education and medical treatment. Under the auspices of a Trust called 'ShantiVana', which was started in

1987, Nature Treatment Centre and Yoga Science Training Centre were opened and medical facilities to the society is provided.

Under Srikshetra Rural Development plan several kinds of programmes for the benefit of people of all classes are implemented. Many rural development plans such as Pragati Bandhu, Self Help Group, Pragati Nidhi, Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarosgar Plan, Community Development etc., are maintained under the leadership and guidance of Padmabhushana Veerendra Hegde.

The endeavor of the Rural Development Plan and Self Employment Institute (Rudset) launched by Veerendra Hegde in 1982 in Ujire is to prepare the unemployed candidates to start business on their own using their skills and make the rural youths self reliant. Besides offering the necessary training, confidence and financial assistance, this institution continues to provide all the necessary support for two to three years even after they start their business. Besides Ujire, there are centers of 'Rudset' in Dharwar, Udupi, Chitradurga, Mysore, Bijapur, Nelamangala and in other States such as Tamil Nadu, Andhra, Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Haryana, Delhi, Orissa, Uttara Pradesh, Punjab, and Madhya Pradesh. The report of this project explains that 65% of the candidates who have undergone training in this Institution have not only turned to be successful entrepreneurs but have proved to be fit to get several awards too. It is said that women entrepreneurs have earned national awards continuously from I.M.M. Nabard.

Under Jnana Vikas Scheme, women Training Centres are opened here and there. Women are made to learn programmes which increases their awareness, alertness and makes them self reliant. Necessary assistance and education is given through a team of members who are trained in matters such as house chores, nutritious food, handicrafts, small savings etc. Including 59,000 families, 4900 Gyana Vikas Womens Group have accumulated savings amounting to Rs. 6.20 crores and distributed about Rs.15.20 crores loan among themselves.

Under Mass Development, Power Protection Programmes like development of catchment area, preservation of solar light, Bio-gas production, usage of improved Priyagni stoves etc., are encouraged . So far Solar-Home-Electricity arrangement with an expenditure of Rupees five crores has been installed in 2678 families. 1176 Bio-Gas Plants built with an expenditure of Rs. 94.49 lakhs are quote worthy.

In 1974, a Mobile Hospital was set up from Sri Kshetra, in a completely equipped bus, with an experienced doctor, a compounder, a

lab specialist, an assistant and medicines needed for the diseases prevalent at the time. This Mobile Hospital itself goes to such places of patients where there is no conveyance, and the patient is in such a pathetic condition that they are unable to move to the hospital, and renders free service and required treatment. In a period of three months, there will be a visit to three villages once in three days, medical checkup is conducted and the diseases are cured by giving the required treatment and medicines free of cost. From the Medical Trust instituted by Sri Kshetra, a T.B. Treatment Centre with hundred beds and a Laboratory have been constructed in Lyala near Ujire.

Jana Jagruthi Vedike was constituted under the guidance of Dharmasthala Almoner Veerendra Hegde with an intention to reform people who are addicted to alcoholic drinks, gambling etc., and ruin their own health and also the health of the society. This 'Vedike' is working to organize the whole society against alcoholic drinks. The prime functions of this Vedike are; to create awareness about the bad effects of alcoholic drinks; to encourage the addicts for undergoing treatment for abstaining from alcohol and involve them in Navajeevana Committees; to control the unofficial sale of drinks and illicit liquor-business; obstruct illegal activities that inspires drinking alcohol, gambling, cock-fight, Jugari Adde etc. To fulfill all these purposes; people awareness campaign, women conference, awareness training centers, home and mind reaching programmes, people awareness jathas, village enriching programmes, religious functions, street dramas, film shows, murals, songs etc., are followed by this vedike. So far, 69 de-addiction camps are held and 9800 people have been benefited and have abstained from alcohol.

Under the scheme for 'Revival of the Ancient Glory', renovation work of temples has also been taken up to keep up the tradition. Sri Yoganarasimha Swamy temple, Niluvaagilu, Maddur Taluk, Mandya district; Janneshwara temple, Sindhaghatta, Mandya district; Sri. Male Shankareshwara temple, Turuvekere, Tumkur district and Sri. Lakshmikantha temple, Hedatale, Nanjanagud Taluk, Mysore district__ are the temples renovated so far. Besides, under 'Gyana Jyothi' project, education is given to illiterates between the age of fifteen to thirty, for two hours a day, they are made to learn alphabets and trained in common business affairs. Under 'Gyana Deepa' programme, in all those schools of Belthangadi Taluk, where the education level was falling down because of no teachers, teachers were appointed to improve the education level. Under Yoga and Moral Education Plan Yoga Training is given. Under 'Rudra Bhoomi' Plan, burial ground/crematorium facilities, monetary

assistance and technical guidance are provided. And also under the scheme of 'Rejuvenation of Ancient Art' encouragement is given to folk art like Yakshagana. Dharmasthala Veerendra Hegde's ideas, plan, encouragement and all types of assistance are there behind all the aforesaid plans and schemes.

Frediric Mullars Charitable Institution, which was started 122 years back by Frederic Augustus Muller, under a neem tree at Kankanadi Hills, by giving homeopathic medicines to people, now organizes many medical camps and conducts medical checkup programmes in some schools.

Pragya Counseling Centre of Kankanadi at Mangalore is an institute devoted to serve women in several ways. To help the women who have got entangled in atrocity, violence, exploitation, rape, forced prostitution etc., this centre is maintaining short stay home, Swadhara plan, Santhvana Women Help Line, Family Counseling Centre, De-addiction Programme etc., and is receiving grants from central Social Welfare Board of Government of India and from Women and Child Development Department. Through these it is providing assistance in many ways like protection to women, free counseling and guidance, giving information about the Government facilities, police protection, medical help from Psychologists, temporary patronage to those who are in distressed condition, rehabilitation, vocational training etc.

Veenadhari of Mangalore, besides organizing many welfare programmes for the benefit of H.I.V. patients, conducts awareness camps and gives suitable suggestions and guidance. The 'Parishista Jathi Mattu Budakattau Sangha-Samsthegala Mahaa Okkoota' of Mangalore organized by Lolaksha with an intention to solve the problems of the downtrodden, and was also who was presented with Dr.Ambedkar Award in 2002. The Red Cross Society 'Swamy Shraddananda Sevaashrama' at Kodialbailu; Abhayaashrama of Asaigoli; Shubada of Kaikamba; Yuva vahini etc., are some of the voluntary organizations working with an intention to serve the society. Besides these organizations Balasanskaara Kendra of Kuttyala padavu in Mangalore Taluk, Govanithaashrama of Inoli, Bharatha Sevaashrama and Vruddaashrama of Kanyana, Anandaashrama of Puttur, Mangala Jyothi Disable Centre, are some of the organizations working with service motto.

CHAPTER 17

PLACES OF INTEREST

Dakshina Kannada district, which is the southern part of the coastal region stretching from north to south, on the western part of Karnataka, is geographically, historically and culturally rich and diverse. While the ever blue sea reflecting the blue hue of the sky lies to its west, the ever green *Malenadu* (hilly region) abundant in rich forests lies to its east. Hence the appellation 'The Beautiful Blue-Green Land' applied to the coastal region in general, applies as much to Dakshina Kannada district also. The district has always attracted the travellers of varied classes and tastes on account of its beautiful hill stations, enamouring beaches, significant historical places, centres of religious importance, commercially important towns and centres of education and cultural importance.

Mythologically, since considerably ancient times, the coastal region comprising of Dakshina Kannada district has been described as *Parashurama-kshetra*, *Shantika-kshetra* and *Shurparika-kshetra*. Historically, during the reign of Alupas, it was called *Tulu Nadu*, *Tulu Vishaya*, and *Alvakheda-6000*. During the time of the Vijayanagara rulers, the region was known as *Mangaluru-rajya*, but with the advent of the Portuguese it came to be called *Canara*. Thereafter passing through

Note : Places are in Alphabetical order and Population figures are given in brackets.

the hands of local chiefs, Keladi Nayakas, Haider and Tipu, it came under the British in 1799. It was a part of the Madras Province till 1947. After Indian independence, it was under the jurisdiction of the Madras State till 1956 when the southern states were reorganized on linguistic basis. Large number of scholars, particularly western scholars like Percy Brown, Fergusson, Wall House, and Indian scholars like Polali Shinappa Hegde, N.S. Kille, M. Ganapatirao Aigal, M. Govinda Pai, Keshava Kudva, B.A. Saletore, K. Shivarama Karant, P. Gururaja Bhatt, Vasantha Shetty, Suryanath Kamat, K.V.Ramesh, K.G.Vasanta Madhava and P.N. Narasimhamurty, have researched on the history, culture, architecture and sculptures of this rich region. Among these, K. Anantaramu's '*Dakshinada Siri Nadu*' is particularly noteworthy as it provides exhaustive information about the district.

Kumaradhara mountain, Narahari hill, Biramale hill, Jamalabad durga, etc., are the most suited locations in the district for trekking. The natural water falls, caused by the rivers like Netravati, Kumaradhara etc., draining the district at places like Kukke, Bandaje, Didiupe and Devargundi. Hot water springs, known to be unusual in southern India, are in Bendre-Tirtha and Ankadamajalu. Cave *tirthas* are in Nelli-tirtha (Mangalore Taluk), Sullamale-tirtha (Bantwal Taluk), Konanje-kallu, Biladvara (Kukke Subrahmanya) and Savanalu. Beaches situated in Panambur, Tannirubavi, Suratkal, Sasihitlu, Mukka, Ullala, Someshwara etc., attract foreigners also. The Shiradi sanctuary, Pilikula sanctuary, *Balabhavana* of Karant, Summer Sand Beach Resort etc., are other tourist destinations in the district.

The forts of historical eminence seen at Jamalabad, and Ballalarayana-durga (Chikkamagalur district) adjacent to Beltangadi taluk, Tipu's *Sultan Battery*; forts and palaces belonging to local chieftains in Bangadi, Aladangadi, Puttige, Mudabidre, Bellare; places with evidence of Buddhism like Kadri and Muluru; important centres of *Natha* cult like Kadri and Vitla; the Jaina *Basadis* at Jaina centres like Mudabidre, Venuru and Mulki; the monolithic colossi of Bahubali in Venur (1604) and Dharmasthala (1982); ancient apsidal temples of Kadri, Bantra, Kokkada, Kunjaru, Vitla, Karinjeshwara, Putturu, Panja, Edamangala, Innavalli, Punaruru, Polali and Ullala; Shaiva religious centres like Dharmasthala, Shishila and Karinja; centres of Shakti worship like Katilu, Polali, Balpa, Mangaluru and Mulki; the temples of Venkataramana in Mulki, Bantval, Uppinangadi and Mangaluru; centres of Skanda worship like Kukke Subrahmanya, Kudupu and Kadandale; centres of *Bhuta* worship in Enmuru, Panja, Kavattaru, Jalasuru and

Padumale; Islamic monuments in Ullala, Kajuru, Guruvayuranakere, Mangaluru, Ajalamogaru and Beltangadi; and Christian churches in Mangalore, Pharangipete, Kallugundi, Parenki, Madyantar, Bajpe, Beltangadi, Kulashekhara; to mention a few, are centres of attraction in the district, drawing different types of travellers.

Mulki, Uppinangadi, Padu-Panamburu and certain other places are known for a ritual-cum-entertainment called *Kambala*, which made its appearance first as ritual, complemented agricultural development, provided entertainment and assumed commercial importance. The *Dasara* procession conducted in Mangalore, Kadri and Putturu; fairs organized in Polali, Kukke Subrahmanya, Katilu, Dharmasthala and Putturu; rituals and fairs for different local divinities (*daivas*); the *Urus* of Ullala, Kajuru and Guruvayanakere; annual celebrations in churches of Pharangipet, Kulashekhara and Mangalore, attract the followers of respective religions. Having first assumed importance in temple culture, the *yakshagana* has today become a popular form of entertainment. It is being performed at the cultural functions held in Katilu, Dharmasthala and other religious centres and has international recognition as an art form. The *yakshagana-mela* of Katilu and the like, have an eminent status. Mangalore, Suratkal, Ujire, Dharmasthala etc., have acquired fame as educationally important places. The district has contributed profoundly in the banking sector and it is noteworthy that four of the twenty nationalized banks in India have had their base in undivided Dakshina Kannada district. The old port at Mangalore and the new port at Panamburu have made it possible for Karnataka to attain over-seas contacts and contribute to the development of the nation. The private museums at Dharmasthala, Buntwal and Mangalore and the Government museums are noteworthy repositories of regional history and culture. Thus this geographically, historically, linguistically, religiously and culturally diversified district has been successful in attracting tourists incessantly. In this background, the places of historical, religious and cultural importance seen in the district are briefly elucidated here alphabetically. The figures given in the brackets against each place indicates the population of that place based on the General Census 2001. Some of the places mentioned here are not independent revenue villages but hamlets. In such cases the population of the revenue village is shown against the respective revenue village in whose limits the hamlet is located.

Ajalamogaru: This is a habitation in the revenue limits of Maninalkuru (4,647) village on the banks of river Netravati, located at

a distance of 20 km towards south-east of Bantwal, the taluk headquarters. One can reach it from Kadeshivalaya (Kade-Shivalaya 4,774) situated on the other shore of Netravati, by boat. The Mosque of Saint Hazrath Sayyad Baba Fakruddin of Persian origin, situated on the bank of Netravati, is very famous. Baba Fakruddin is said to have been originally the *Sultan* of Seistan located in the region of modern Iran-Afghanistan. Later on having relinquished the worldly attachment, he left his kingdom and reached India for preaching religion. He stayed for a short period on the bank of the Netravati and gained disciples. It is stated that during this period, the Ajila chief then ruling this region was suffering from leprosy, and that he was cured of it by this saint. As a result of this, the Ajila chief supported the saint to construct the mosque by providing land and other materials. It is learnt that the saint appointed one of his disciples as the Imam of this mosque and proceeded to Penugonde in Andhra, where he passed away. It is learnt that his disciples and devotees constructed the *dargah* in his memory and started the annual *urus*. The mosque and *dargah* here are attractive structures in Islamic style. The *urus* of this saint, who was known for religious harmony, is celebrated every year in the month of Jamadil Akhilchand from 13th to 15th day and is quite famous throughout the district. The tomb of Fakruddin Baba here is covered with pleasingly decorated colour *gouse*. The mosque, which is constructed by using huge wooden pillars, is also an appealing structure. The speciality of this place is the '*malda*' distributed to the devotees as *prasada* at the time of *urus*.

Aladangadi: It is now a hamlet of Badaga Karanduru (2,225) a revenue village on the bank of river Phalguni, 12 km away from Beltangadi, the taluk headquarters. In the past it had enjoyed the status of being the secondary capital of the Ajila chiefs, a status equal to that of Venur. It is referred to as Aluvapura in an inscription of c. 1415. But in another inscription of 1504, it has been called 'Aluvadangadi of the Ajila Chiefs'. Pundikkai Ganapayya Bhat, who brought to light, an inscription of 1685 found in the Parshwanatha Basadi and another inscription of 1720 in the Gopalakrishna temple at Sulabattu, based on it has put forth the view that the Ajilas reigned upto 18th century. The chiefs of the Ajila family continued to exist in Aladangadi. Tradition asserts that a palace and some temples were constructed here by Ajila chiefs during 1186-1204.

The palace of Ajila Chiefs, a little away from the river Phalguni bridge was constructed around 1904. It is learnt that the ancient palace was located to the south of Somanatheshwari temple. Today, only its

ruins are found. The palaces belonging to these chiefs are in the localities called *Kela* and *Baraya*. In *Kela* palace the family of chiefs reside while the *Baraya* palace is reserved for *pitrū-karya* (rituals related to ancestors) and *daiva-karya* (rituals related to gods). The Navaratri festival of 10 days is traditionally celebrated by the chiefs in the palace at Aladangadi. Today there exist in Aladangadi the ancient Parshwanatha Basadi, Bettada Devara Basadi and Somanatheshwari temple. In addition to these, the Panchaligeshwara temple and Chandranatha Basadi at *Kela* and the Sulabettu Gopalkrishna temple at *Baraya* constructed by Ajila Chiefs are in good condition and are still under worship.

There is a very tall and attractive *Manastamba* in front of the Dodda-Basadi near the palace at Aladangadi. In this Basadi, probably constructed in the first half of the 15th Century, the sanctum enshrines an attractive and pleasing image of Parshwanatha about four feet tall. Other images in the Basadi include among others, those of Dharanendra, Padmavati, Brahma, Jwalamalini, *Ganadharavalaya Yantra*, *Shodashabhavana Yantra*, and *Panchaparameshthi* in addition to metal statues. An image of Adinathaswami is placed in the niche in the upper part of the Basadi, while the walls carry ancient paintings. A statue of *Kshetrapala* is in the *pradakshinapatha*. In the recent Hosa-Basadi, Adinathajina is worshipped. The Guddada Brahmadeva's locality, a little away from the town, is another important spot. The Somanatheshwari temple is small but the Devi worshipped therein is unique. A normal bronze pot has been given the form of Devi. The head part of the deity is represented separately, the eye, ear, nose and mouth being beautifully moulded. It has the facility to operate like a lid that can be opened and joined. The breasts of Devi are depicted on the pot and are shown as if they are pressed by hoods of two serpents emerging from the rear. But the hands and legs are not shown. The pot is always filled with water and installed on an elevated pedestal. The water in the pot is changed every Friday. The annual fair is conducted under the leadership of local chiefs and includes enjoyable amusements called *Ankambodi*, *Chendu* and *Sutedara*. There are *daivas* (local divinities) named Mujulnaya and Kallurti in this temple and in the open space in front is the *sthanas* (sacred locations) of Kallurti and Kodamanittaya. In the same area, there is also a unique laterite structure said to have been built by the local people in memory of Jaina ascetics. **Baraya:** Located three km away from Aladangadi, this comes in the limits of the revenue village **Pilya** (1,247) and is known for the ruined palace of Ajila chiefs. Consisting of a *chavadi*, treasury room, kitchen etc., its wooden pillars are noteworthy

for beautiful carvings which include musician groups, the flying *Gandabherunda* carrying elephants, tiger-hunt, Gajalakshmi, Anjaneya etc. There are also the cot, the swinging cot, the wheeled *pethari*, *kelembi* etc. as proofs of past glory. Rituals (*Nema*) connected with Mujilnaya, Pilichavundi, and Kodamanittaya *daivas* are conducted in front of the palace. It is learnt that the rituals to Purushaya and Nettaramugali *daivas* are carried out in *Mudtare Mada*. A shrine of Padmavati *yakshi* is located near Kubalaje in the Pilya Village.

Alike (5,766): Located at a distance of 25 km to the south of the taluk headquarters Bantwal, this place is popular owing to the 'Satya Sai Vihara' located there. Surrounded by hills and located in an enamouring landscape, this 'temple of knowledge complex' occupies approximately about 80 acres of land. Known earlier (1960) as *Loka Seva Vranda*, it came to be converted into *Satya Sai Loka Seva Trust* and is now renowned as *Satya Sai Vihara*. This education complex comprising school and college buildings, students' hostels, orphanage, library hall, *prema kutira*, guest house, *Satya Sai Mandira*, chaultry, printing press, publication section etc., reminds of the ancient *Gurukulas*. The *Satya Sai Mandira* is awesome as well as ultra-modern. The premises also has *Sharada Vihara* exclusively meant for ladies. The Shankaranarayana and Vishnumurti temples at Erambu, Gopalakrishna temple at Madiyala and Subraya temple at Nekkitapuni, all within the village, are noteworthy.

Ankadamajalu Hot Water Spring: This is a locality in the revenue limits of Bandaru village (3,796), situated to the south of taluk headquarters Beltangadi and towards northwest of Uppinangadi (Putturu Taluk) at a distance of 23 km. Recently, because of the hot water spring here, it is also gaining publicity like Bendre-tirtha of Putturu which is considered to be unique in south India. Particularly as the Bendre-tirtha is disappearing, this hot water spring is gaining great importance. One will reach this hot water spring locality by traversing from Beltangadi via Padmunja - Bandaru path in the forest and reaches Ankadamajalu. Situated in the courtyard of Ibrahim Saheb's house, this five ft deep, 12 ft long and 7 ft wide spring is hot to the extent of 30 to 40 degree Celsius. The pond is formed in a set of boulders and the hot water falls through an one inch PVC pipe emanating from it. The pond which is always full of water and is emptied every day. The local people fear that this sulphur-containing hot spring might vanish because of a dam which is being constructed in the lower course of the river Netravati.

Atturu (1,310): This is a pilgrimage centre, situated at a distance of 25 km north of Mangalore, the district headquarters, and three km

to the west of Kinnigoli. It is famous for the Suragiri Mahalingeshwara temple located on an elevated place. Recently the local people here have renovated the temple. The sanctum has been beautified with copper sheets.

Bailangadi: This is a hamlet within the revenue limits of Totattadi (3,222) village located 22 km away from Beltangadi, the Taluk headquarters. Formerly, this was the celebrated capital of a family of Jaina chiefs called "Mulas" who were the overlords of 12 *maganis*. There was a palace of these chiefs three km away from the village. There are 15 tombs of chiefs belonging to Mula family with in the enclosure of the palace. Apart from these, there are two black stone tombs of princess Somaladevi of Mula chiefs and her hunsband Lakshmapparasa II of Bangara family who lived in 1630. They stand as witness to the tragic story of the two. The *Basadi* located to the north-west of the palace was renovated in 1611. This fact is revealed by an inscription seen on the pillar of the *Basadi*. There is also an old temple of Somanatheswara nearby. There is a *Nagabana* with unusual sculptures of Nagas. Other temples include those of Ullalti, Durgaparameshwari, Purusha-daiva, Bhairava, Rakteshwari, etc. In the market place, is the noteworthy Parshwantha Basadi built on the model of the Bangadi Basadi by Somaladevi. It enshrines sculptures of Parshwanatha *tirthankara* and Padmavati *yakshi*. The palaces of Mula Jain rulers are said to have existed in Shishila and Nidgallu also.

Baj(a)pe (8,033): Bajpe is situated 25 km to the north-east of the taluk headquarters Mangalore. It has an international airport. Every day there were three flights to Bangalore and four flights to Mumbai. The Bajpe falls nearby is a beautiful locality. At Adyapadi, about three km away from the airport, there is an ancient temple of Adinathesvara. Nearby in Sunkadakatte, there is a modern temple of Ambika Annapurneshvari with an educational institution. There is an old church (1837) which was later rebuilt in the shape of an aeroplane.

Balpa (2,899): It is a historical place, situated about 34 km to the north-east of Sulya, the taluk headquarters. The Shuli Durga-Parameshwari Temple located in the Kotegudde locality of the village is a beautiful stone temple. The Goddess here is worshipped in the form of a Trishula (trident), and hence the name Shulini Durgaparameshwari.

Bandaje Arbi Falls: This Water Falls seen on the Bandaje hills is situated about nine km from Valarabhra a hamlet, in the revenue limits of Kadirudyavara (3,360), 18 km north-east of the taluk headquarters

Beltangadi. Located on the Beltangadi-Charmadi Highway and shining like silver, it presents a beautiful view. It further flows as the Bandaje River. Even in summer many adventurers come in large numbers to view the falls. Below the Bandaje falls at a locality called Mitta-Bandaje there were Malekudiyas earlier and a number of Naga stones are found. There are many vast caves and rock shelters wherein more than 10 people can take rest easily. The remains of an old fort is also found here.

Bangadi: Bangadi is situated 12 km north-east of Beltangadi, the taluk headquarters. It is in the revenue limits of Indabettu (3,909) village. It was the capital of a feudatory chieftains called Bangas and was also called Bangarawadi, Bangwadi, Bangavadipura. The Bangas held sway over about 20 *maganis* which included Melu Bangadi, Kela Bangadi, Beltangadi etc. Their palaces are found in Beltangadi, Mangalore, Puttur, and Nandavar. The last mentioned place was their capital for sometime. They ruled between 1410-1901. They were called Hanavina-Bangaru and had minted gold coins called *Bangadi gadyana*.

The ancient Shantinatha Basadi in Bangadi seems to have been repaired and renovated in 1901 during the rule of the last Bangas viz., Lakshmapparasa Padmaraja Banga. This large stone Basadi has seven doors and there is an image of Shantinatha Tirthankara in the sanctum. Padmavati Devi has a special place here. In the ambulatory there is the Kshetrapala Jattingaraya with a dog as his insignia. Special importance is given also for Dharanendra-yaksha, Brahma-yaksha and *Ullalti*. The top portion of the *Basadi* is covered with copper sheets crowned by three *kalasas*. In December the annual celebrations are conducted for Shantinatha. There is a separate *Basadi* in the vicinity for *Chavvisa-tirthankaras* which has two ft tall *Panchaloha* (metal) statues of 24 *Tirthankaras*. A km away from the town in Sravanagunda there is a temple for *Brahama-yaksha* which does not have a roof. *Brahma-yaksha* is seated on a horse and hence it is called *Kudure Brahma* or *Gejje Brahma*. The miracle of floating ball in Sravana-bavi is stated to be the speciality of the place. There is a sacred tank in the same place. Someshwara temple of the time of Banga rulers is completely dilapidated. The palace of Bangadi was constructed by Lakshmapparasa Padmaraja Banga in 1901. According to P.Gururaja Bhatt, the paintings here depict *Yakshagana* scenes. The Ballalaraya-durga, seen east of Bangadi is in ruins. The Jamalabad fort can also be seen from Bangadi.

Bantval (39,830): This taluk was formed in 1959 and it includes three *Hobalis* comprising 84 villages – Bantwal (31), Pane Mangalore (30)

and Vitla (23). It is situated 25 km east of the district headquarters Mangalore. National highway 48 runs three km east of the Bantwal city and at the Bantwal east cross road a market has come up recently and most government offices are located here. The flood caused by Netravati river in 1923 seems to have been responsible for its quick growth. It is now free from the fear of floods. A bridge built over Netravati river a km away from Buntwal Cross Road near Pane Mangalore is noteworthy. Bantwal comes under the jurisdiction of town panchayat and has a railway station as well on the Mangalore-Hassan route. An inscription found in a field near Bantwal belonging to the time of Vira Bukkanna Odeyar, registers a grant given to the Brahmins by Madarasa of Mangaluru who created an *agrahara* called Bukkarajapura free of all imposts. Another inscription dated 1377 at Modamkapu records the land grant given by a Shetti to god Timiresvara of Pudugrama, during the reign of Pandarideva who was administering Mangaluru-rajya. The Pudugrama mentioned here may be identified with the Pudugrama located to the west of Bantwal. The inscription proves the existence of Timiresvara temple here in the past.

The large Adinatha Basadi in Bastipoddu is in an isolated place. It has been recently renovated by Dharmasthala Dharmothana Trust. But there are only a few Jaina families here. In the lower town Muslims reside and there are Muslim mosques and *Dargahs*. The Valivulla Abdul Aulia Dargah Sheriff on the banks of the Netravati and the Dargah sheriff of Akkarangadi are noteworthy. There is a small and neat Nityananda Bhajana Mandir belonging to the Avadhuta sect and inside it, one can see a *Panchaloha* statue of Nityananda Maharaj. The Mahalingeshwara temple here is an ancient temple and it is believed to have been installed by Kharasura.. The Annual Jatra is held for five days from Sauramana Ugadi. Nearby, there is a Sita-Ramachandra temple also. The Tirumala Venkataramana temple, which is the celebrated temple of the Bantwal town, has a beautiful entrance *Gopura*. It is an ancient temple of Gauda Saraswat Brahmins. It is stated that the idol and precious ornaments of the temple were once looted by *Adavudigaras* supported by the Kodagu kings, were later recovered due to the influence of Manjayya Bhagavat. Like the Karkala and Mulki temples, the Venkataramana temple here is also a rich temple possessing silver Palanquin, *Lalki*, *Dvajastambha*, *Pitha* and *Prabhavali*. There are modern sculptures depicting *Visvarupa-darshana*, Lakshmi-Narasimha and Kalingamardana. A week long car festival is celebrated in the temple during *Phalguna* month. On the fourth day *teppotsuva* takes place in the Netravati river. On the day of Brahma-

rathotsava, the jasmine flowers from Mangalore are imported in large quantity. The eastern gateway of this temple has beautifully carved sculptures. One can reach the bathing ghat of the Netravati through this gateway. In the lower town of Bantwal, there is *Kanchugara Oni* (braziers street). They have their own temple of goddess Kalikamba. The braziers here are specialists in their art and the bronze statues and other art items produced by them were very famous. Since many brazier families have migrated to other places there are only 2 or 3 families of *Kanchugaras* left. There is a special place for goddess Rakeswari worshipped here. Near by there is a branch of Kashi Matha. Here there is a *Samadhi* of the 6th *Yativarya* Devendra-tirtha, who is said to have been honoured by Somashekhara Nayaka of Keladi in 1734. It is believed that a Christian belonging to this place named Baltasar used to prepare a special *chatney* and offered it to Tipu Sultan in order to please him and to get released the Christian prisoners. The Yashawanta Vyayama Shala (1940) here is famous for *Mallakamba* and has produced many internationally famous sportsmen. **Narahari Hill** is a holy place two km away from Bantwal. On the hill there is a temple of god Sadashiva and four *tirthas* (Shankha, Chakra, Gada and Padma). One can reach this place through a mountainous old path from the Kalladka railway station. There is a puranic belief that Lord Krishna had installed Sadashiva here for the worship of lord Shiva by Arjuna. It attracts a lot of devotees who offer *haggada harake* (rope offer) which is a unique tradition here.

Bellare (470): This is a small town located about 19 km north of Taluk headquarters Sulya, on Kukke - Subrahmanya road. Formerly it was the capital of a feudatory family called Ballalas. A place and a few *Basadis* belonging to their period are found in ruined condition. Ikkeri Venkatappa Nayaka is known to have built a fort here and brought under its jurisdiction Panja Bellare and Amarasulya *maganis*. Later on, these *maganis* were handed over to the rulers of Kodagu by Somashekhara Nayaka. In 1775, Tipu Sultan held this fort. After his fall in 1799, the Kodagu rulers regained it. In 1834 these were brought under control of the British. There are remains of a fort in the locality called Kotegudde, while ruins of a Jain shrine is found in Bastigudda. In the town, which is located on the banks of Gauri stream, there are recent temples of Lakshmi-Venkataramana, Ajipila Mahalingeshwara etc., as also the beautiful Jakaria Jumma Masjid and a *Dargah*.

Beltangadi (7305): This is the headquarters of a Taluk, about 60 km north-east of the district headquarters Mangalore. Located on the

Mangalore - Chikmagaluru National Highway 64, this was formed as an independent Taluk in 1954. It comprises of three Hoblis (Beltangadi Kasaba, Venur, and Kokkada) and 84 villages. It is under the administration of Town Panchayat. In Tulu, Beltangadi is called 'Bolther'. There is a fort, a Somanatheshwara temple and a Jaina Basadi belonging to the period of Banga rulers. The temple at Kuthyar dedicated to Somanatheshwara was the tutelary deity of the Bangas. This has been renovated recently. There is also a recent temple of Mahamayi (Mari). The Christians who migrated from Atiyadka in 1885 built a church on the hill here, but due to scarcity of water, the Holy Redeemer's Church was built at the foot of the hill (Swab Salwadorachi Church) in 1908. The church has 14 beautiful paintings related to salvation of Jesus. Beltangadi's weekly fair is held on Monday. The famous historian Suryanath Kamath hails from this place.

Chitrapura: Located, 24 km north of Mangalore, it is in the jurisdiction of **Kulayi** revenue village. At present it is a part of Mangalore Municipal Corporation. Referred to as '*Chitrapya*' in old inscriptions, this is famous for the Durga temple of about the 11th century, renovated recently. The small image of Ganapati in this square temple is attractive. The stone inscription of 1469 lists the lands donated to this temple. Goddess Durga is installed here in the form of a *Shivalinga*. *Poripu Ullalti*, is another name of this goddess. In an inscription of 1398, the temple is mentioned as *Pulupina Devalya* of Chitrapura. The *hula* (literally, worm or insect) offering is done to the deity by devotees when their desires are fulfilled. This temple is under the authority of *Madhwa matha* of Chitrapura and it is interesting to note that the inscriptions of about 14-15th Century refer to this *Matha*. The recently constructed Ayyappaswami temple here is a large attractive monument.

Daregudde (1,669): This is a village located 45 km north-west of Mangalore, the district headquarters, and 10 km from Mudabidre, the *Hobali* headquarters. It is famous because of nature's wonder. The pure water spring emerging from the rocks reaches to the nearby pond. This is used by the devotees who come to attend the fair of Shambhulingeshwara temple.

Devaragundi Water Falls: This is a tourist spot located at a distance of eight km south of Sulya, the taluk headquarters, bordering the Kodagu district. It assumes the form of Matsya Tirtha stream near the Mallikarjuna temple after gushing out from in the thickly forested mountain range, about two km away from Todikana. The locality of this

water falls is locally called *Devaragundi*. This is stated to be the original place of Mallikarjuna and also the spot where, having pleased Shiva, Arjuna received the gift of *Pashupata* weapon.

Dharmasthala (9,258): Being one of the most important religious centres in Karnataka, Dharmasthala is a place of pilgrimage, located about 16 km east of Beltangadi, the Taluk headquarters and about 75 km north-east of Mangalore, the district headquarters. The river Netravati, which flows three km away from *Shri-Kshetra*, has sanctified this place. The National Highway No. 48 is about 22 km away from this place. The place can be reached via Kokkada also. The State Highway No. 64 passes through Ujire at a distance of eight km north of *Shri-kshetra*.

In olden days, Dharmasthala was called *Mallara Madi* and *Kuduma*. But it is stated that Vadirajaswamiji of Sode *Matha* who visited this place in the first decade of the 16th Century, had the Manjunatha Linga reinstalled and worshipped in accordance with *agamic* prescriptions, and called it *Dharmasthala* because the place was rided with meritorious religious activities. It is believed that since then *Dharmasthala* has become the common and popular name for what was *Kuduma* earlier.

According to the local *Kaifiyat*, the present Dharmasthala region was under the control of a Jaina Hegade Family since 15th century. The Chandranatha *basadi* was their family deity. The couple Birmanna Hegade and Ammudevi Ballalti, as per the direction of the *dharma-daivas*, reserved the *Nelyadibidu* for the worship and service of the *daivas*, built shelters on the Appannaswami-gudda, and settled Appannaswami *daiva* (holy spirit) along with the four *daivas* there. On that occasion, at the request of the Brahmins they also came forward to worship the Devas (gods). As a result, as per the gods directions of the place, Annappa is said to have brought the Manjunatha Linga from the *tirtha* at the Kadri hills in Mangalore town, and installed it in the location where the present Manjunatha temple in Dharmasthala stands. The Madhwa Brahmins, having built a small shrine for the deity, became the *archakas* (performers of ritual worship). But the persons belonging to the Jaina Hegade family continued to be the *Dharmadhikaris*. Since then all began to participate in various religious activities at the place such as the *Annasantarpane* (serving food as *prasada*). When Devaraja Hegade was the *Dharmadhikari*, the Manjunatha Linga was ritualistically re-installed by Vadirajaswamiji of Sode *Matha*, and the place permanently acquired the new name *Dharmasthala*. Thereafter this *kshetra* along with the Manjunath temple was developed and gained popularity under various

Dharmadhikaris. As a result, today Dharmasthala, because of its unparalleled service in diverse fields under the guidance of *Dharmadhikari* Veerendra Hegade, has gained respect of people all over the universe.

The Manjunatha temple, being the heart of Dharmasthala, faces east. It has two large gateways (*mahadvaras*). Among them the inner enclosure was renovated by Chandrayya Heggade (1830-49) and the outer enclosure was completed under Manjayya Heggade (1849-95). The principal sanctum in the middle part of the temple has undergone renovation considerably but very attractive. The Manjunatha Linga, which was brought from Kadri hills and placed here by Annappaswami, is decorated with golden *kavacha* (jacket), *Chhatra* (umbrella), *Chamara* (fly-whisk) and *Prabhavali*. The golden *Nagabharana* which decorates the deity was donated by Chandrayya Hegade, as informed by an inscription on it. In the premises of this temple are the *parivara devatas* (accompanying deities). There are also *Dharmadevates* along with the mother goddess (*Amma*). Behind the sanctum is Vinayaka and in the outer enclosure there are *daiva-sthanas* of *Kshetra rakshaka* Annappaswami and Kallerittaya. The *Dharma-simhasana* in the inner *Gopura* of the Manjunatha temple is a *karanika* seat, and the *Dharmadhikaris*, who are addressed with due respect as *Khavandars*, while sitting on it, listen to the grievances of the devotees and console them. The justices called *Ane-Vakya*, *Tirmana Hoylu* are delivered sitting on it. Thus *Matu-tirmana* (deciding on words), *Vakdosha nivrittis* (retreating from mistake in uttering) in the presence of Manjunatha are unique practices. The Dharmasthala temple of Manjunatha is one of the two temples in the country which acts like a judicial court and where disputes between individuals are resolved amicably in the presence of god, the other being the Sakshi Gopala temple in Orissa State.

The guest houses named as Ganga, Kaveri, Narmada, Godavari, Gangotri, Netravati, Vaishali etc., are constructed in the *kshetra* for the sake of the devotees who are permitted to stay for only three days. *Nityanna-dana* (free food every-day) being the speciality of this place, free food is served both in the noon and at night in the *Annapurna Bhojana Shale* (1986), provided with ultra-modern system, wherein there is arrangement for serving food to three thousand people at a time. The *Nityanna-dana* tradition of Dharmasthala has been a model for other religious centres in the country.

Temple fairs: The *utsavamurti* (procession image) of Manjunatha is carried in a grand procession with pomp at the time of *Laksha-dipotsava*

conducted for five days from *Ekadashi* to New Moon day of *Kartika* month. On the fourth day *Sarvadharmha Sammelana* (Conference of all Religions) and on the fifth day *Sahitya Sammelana* (Literary Conference) are organised on a grand scale. An exhibition is also organised in the High School ground. Another special festival of this place takes place on *Mahashivaratri*. On that day, the *abhisheka* (ritual anointment) is conducted to Manjunatha all through the night. The devotees draw the *teru* (temple chariot). The *Vishu* fair is celebrated as an annual fair in Dharmasthala. This fair is conducted for nine days from *Mesha Sankramana* and on the eighth day the main car festival is celebrated. The '*Mahanadavali*' is a grand eight-day festival, organized once in twelve years, when the deities are worshipped strictly according to the religious prescriptions. Recently, in 2005, the *Mahanadavali* was conducted successfully under the leadership of Dharmadhikari Veerendra Hegade.

The Bahubali colossus: The 39 feet tall magnificent image of Gommata standing on Ratnagiri located to the right side of the principal gateway of Dharmasthala was installed in 1982. This is the second Bahubali image to be installed in the district, the first one being at Venuru (1604). It was the desire of Smt. Rathnamma, the wife of former *Dharmadhikari* Rathnavarma Heggade, to install an image of Bahubali in the calm environ of Dharmasthala. Accordingly, in 1967, the responsibility of carving of the statue was entrusted to sculptor Ranjala Gopala Shenoy. By selecting the stone available in Mangalapade near Karkala, and utilizing the services of quite a few stone workers, the carving the image was completed in 1973 under the supervision of Shenoy. This monolithic colossus of 39 feet height, weighing 170 tons and carved and completed in Mangalapade located at a distance of 64 km from Dharmasthala, was brought to Dharmasthala on a special trolley having 64 wheels and weighing 60 tons, traversing for 23 days and facing many odds. This was setup on a 13 feet high pedestal with the help of Special Travelling Grantee in 1975. Then this statue was installed as per religious prescriptions on 3rd February 1982 after a nine-day long ceremony. Thereafter, the *Padabhisheka* (anointing the feet) is being conducted every year successfully and the *mahamastakabhisheka* (the great ceremony of anointing the head of the deity) was conducted with great pomp in 1995. Thereafter the third *mahamastakabhisheka* was held in February 2007. In the plateau of Ratnagiri hill there is a carving of tiger and cow side by side signifying peace and harmony. After climbing 280 steps and reaching the top of the Ratnagiri hill, one stands spell-bound before the

splendid Bahubali colossus, amidst the rich natural surrounding. There is an attractive *Mantapa* of 12 pillars beside the colossus. The hill can also be reached by travelling along good asphalted road.

Annappaswami Hill: Atop the Annappaswami (Badinade) hill, there are small shrines of *Dharmadevatas*, viz., of Kalarahu, Kalarkami, Kumaraswami and Kanyakumari. There are also the sthanas of Annappaswami, Kala Bhairava and Panjurli daiva. Annappa-daiva being the *Kshetra devate* (protector deity) of Dharmasthala, it is believed that there is no scope for theft here.

Nelyadibidu : situated near the Car museum, south-east of Manjunatha temple (there being a village also of the same name in the taluk, it is necessary to examine the inter relation between these two), was the place where the ancestors of *Dharmadhikari* Veerendra Heggade lived in the past. But the ancestors of Heggades, as per the order of the deities Kalarahu, Kalakarmi, Kumaraswami and Kanyakumari, left *Nelyadibidu* reserving it for the *Dharmadevatas* and constructed another *Bidu* for themselves. Even today one can observe the *Dharmadevatas* and the swinging cots, while the services of *dhupa* and *dipa* are still being offered.

Chandranatha Basadi: The image of the eighth Tirthankara viz., Chandranathaswami is placed in the sanctum of this *Basadi*. The *Basadi* situated on an elevated place behind *Nelyadibidu* is east facing. The shrine of Padmavati *Yakshi* is also there. There are also *panchaloha* images of *Tirthankaras* in the sanctum. This *Basadi* has been renovated systematically in 1998. It is attractively located in the large area amid quiet environment. It is worshipped since many years in the past as family deity of the *Dharmadhikaris* of Heggade family of this place. The *Samavasarana puja* and religious discourses are held in *Vasanta Mahal*, immediately after the *Laksha-dipotsava* of *Shri-kshetra*. The annual fair is also conducted in the *Basadi*.

Vasantodyana: This garden situated on the left side, in front of the Manjunatha temple, is a beautiful flower garden with an artistic *Mantapa* in the centre. The Saraswati image enshrined in that *Mantapa* is attractive. The water always flows from the pot held by *Ghatasundari* in the middle of the pond seen in front of the *Mantapa*. There is a *Matsyagara* (Aquarium) nearby.

Manjusha Museum: Manjusha Museum (1989) is situated in front of the Manjunatheshwara temple. Being run as a part of the Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatha Cultural Foundation (1988), it is like a crown to this place. It brings before the tourists entirely a new world. Owing to its huge and

diverse collections, it has acquired the appellation of 'Mini Salarjung Museum' of Karnataka. Veerendra Heggade couple have made huge efforts in shaping the museum to its present form. But earlier Manjayya Heggade and Rathnavarma Heggade had collected rare objects from various places and had arranged them in the glass house. These collections became the base of today's Manjusha Museum. The huge collections include innumerable articles such as prehistoric fossils, implements of Stone Age culture, varieties of images, metal statues, ancient and modern coins, ornaments, articles of worship, articles pertaining to Bhutha worship, arms and armory, china ware objects, weighing and measuring instruments, household articles, toiletry, varieties of pens, spectacles, clocks, typing machines, stoves, iron boxes, gas lights, kerosene lamps, radios, cameras, sewing machines, telescopes, projectors etc. An insight can be had, about the way in which some of the objects have evolved in course of time. The traditional Mysore style paintings, Ganjeefa playing cards, *Devagola Uddarane*, *Sunnakayi*, *Vibhuti-karanda*, scorpion-shaped lock, *dipastambha* etc., make the viewer stand spell-bound. There are coins and currency notes of various countries, musical instruments, batteries and toys too. There are also noteworthy dresses used for the *daivas* in Bhuta worship, Gaggara and oil-Gujjaniges. There are guns, pistols, revolvers and boxes of explosives. Further there are many objects which cannot be named or described. Thus the Manjusha Museum, with its rich and artistic collections of variety, has a special place among the museums in the country. In front of the Museum there are wooden chariots belonging to various places. They are arranged in order as follows: (1) Chariot of Kodandaswami, Hiremagalur; (2) Chariot of Gangadhareshwara, Shrirangapattana; (3) Chariot of Venkataramana, Arasikere; and (4) Chariot of Kote Malleshwara, Bellary. The Vasanta Mahal, also called as Late Manjayya Heggade Kala Mandira, situated in front of the Manjunatha temple has many attractive paintings.

Hastaprati Bhandara: Over 2000 manuscripts of his collections were made over by Prof. G.M. Umapati Shastri of Basaveshwara Arts College, Bagalkot to Dharmasthala, and this extraordinary treasure of manuscripts formed *Hastaprati Bhandara* and library in the Manjusha Museum. Now there are more than 5000 palm-leaf manuscripts, more than 2000 paper manuscripts in the collection. In addition to these, there is a treasury of old files, copies of *kallacchu* (stone mould) and old printed books. There is a collection of more than 20,000 news papers.

Exhibition of Aircrafts: There is an aeroplane of Dakota (DC-3) 1938 model in the ground in front of Manjusha Museum. With a capacity of 32 passengers, this could fly up to nine hours at a stretch. The Birla Jute Company has donated this to the museum in 1996. Another aeroplane seen in front of car museum is a 1972 model HT-2. It was an aeroplane for training pilots. This was given as gift in 1991 by the Indian Air Services Training Centre, Bidar.

Car Museum: The Car Museum situated behind Vaishali Guest House is also unusual. Among the more than 40 cars of various models exhibited here, the 1908 model is the oldest. The Studebaker (1929 model) in which Mahatma Gandhiji travelled in 1929 from Madras to Pondicherry; the Packard which was used by Shringeri Swamiji; the Damler used by kings of Mysore; the Cadillac used by Nehru; the Morris used by C.V. Raman etc., have added elegance to this museum. In this very museum there are the horse *sarote* (chariot) (1864-1905) and collection of bullock carts. Among these the *sarote* of Chamundi hills, the *sarote* used by Kathakali troop of Kerala and the *sarote* which conveyed the passengers from Madras to Kashi are noteworthy. The ancient printing machine which was used in Canada News Paper Printing Press (c.1884 model); the locomotive engine (now in Ujire), an old fire-extinguisher (1926) and model of a ship can also be seen here.

As such Dharmasthala today, along with its religious activities, is active in numerous social fields. Under the auspices of Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatha Education Society, 28 educational institutions are being run at various places facilitating spread of education. Health and medical facilities are being extended through Medical colleges. Nature and Yoga treatment for ailments through Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara Yoga and Nature treatment in Dharmasthala, called *Pancha-bhautika* treatment which includes mud-treatment, water-treatment, colour-treatment, diet-treatment, vibration-treatment, etc. Worldly and spiritual development is being attempted through Shantivana Trust. Promotion of Self-employment through 20 centres of Self-employment Training Institutes under Rudset Rural Development Scheme (1982). Renovation of ancient temples and promotion of ancient arts of the State etc., is being carried out through the Dharmothana Trust. Thus Dharmasthala has carved its own niche in the social life of the State by joining hands in various activities. *Shri-kshetra* has been successful in leaving its imprint through public services. Being a recent construction, the marble temple of Shri Rama on the way to river Netravati from Dharmasthala is pleasingly attractive.

Didupe Water Falls: This is formed by river Netravati gushing down from a height of about 150 feet at a locality called Anadka in the Didupe village, which is situated to the north-east of Beltangadi, the Taluk headquarters. From there onwards the river Netravati flows quietly amidst the nature.

Edamangala (3,756): This is a place of historical importance situated at a distance of 25 km north of Sulya, the Taluk headquarters. It is a railway station on the Mangalore-Hassan route. Referred to as Edamangala and Idemangala in old inscriptions, the place is famous for the apsidal Panchalingeshwara Temple which has been renovated in 1983. The temple has in its sanctum five Shivalingas on a single pedestal. These lingas are believed to represent the five faces of Shiva. Of these five lingas, the one in the middle is bigger than the remaining. Two inscriptions of 1432, found in the premises of this temple of Vijayanagara rulers, record the donations given by Ramarasa, the officer of Kadaba (Putturu taluk), when Devaraya Odeya was administering the Mangalore-rajya. The annual fair of this deity is celebrated in the *Kumbha* month. There are remains of ancient town in *Bidu* locality of the village. The Durga-Parameshwari shrine in front of this temple contains a clay image of the goddess. A deep pond seen in the river Kumaradhara which flows near Edamangala is locally called '*Nakurugaya*.' This spot, located beside the railway bridge at a distance of three km from Edamangala, is one of the most beautiful spots. The farmers of the region of Putturu and Sulya, have kept up the tradition of offering milk to Nakurugaya.

Enmuru (1,581): Situated at a distance of 26 km to the north of Sulya, the Taluk headquarters, this place is famous on account of the tombs of Koti-Chennayya, the deified twin brothers. They are the popular heroes of folk literature. Their place of birth was Padumale (Putturu taluk) situated in Badaganmuru village (3,124) where also some of their memorials are found.

The story of Koti-Chennayya as narrated in the folk literature has been put in brief by scholars as follows. Once when king Perumala Ballala, the ruler of Padumale region, was on a hunting expedition, he had a thorn stung in his foot. A pregnant woman named Billavati Deyibaiditi pleased the Chief by appropriately treating him. Later she passed away after giving birth to the twins called Koti-Chennayya. They were brought up under the care of their maternal uncle Sayanabaidya. When they attained majority, they pressurized in vein the Ballala of

Padumale to give them the gift he had promised earlier to their mother. Having given Ballala six years' time to fulfill the promise, they incurred his anger. Accordingly they left Padumale region and reached the neighbouring Panjasime, where they met their sister Kinnidaru and brother-in-law Payyabaidya and rejoiced. In the meanwhile Ballala of Padumale ordered his soldiers to kill at sight Koti-Chennayya. Sayinabaidya, their step-father, became a victim of torture at the hands of Ballala, while Sayibaidyati, the step-mother, fled in disguise to Enmuru-sime and took shelter in the house of her relative Timmanna Baidya. By describing the adventures of Koti-Chennayya, she made them talk of the town in Enmuru. Meanwhile, the Ballala of Padumale wrote a letter to Ballala of Panja to arrest Koti-Chennayya and hand them over to him. The efforts to arrest them failed and the heroic brothers escaped to the Enmuru-sime from Panja region. There was a border dispute between Deva Ballala of Enmuru-sime and Kemara Ballala of Panja. The latter had encroached and fixed the border stone in Deva Ballala's territory. Koti-Chennayya brothers removed this stone and set things right without any one's instigation, and gained the confidence of Ballala of Enmuru. They met their step-mother Sayibaidyati who was then in her deathbed. She expired after receiving milk from their hands. About this time, Deva Ballala gave to Koti-Chennayya the Ayyanuru-Guttu which was in the disputed land. They lived a happy life, engaging themselves in hunting activities in Bantamale forest which was in the territory of their enemy. This naturally aroused the anger of Ballalas of Padumale and Panja regions. They tortured the step-father Sayibaidya and sister Kinnidaru of Koti-Chennayya brothers.

Meanwhile, Koti-Chennayya brothers obtained orders from Ballala of Enmuru that they would go to Tuppekallu hills for hunting and that in case of enemy's attack, they would slay the enemies and bring their severed heads to Ballala. Accordingly a boar being hunted by them entered the Panja region. Chennayya chased and killed it. A friction ensued between him and the soldiers of Panja who claimed the right over the boar. Making this an issue, the Ballalas of Padumale and Panja together attacked Enmuru. But Ballala of Panja fled the battle field and Ballala of Padumale surrendered because of Koti-Chennayya's bravery in the battle-field. The brothers gained the appreciation of Deva Ballala for bringing victory to him. However, Koti, mortally wounded by an arrow in the battle field, died. Following him, Chennayya, unable to bear the pangs of separation from his beloved brother Koti, also died by hitting his head against a rock. In memory of these two brothers, Deva Ballala

constructed a tomb in Enmuru and arranged for wrestling chambers (*Garadis*). It is learnt that after returning from Enmuru, the Ballala of Padumale created *Kambala-gadde* (wet field for *Kambala* sport) in his town in the name of Koti-Chennayya and constructed beautiful temples with arrangement for daily worship. It is said that Koti-Chennayya brothers, being adept in 64 types of knowledge, had wished to create as many wrestling chambers in the land of their activity. Accordingly, Deva Ballala with the help of other kings of Tulu region established 64 wrestling chambers in various places of which those in Enmuu, Padumale, Naravi etc., may be mentioned. The tomb and wrestling chamber of Koti-Chennayya are calm and peaceful. The tombs are unique and attractive in shape. The tombs are not necessarily worshiped everyday. The devotees come here in the *Simha* month and offer *Balivadu*, cook and dine at the spot. It is learnt that they also come here during every *Sankramana* for offering worship. Traditional dance festival is conducted every year during *Sankramana* in honour of Koti-Chennayya. During this festival, night-long dance performed by participants wearing colourful dresses and holding swords is a speciality.

Erkala (6,270): This is a place of religious importance situated on the left bank of river Natravati at a distance of 10 km south-east of Mangalore, the district headquarters. There are Narasimha and Sharadamba temples on the Narahari hill nearby. The image of Narasimha resembles that of the one in Hampi and the image of Sharadambe resembles that of Sharadambe in Shringeri.

Gurupura: Located 16 km to the north-east of Mangalore, the district headquarters, this place comes under the Aduru (5,132) revenue village. Being on the right bank of the river Gurupura (Phalguni), it is frequently affected by floods. It acquired importance during the time of Keladi Nayakas. A *Virashaiva Gurumatha* was established here in their reign. Because of this, the name Gurupura obtained to this place. There is a historical tradition that Queen Channamma, while on her way to Polali, had stayed here. The *Gurumatha* of the *Jangamas* here although large and attractive is in dilapidated condition. There is a stone image in the Nilakantha temple in the premises of *Matha*. A *Dipotsava* is celebrated in the month of *Kartika*. The tombs of some earlier *Gurus* (Preceptors) of the *Matha* are seen here. The wooden image, *Pattasu* and *Kalembe* in the *matha* are noteworthy. The Varadaraja-Venkataramana temple of Gauda Saraswat Brahmins in Gurupura is about 400 years old. It has a beautiful *panchaloha* image of Varadaraja with Shridevi and

Bhudevi in the sanctum. Venkataramana, Shrinivasa, Hanumanta, Ganapati, Garuda and Mahalakshmi are the other deities in the temple premises. **Ganjimatha:** Ganjimatha, situated a little distance away from Ganjipura, was earlier known as 'Ayyalacchilu'. It came to be called *Ganjimatha* because in this *Matha ganji* (liquid boiled rice) was distributed here to the poor and needy people. This place is in the limits of revenue village **Badaga-Ulipadi** (5,885).

Guruvayanakere: This is a religious centre, located five km west of Beltangadi coming under the jurisdiction of **Kuvettu** (6,035) revenue village. It has acquired this name because of the large pond here. Separate *Basadis* of Shantinatha, Chandranatha and Anantanatha Tirthankaras were constructed here in a single premises during the time of the Banga rulers. A peculiarity of this place is the daily worship of Brahma *Yaksha* on the *Manastambha* for which a four-pillared *mantapa* has been constructed, thus making it as five-pillared *Basadi*. The tall *Manastambha* in front of the *Trikuta Basadi* complex of 15th century is noteworthy. This complex has undergone renovation recently. A garden has been created in front of it. In the *Basadis* there are good number of *panchaloha* statues of *Tirthankaras* of various sizes. There is also the presence of Padmavati *Yakshi* in the enclosure. The Hazrat Hayatulla Oulia Dargah Sharif, Badriya Jumma Masjid, Yahiyavul Madrasa, Kabrasthan etc., on Beltangadi road are very near to this *Basadi*. The *Dargah* was constructed by using wooden pillars and the roof is covered with Mangalore tiles. The buried saints were from Eman and their *Urus* is celebrated three days before the *Urus* of Kajuru. The religious discourses of famous preceptors of the region are arranged during the *Urus* which is held for 10 days. Lakhs of people visit the *dargah* to participate in the *Urus*.

Haleyangadi (3,912): This is an historically important place, located 25 km away to the north of Mangalore, between Suratkal and Mulki. Earlier it was a Jaina centre. Even today, there are *Basadis* here. There is a Kalikamba temple belonging to the Viswakarmas. This village is famous also for production of snuff powder.

Jamalabad: This monolithic mountain standing in the village called **Nada** (2,913), is located about eight km north of Beltangadi, the Taluk headquarters. It famed because of the fort and memorials on the mountain. Earlier this place was known also as Narasimhagada, and it is said that a king called Narasimhavarma had ruled from here, by constructing the fort on the mountain. But it is learnt that Tipu, after

conquering it in 1794, repaired the ancient fort and named Nada village as Jamalabad after his mother Jamal Bee and the mountain with its fort as Jamalgad. In 1800 the British took over the fort. Today this mountain is locally called *Gadayi Kallu* (*gada*=fort). To climb this 1800 feet high mountain there is only a single stepped path, the remaining part being difficult to access. The principal doorway of the first round of the fort is attractive. As one climbs the rough steps inside, the ruins of the inner round fortification can be seen. The mountain top can be reached by climbing about 3000 steps. The bastions seen there are in a dilapidated state. There are two cannons lying on open field on one of the two tanks has also a small structure nearby. **Suriya:** Suriya (also spelt as Surya, Sureya) falls in the limits of **Nada** village (2,912). The Sadashiva temple here is one of the very ancient temples in this district. This small temple is simple. In the sanctum there is a small rough image called Sadashivarudra. The devotees offer clay articles to fulfill their vows. There are two Shivalingas under a tree in the *Amtadi harake bana* which is near the temple. Varieties of clay objects of red and black colour offered by devotees to the God in fulfilling their vow lay in Lakhs of numbers in a heap. This is a strange and unusual tradition. **Permanu:** About two km away from the Suriya hamlet, this has been famous on account of the Anantanatha Basadi located here. There is an oral tradition which says that the local people opposed Rani Bhairadevi who wanted to take up renovation of the *Basadi* and that they themselves carried out its renovation. In the sanctum there is a beautiful and attractive *panchaloha* image of Anatanatha Tirthankara.

Kadaba (3,190): This is a historically important place, located 45 km to the north-east from of Putturu, the Taluk headquarters. Surrounded by mountains, it is in strategically important environs. Owing to this it gained political importance as an administrative unit called *Kadaba-sthala* during the time of Vijayanagara kings. It was also the capital of a local family of chiefs called Ballalas. It is learnt that the palace of this family constructed in 18th Century was destroyed owing to repeated attacks on it. The Ganesha and Nilakantha temples are ancient structures renovated by the local people and are in worship.

Kadandale (3,876): This is a place of historical importance, situated at a distance of 30 km north-east of Mangalore, the taluk headquarters. It is one of the most ancient *Skanda-kshetras* (sacred centre of Skanda worship) of Tulu Nadu. On the basis of an undated inscription of 9th Century noticed here, P.Gururaja Bhatt has expressed his opinion long

back that the Subrahmanya Temple there is also of the same period. There is also an opinion that this is the first reference to Skanda worship in Tulu Nadu. It is assumed that the *Kandaphala* mentioned in this inscription is a variant form of *Skandapura*, and that it refers to Kadandale. Stylistically, the three feet tall Skanda sculpture in the sanctum of Subrahmanya temple is believed to be very ancient. Kadandale is the corrupted form of *Kadandakallu* which means *oralu-kallu* (grinding stone). In old records, the name of the village is recorded as Kadandakallu. The dilapidated Skanda temple has been renovated in 1971. The *Subrahmanya Shashthi* and *Kiru Shashhti* are celebrated here with all grandeur. It is believed that there was a palace of Chautia chiefs in Kadandale and its traces are shown in *Kadandaleparari* locality. **Paladka:** This is a Christian holy centre on the way to Kadandale. The Ignasius Loyalla Church constructed here in 1913 is attractive.

Kadeshvalya (4,774): This important place is situated on the left bank of the river Netravati at a distance of 15 km south-east of Bantwal, the taluk headquarters. The correct name of this village was *Kade Shivalaya* (the last Shiva temple) which was corrupted curiously as *Kadeshvalya* later. The Chintamani-Narasimha Temple outside the village is picturesquely located on the river. Though the temple possesses the name of Vishnu's Narasimha form, there is a Shivalinga in the sanctum. Stated to have been worshipped in all the four *yugas* (Ages), this temple has many myths regarding the installation of the Shivalinga. There are recent paintings depicting the ten incoronations of Vishnu on its wall. It is locally believed that all the rocks in the Netravati river from Uppinangadi to Kadeshvalya are Shivalingas. There is a beautiful well in the premises of this temple. The deity has the epithet of *Mahatobhara* and the temple has been renovated between 1971-92. It is learnt that during renovation varieties of copper coins were found in a pot. It is said that in olden days it was an *Agrahara* and that it was swept away in the *Maribella* floods of Netravati river in 1923. There is a Shivalinga installed in the middle of the river which believed to be the real *Kade Shivalaya*. The annual fair of the god is conducted during the month of *Mina*. Ajalamogaru is a place on the other bank of the river where the *Dargah* of a Muslim saint and a mosque are situated.

Kajuru: This place lying in the limits of the revenue village of **Mittabagilu (3,341)**. It is located at a distance of 20 km north-east of Beltangadi, the taluk headquarters. It is a holy place for the Muslims. It is famous owing to Hayatulla Valivulla Dargah Sharif, which attracts

lakhs of followers as to the *Urus* of Ullala, Ajalamogaru and Guruvayanakere. On the bank of river Netravati is the *Dargah*, while on the hill slope the mosque and the *madarasa* are seen. The *Dargah* has a beautiful dome amidst the four *minars* at the corners. In the *Dargah* there are two 15 feet-long tombs on the platform. It is stated that this town got the name of Khwajuru because 800 years ago four *Khwajas* had come and stayed here. That name thereafter took the form of Kajuru. It is stated that they were the disciples of Saint Khwaja Mohiyuddin Chistiya of Arabia. The *Urus* is celebrated here for ten day beginning with *Chand* 22nd of *Shavval* month. On those days religious discourses are held every evening. The devotees give silver articles in large quantities as gifts. Lakhs of people participate in this *Urus* in which Lakhs of rupees are collected for the *Dargah* by auctioning animals offered to the saint.

Kanyadi (1,807): Located at a distance of 10 km northwest of the Taluk headquarters Beltangadi, this place has the Lokanatheshwara temple in Lankelokanadu locality coming under the village limits. The temple enshrines *Swayambhulinga*, three lingas being installed on a single pedestal. There are separate *sthanas* (sacred spots) for Semakallu Panjurli and Naga Brahma daivas here. There are also attractive small shrines of *Sirikumara Gunda* and *Abbaga Daragagunda*. The annual fair celebrated for Lokanatheshwara for five days during the month of *Chaitra* is very attractive. The festival and *siridarshana* conducted here on the third night are unique. In the ritual called 'standing for the *Dalya*', any *daiva* among seven local divinities may enter into the body of devotees and this is described as *Siridarshana*.

Karinja-kshetra: It is a sacred place located 16 km east of the Bantval cross, falling in the limits of the revenue village **Kavalamuduru (4,361)**. The Karinja Mountain has puranic fame and is considered as *Dakshina Kailasa*. It is believed that Shiva on the top of the mountain as Swayambhu was worshipped in all the four *yugas* and that the mountain was called *Raudragiri*, *Gajarajagiri* and *Bhimagiri* in the past three *yugas*. In the current *Yuga* it is known as *Karinja-shaila*. There are lots of myths relating to this place and it is opined that the Shiva here, was worshipped by Rama, Lakshmana and the Pandavas. Besides, the Karinja Mountain is also a heaven for trekkers.

The Karinjeshwara temple on the Karinja Mountain is an unpretentious apsidal Shiva temple with a simple tower. There is an engraving of Batte Vinayaka on the rock midway to the top of the hill. In the vast plains reached after climbing half way up the mountain is the abode of goddess

Parvati, the goddess being represented by a four-armed image. It is popularly believed that Madhwacharya had visited this kshetra and that the image of Parvati was installed by him as Vaishnava-Shakti. The worship of this deity is performed according to Vaishnava tradition. The monkeys are abundant in this mountain and the cooked rice offered as naivedya to the god Karanjeshwara is served as vanaranna to the monkeys on a rock called Manganakallu. It is necessary to examine the possible connection between the puranic myths and the locality in view of the fact that archaeologists have identified megalithic caves in this mountain. The Mahaparva is an annual fair conducted for seven days during the Mahashivaratri. As part of Kadirotsava, the procession of Karanjeshwara during Kanya Sankramana reaches Sarapadi located at a distance of 10 km from Karinja, and after the deity is worshiped there, on its way back to Karinja, the procession collects some paddy from the paddy fields in Hallangaru. There is a Sharabheshwara temple in Sarapadi which is believed to have been built by Kalludka himself.

Katilu: This pilgrimage centre is on the bank of river Nandini, located in the limits of the revenue village **Kondemule** (2,029) at a distance of 33 km from Mangalore, the district headquarters, and 13 km north-east of Suratkal. Its fame owes to the Durga-Parameshwari temple on the kati (waist) of an island formed in the river flowing amid the rocks. It is stated that because of this the Devi had the name Katila and the place had obtained the name Katilu. In the sanctum the Durga is worshipped in the form of a Swayambhulinga. It is a 10th century Shakta centre which has grown from time to time. But because of the flood of river Nandini the old temple was destroyed and the existing large temple was reconstructed in 1944. It has an attractive gateway tower, and some of the beautiful sculptures on the pillars in the recently built sabhamantapa are works of sculptor Gopala Shenoy of Karkala. There is a Vasanta Mantapa in the ambulatory. There are separate spots in the courtyard for the deities Maha-Ganapati, Vanashastara and Nagadeva. There is kakshasana (back-rest seat) along the periphery of sabhamantapa. The paintings here depict the greatness of the Devi. Here, the Devi is worshipped in her three forms viz., Mahakali, Mahalakshmi and Mahasaraswati. On the last day of eight-days' fair beginning from Mesha Sankramana, the Devi is carried in procession to Ekkaru village three km away and immediately after return, she is welcomed by the Kodamanittaya daiva of Shibaruru. This is followed by Agni-rathothsava and Avabhrithothsava. Thereafter an unusual Agnikride (fire-sport) called Sutedaran takes place in three rounds between the representatives of Atturu and Kodatturu village.

Kavattara (1,459): This is a religious centre, located at a distance of 45 km north of Mangalore the district headquarters. It is an old centre of worship of *Siridaivas* called *Abbage* and *Darage*, and is known as *Adi Alade*. The *Siridaivas* are worshipped here along with god Mahalingeshwara. In Alade there are clay images of *Abbage*, *Darage*, *Sonne* and *Ginde*. There is a wooden image of *Nandi-Kona* (Bull and he buffalo) in the *chavadi*. The *Siridarshana* conducted on *Pagu* full-moon day is the speciality of the annual fair.

Kellaputtige (1,284): This is a historically important place situated eight km north-east of Mudabidre, the Hobali centre. P.N. Narasimhamurti opines that Kellaputtige was the capital of a local feudatory family called *Kellas* of Dakshina Kannada. It is learnt that *Kellas* were the subordinates of *Alupas*. The hero stones related to *Kella* chiefs have been found here. And because of this the adjective *Kella* is prefixed to the name of the place. But today the term *Kella* survives only as surname among the Jains.

Kemmaru Lake: This is a picturesque natural location on the Uppinangadi – Bisleghat road about 19 km from Putturu, the Taluk headquarters. Being located in the rich green forest, it has become a week-end tourist spot.

Kudupu (2,552): Located at a distance of nine km east from Mangalore town, this is now a part of Mangalore, the district headquarters. It is famous on account of Ananta-Padmanabha temple situated in the deep valley by the roadside. The *rathotsava* conducted here annually is also famous. The temple is located picturesquely amid the nature. On the way leading to the temple, there is an attractive arch. The temple with Lake called Bhadra-Saraswati beside it, and a tall *Dvaja-stambha* in front, is impressive. There are varieties of artistic and attractive Naga images in *Ashtakula Nagamantapa* and *Vasuki Nagaraja mantapa* in *Nagabana*. It may be mentioned in this context that the *Vidurashwattha* in Kolar district is another sacred place where the Naga images are found in such large numbers. In the *mantapa* situated in Bhadra-Saraswati lake is an image of seven-hooded Naga. Moreover, there are shrines of *Navagraha* and *Ayyappa*. An eight feet high *Valmika-mantapa* has been constructed for ant-hill here. There is also a stone swing. Of late the place has been developing at a great pace. There are *utsava-murtis* comprising Nagaraja's hood, Ananta-Padmanabha and Subrahmanya in the sanctum of Anantha-Padmanabha temple.

Kukkaje Water Falls: It is a beautiful tourist spot located at a distance of 12 km to the north-east of Beltangadi, the taluk headquarters.

Kukke Subrahmanya (3,447): This is a famous pilgrimage centre, located at a distance of 44 km north-east of Sulya, the Taluk headquarters. It is situated on the bank of the river Darpana Tirtha, which is a tributary of the river Kumaradhara. The place, which is situated in between Kumarapavata and Sheshapavata, can be reached from Putturu which is 33 km away. It is 104 km from Mangalore, the district headquarters. Being at a distance of 290 km from state capital Bangalore, the National Highway No. 48 passes at a distance of 22 km and it can be reached from Shiradi *Nisargadhama* (Nature resort). The name accrues to the place because of the Subrahmanya temple in Kukke village. It is also called Pushpagiri. The Subrahmanya Road Railway station is on the Manglore-Hassan broad-gauge railway, 12 km away from this place.

Since Adishankara is believed to have visited Kukke Subrahmanya situated in the western part of Kumarapavata, it is opined that it was already a famous place by the 8th century. The first reference of Kukke village is found in a 9th century inscription from Bhantra. It records a treaty between four local kings ruling that region. It refers to the *Vishvas* and *Kanakas* (?) of Kukke. There is a need to study the inscriptions which are in the premises of the temple as also the small inscriptions on stone slabs covering the floor of the outer courtyard. So far, six copper plate inscriptions pertaining to Kukke Subrahmanya are known. Among them, the copper record of the period of Vijayanagara king Bukka II reveals that Kukke town was under the control of Bangara chiefs. An inscription of 1407 informs that when Bachappodeya who was ruling Mangluru-rajya, gave a donation of 270 *Kati Gadyanas* to the Brahmins of Subrahmanya. Another inscription of 1663 registers the gift of *Kollimogara* Shankaradevi Ballalti. The copper inscription of 1665 which belongs to the king Devaraja Odeyar of Mysore, records the donations made into the treasury of Subrahmanya of Kukke Linga by Dhanojayya, the grandson of Nanaji. The reference to the *Hobali* in this epigraph is noteworthy. One of the two inscriptions of 1666, which pertains to the *Paleyagars* of Beluru, registers the donation of Shriranga Raya. The inscription of 1681, also of the same *Paleyagars* mentions the donations to the deity Subrahmanya by Venkatadri Nayaka.

The Naga worship is prevalent from times immemorial, and Kumara (Subrahmanya) who is known by various names such as Kartikeya,

Shanmuga and Muruga is worshiped in the form of Naga in this *kshetra*. This shows that *Naga* and *Subrahmanya* are considered identical. The myth goes that the water which was used for the coronation of Subrahmanya who killed demons Taraka, Padma etc., began to flow as the river Kumaradhara. It is believed that Kumaraparvata was the place where, after his victory, Subrahmanya got married Devasena, the daughter of Devendra, on *Margashira Shuddha Shashthi* in the presence of various deities including Brahma. Another myth goes that Vasuki (Snake lord), fearing Garuda, hide himself in a cave here and having performed penance obtained the *darshana* of lord Shiva. Vasuki thereafter, at the orders of Shiva, obtained the *darshana* of Subrahmanya and the latter became one with Vasuki. It is believed that for this reason Vasuki, with the blessings of Shiva, accepts worship and fulfills desires of the devotees. From that day onwards, this place became famous as the *kshetra* of Skanda worship along with Vasuki-Naga. The abode of Subrahmanya is picturesquely placed against the background of Kumara hill. It has a tall gopura and separate shrines of Subrahmanya, Lakshmi-Narasimha and Uma-Maheshwara within the enclosure of the complex. In the sanctum of main Subrahmanya temple there are images of Vasuki as Shesha-naga and Subrahmanya on the pedestal. In the north part of the temple there are Shivalingas called as Kukke *lingas*. There is a living tradition of addressing this also as Kukke Subrahmanya temple. The Kukke linga fair is organized on *Makara Sankramana*.

The Lakshmi-Narasimha temple situated in the south-east part of the same complex is looked after by the Madhva *matha*. It is believed that this *Matha* was established by Vishnutirtha, the brother of Madhvacharya. Further, the *samputa* (casket) and the statue of god Lakshmi-Narasimha here, are believed to have been the ones given by Vedavyasa to Madhvacharya. The annual fair of this temple is celebrated for 3 days on the occasion of *Narasimha Jayanti* in the *Vaishakha* month. The parents of Kumara, Uma and Maheshwara, are worshipped in the Uma-Maheshwara temple which is on the north-eastern part of the same complex. There are images of Surya, Ambika, Vishnu and Gananatha here. The *rathotsava* of Uma-Maheshwara is celebrated on *Shivaratri* and of god Surya on *Rathasaptami*. There is the *sannidhi* (holy presence) of Chandramaulishwara of Shringeri *Matha* situated at the north-east corner of outer enclosure of the Subrahmanya temple. *Hosaligamma* and *Purusharaya daivas* are also placed here. There is a Bhairava image in the southern part of the enclosure. In the Subrahmanya temple, the worships and rituals are performed according to *Vaikhanasagama* (a

Vaishnava canonical text), even though it is a Shaiva centre. The annual fair of the deity is conducted from the first of *Margashira Shuddha* to the fifteenth of same fortnight. Particularly, the car-festival celebrated on the morning of *Margashira Shuddha Champa Shashthi* is especially an attractive event. The mini car-festival conducted at night on *Pushya Shuddha Kiru Shashthi* is also similarly attractive. The *Laksha Dipotsava* which takes place on the last day of the month of *Kartika* is another special event here. The *Chandra-mandalotsava* celebrated at night on that day is also noteworthy. In the past this region had been under the local chieftains called Ballalas. The remains of their palace is found in Kalkunda locality. It appears that the image of Ballalaraya which is near the main entrance to the temple complex was installed as *bhaktashilpa* (sculpture of devotee) in the reign of local Ballala chiefs. **Adi-Subrahmanya:** In the Adi-Subrahmanya temple an ant-hill is being worshipped as the original deity. It is located on the bank of river Darpana Tirtha which flows about 200 metres away in the backyard of the Subrahmanya temple. Here there is the small shrine of Vinayaka also. **Uttaradi Matha:** The *Uttaradi Matha* of *Dvaita* school is located in the northern part of the *Terubidi* (car-street). There is a statue of Anjaneya. **Rudra-pada:** Situated near the Adi-Subrahmanya temple, there is a stone *Rudra-pada* (foot of Rudra) and a stone inscription. The sanctum of this temple no more exists. **Kashi-katte:** On the *Raja Bidi* (Mainroad) leading to the temple, there are an *Ashwattha* (Pipal) tree and temples of *Katte-Ganapati* and *Anjaneya*. A library and a museum are also situated in *Kukke Subrahmanya*. The temple management provides lodging facility including the *Kumara-kripa* building. Further there is a chaultry attached to the temple where food is served to the devotees in the afternoon and at night. **Biladwara:** A myth goes that the *Biladwara* (cave-entrance) situated to the south of the way leading to *Kumaradhara* river is the place where in the past *Vasuki* obtained the blessings of god *Shiva* after performing penance. There are two paths in the cave, one on the north and the other on south. The southern path is almost a furlong in extent and in the midway are the sacred spots called *Gogarbha* and *Tirtha*. In the month of *Kartika*, the pilgrims by entering the *Biladwara*, reaches *Gogarbha*, receive *tirtha* and acquire merit by giving *dakshina* to Brahmins. **Matsya-tirtha:** It is the confluence of *Kumaradhara* and *Darpana Tirtha*, about 2.5 km away from the *Subrahmanya* temple. As there are large fishes in it, the name *Matsya Tirtha* has come to this deep *tirtha*. Moreover this being the place of *Avabhrita* (sacred bath) of god *Subrahmanya*, the devotees take holy dip here. **Kumara-Parvata:** This

hill is located about 27 km east of the temple and has a height of about 4000 feet. About half the way is a ruined habitation called Giri-Matha. After climbing Shesha-Parwata and Siddha-Parwata one can reach Kumara- Parvata. On the top of the mountain in the large plain extending over an acre there is a *Pada-mudrika* (foot impression) on a stone where the coronation of god Kumaraswami is traditionally believed to have taken place. From here the river Kumaradhara proceeds as *Ubhayadhara* (river flowing in two branches) which later unite together. **Agrahara Somanatha temple (Panchami-tirtha):** This also is on the way to the river Kumaradhara. A Somanatha temple, a *Matha* and over 30 *Vrindavanas* are located here. **Copper Plate Inscriptions:** The inscriptions of various periods connected to Subrahmanya temple (1407, 1665, 1666, 1681, 1673) are donatory grants pertaining to the time of the kings of the Sangama dynasty, the Aravidu dynasty, kings of Mysore and the Nayakas of Beluru. More over there are records of donations by *samsthanas* (principalities) of Kodagu and Induru. **Kulkunda:** This is a hamlet located at a distance of three km from Kukke Subrahmanya, where Uppinangadi – Bisle ghat and Sulya – Kukke Subrahmanya roads meet each other. The fair is conducted simultaneously with the annual fair of 15 days starting from *Kartika Purnima* in Kukke Subrahmanya. The cattle fair conducted here at that time is famous and the cattle brought from ghat areas traded here on a large scale.

Madantyar: This is the market area of **Parenki** (3,285) village. In Tulu *Madantyar* means 'property of the *matha*'. But today it is a holy place for the Christians. Here is the beautiful Sacred Heart Church (1889). Inside the Church there are beautiful images of Jesus, his parents and other Christian Saints. Special mention may be made of the terracotta images depicting the path of crucifixion. The Catholic Board of Education belonging to this church runs many educational institutions.

Mangalore (4,16,262): The district head quarters, Mangalore has also ports. It is an important town situated 363 km west of the state capital Bangalore. It is locally called Kodiyala port. The Gurupura and Netravati rivers which flow respectively to the west and south of the town meet in the southern part of the town, after creating a backwater lake they join the sea. Since the two rivers meet here the town is also called Kudala or Kudla in Tulu. The Konkan Railway passes through Kankanadi railway station about four km from the Mangalore railway station.

Mangalore, which has grown into an educational centre, industrial and commercial town and a natural tourist destination, has two ports (old and new). As such it is also internationally famous for overseas trade. The Bajpe airport which is 25 km from the town has all facilities of an international airport. The National Highways 17 (Mumbai-Kanyakumari), 48 (Chennai-Bangalore-Mangalore) and 13 (Mangalore-Sholapur) are the principal highways connected to the Mangalore town. Being a historically significant town, Mangalore is rich in beaches, natural resorts, temples, Masjids, Dargahs and Churches.

It is generally believed that the town obtains its name after Mangaladevi, the presiding deity of Mangalore, said to have been consecrated by Parashurama. But Dr. P.Gururaja Bhatt opines that this politically and militarily significant town must have obtained the name Mangalapura from *mangala* which means a port. In ancient inscriptions this place is mentioned as Mangalapura. Its first mention is noticed in the Maratur Copper Plate record of 7th century A.D. issued by a Badami Chalukya ruler. From this inscription we come to know that Mangalore was the capital of the early Alupas. But it is said that Mangalore was an important town even before. In the pre-Christian works of Arrian, Ptolemy and Cosmos, the place is referred to as Mandegora, Maganur, and Mangarota respectively. Pliny (1st century A.D.) mentions Nitrimas, which is identified by scholars as the Netravati. It is also mentioned as Manjarur. An 8th century inscription from Udyavara registers the grant of Mangalapura by Dommanna to Kiriya-Nagadatta when Kodala was being administered by one Mara. It is necessary to examine if this is a reference to Kodyalabail-Mangalore region. But there are epigraphical proofs of the fact that by the beginning of 13th century Mangalore had become the capital of Alupas. The mention of "*Rajadhani Mangalapurada Hiri-aramaneyya Bhuvanashraya Mogasale*" in an inscription of 1204 found in the compound of Canara School in Mangalore, is worthy of note. *Mangaluru gadyana* is mentioned in the Mudabidre inscription of 1204. This implies the existence of a mint at Mangalore by that period. Similarly *Rajadhani Mangalapura* is mentioned also in the Kadri inscription of 1302. During the Vijayanagara period, Mangalore was well known as headquarters of the province called *Mangaluru-rajya*. The works of Ibn Batuta (1342) and Abdur Razak (1448) have lot of information about Mangalore. Emperor Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagara had permitted the Portuguese to construct a fort here. Around 1514 A.D., the Portuguese traveller Duet Barbosa who visited Mangalore records that Mangalore town was full of moor trade. In between, Mangalore town was

looted twice by the Portuguese. Among the several treaties signed by the Portuguese and the Keladi Nayakas, the Treaty of 1670 permitted the Portuguese to construct a factory (*kothu*) in Mangalore. In course of time, tired of impositions of the Portuguese, the Arab traders set on fire the Mangalore town in 1695. At the beginning of the 18th century, though the Keladi Nayakas expelled the Portuguese from Mangalore, they again permitted in 1714 for the construction of a factory. Haider Ali, who annexed Mangalore in 1763, constructed the dock and a storehouse of weapons.

In 1769, the British captured Mangalore, but could not retain it for long. The Treaty of Mangalore (1793) between Tipu and British brought to a close the historic 2nd Anglo-Mysore war. Though the British captured Mangalore in 1794, Tipu recaptured it and destroyed the fort there. With the death of Tipu in 1799, Mangalore fell into the hands of the British. After Tipu's death North and South Canara Regions formed part of the Madras Province of the British. In 1801 Francis Buchanan visited this town. During the revolt of 1837 in Kodagu, the rebels entered Mangalore town and broke open the doors of the jail and set on fire the British offices. But the rebellion was quickly quelled. In 1862, the Canara district was divided to form South and North Kanara districts. South Kanara continued to be in Madras Province, while North Kanara came under the Mumbai Province. This arrangement continued till 1947. After independence, the district became part of the Mysore State in 1956. Between 1799 and 1956 Mangalore played an important role as a port and administrative headquarters.

Forts: It is understood that earlier there were four forts in Mangalore town built at different times. In support of this the following evidences are cited. 1. Ikkeri Venkatappa Nayaka destroyed the fort built by the Bangas near Urva. But by 1623 Peatra Della Valle records that it was in ruins. 2. In 1784 Tipu is stated to have destroyed a fort constructed by Basappa Nayaka of Bidnur (1740-54). 3. The St. Sebastian Fort built by the Portuguese in 1568. 4. The fort believed to have existed on the hill where the light house is situated now. But the fact that in medieval times Alupas of Tulunadu had Mangalore as their capital, as indicated by Mangalore inscription of 1204 and Kadri inscription of 1302, both confirms that the place was very important with the fortifications. Further, the Mangalore inscription of 1204 makes it clear that the large palace at Mangalapura was called *Bhuvanashraya*. Of the four forts mentioned above, the one constructed by Basappa Nayaka comprises of double fortifications. The lower fortification, which encompasses a wide

area, comprises of six bastions and numerous watch towers. It is said that in this very place the earlier fort of Banga rulers was located. The remains of the old fort can be seen today only in the area called 'Fort ward' (7th ward). A roof-tile factory occupies the area which earlier had St. Sebastian Fort. It is said that the remnants of this fort can be seen on the sea-shore.

Sultan Batteri: This fort is on the banks of the Gurupura river in the Bolur area. It is said that in order to control the enemy warships, Tipu Sultan constructed this watch tower. This 20 ft high watch tower is an attractive structure declared as a protected monument by the State Archaeology and Museums Department.

Bavutagudda/Dipastambha: This is a hill situated in the central part of the town. An old structure facing the Sea is located on this hill which served as light house earlier. The City Corporation has developed a beautiful garden here.

Mangala Devi Temple: A Puranic legend purports that Mangala-devi, the presiding deity, was installed by Parashurama who also constructed a temple for her. It is believed that in the first decade of the 10th century A.D. Matsyendranatha-muni worshipped this image. It is also said that at his orders a Ballala chief of Attavara constructed the temple for the goddess here. Later in 964, the temple was enlarged and renovated by Alupa King Kundavarma II. It is said that on the occasion, Gokarnanatha was also present. The present temple is said to have been reconstructed during the time of the Nayakas of Bidnur. Inside the spacious temple, there is the 1½ ft high stone statue of Mangaladevi in seated posture, believed to be installed by Parashurama. The nose, ears etc. of the deity are not clearly demarked. The shrine is covered with silver sheets. In the courtyard of the temple there are shrines of *parivara-devatas* (associate deities) such as Vinayaka and Rakteswari. Near the Vinayaka temple there is a 14th century hero stone carved in three panels which records the death of a hero. During *Navaratri*, the *Jatra* is conducted here for 11 days. Especially, the car festival of Devi celebrated on the afternoon of *Dashami* is very attractive. In the evening, on that day the Goddess is taken in a victory procession to *Marnomi-kette* (*Mahanavami-katte*). Beginning from the full moon day of *Kumbha-masa* a five day mini *Jatra* is celebrated for *Parivara Daivas* and on the same occasion the *Nemotsava* is also conducted. During *Kartika* month *Lakshadipotsava* is also celebrated.

In Manglore there are temples for Ganapati, Venkatesvara, Kalikamba, Vinayaka, Gokarnanatha, Mukhyaprana, Lakshminarayana, Mahamayi, Dattatreya, Umamaheshwari, Trisuleshwara, Nireshwalya, (Nira-Shivalaya). There is also a *Basadi* of Chandranatha Tirthankara. Apart from these, there are also *mathas* like Krishna-matha, Gokarnanatha-matha, Virashaiva-matha etc.

Venkatramana Temple: The Venkataramana Temple in the *Ratha-bidi* of Kudroli belongs to Gauda Saraswat Brahmins. It has god Venkataramana and *Parivara Devatas* in the sanctum. During *Navaratri*, a special Sharada *Puja* is performed in the temple. The clay idol of the goddess is disposed off in a grand function. The most attractive part of this function is the participation of various groups in the guise of tiger. In the car street there is the Mahamaya temple. In the Chitrapura *Samadhi matha* of the Saraswats is the *Samadhi* of the sixth pontiff Vamanashrama Swamy (1823-35). Over that *Samadhi* the *linga* of Bhavani-Shankara is installed. There is also a temple of Venugopala. Near the *Samadhi matha*, there is a shrine of Umamaheshwara. Katyayini matha, Narasimha matha and the Krishna Temple are also in the same street. There are Sharabheshwara and Maha-Ganapati temples in the locality called Sharavu. Being an ancient temple in the district, this temple enshrines in the sanctum, the Sharabheshwara Linga. The Udbhava-Ganapati on the eastern wall is decorated with Golden plating. Starting from *Chandramana yugadi* for eight days, the Sharabheshwara *jatra* is conducted and on the 8th day, the chariots of Shiva and Ganapati being pulled with pomp and glory. Then there is a unique festival called *Mannagudde Gurji*.

Gokarnanatha temple in Kudroli is on the way to Sultan Batheri. This was constructed during the second decade of the last century (1912). In 1991 the temple was renovated in Chola style. The temple is looked after by the Billava community and in the sanctum there is the Gokarnanatha linga. This gorgeous temple has *gopuras* of *dravida* style on the four sides. Inside, there are small separate subshrines for Ganapati, Subrahmanya, Annapurneshwari and Ananda Bhairava. The inner face of the *prakara* wall carry attractive paintings of *puranic* themes. During the Dasara, the *Navaratri* festival is celebrated on grand scale. On the day of *Navami*, an attractive procession of *Navadurga* takes place. There are beautiful sculptures in Gopalakrishna temple located beside the main temple. The Kalikambha-Vinayaka temple in the chariot street belongs to the Vishwakarma community. Beside it is the

Gurumatha wherein an image of Panchamukhi Viswakarmeshwara and a seated sculpture of Nagalingaswamiji. *Mariparva* celebrated in the Mari temple at Urwa also has its specialities.

From the Chakrapani temple inscription of 1367 at Attavara, it is known that a grant was given to god Anjaneya of that temple. The grant given to God Chakrapani by Alupa Kulashekhara is also recorded. Gopinatha image in the sanctum is an attractive sculpture in 12-13th century style. The inscription dated 1440 of Kulashekhara, records the grant given to Viranarayana chaultry by the *karanikas* of Mangaluru. In old port area of Mangalore, there is a Adinatha *Basadi* with beautiful wooden sculptures.

Kadri: Being a part of Mangalore, Kadri is famous for the Manjunatha temple and *jogi-matha* belonging to Natha sect. In old inscriptions Kadri is referred to as 'Kadali', 'Kadarika' and 'Kadire'. In olden days it was a centre of the *Natha* sect and it is believed that Matsyendranatha and Gorakshanatha *saints* had visited this place. The first reference to Manjunatha is in the 12-13th century inscription at Kadri. In Alevur (1278) and Kadri (1386) inscriptions also there are references to Manjunatha. The Kadri inscription of 1475 mentions Kadire as the *Adisthana* (prime seat) of Mangaluru-rajya.

Situated within a large enclosure wall, the Manjunath temple is in Nepalese style. It was renovated during 14th-15th century. The main sanctum enshrines Svayambhu-linga of Manjunatha. Inscriptions describe Kadri, as the sacred abode of Siva. But there is sufficient evidence regarding the early existence of Mahayana Buddhism here. Later on it was appropriated by Nathapanthis. At one point of time, both the Manjunath temple at the foot of the hill and *jogi-matha* atop the hill were in the possession of Nathapanthis and they seem to have been transformed into *Agamic* temples. Govinda Pai opines that 'Matsyendranatha', the name of *Natha* ascetic, in course of time may have subsequently assumed the form 'Machhendranatha' and 'Manjunatha'. In the *Devakoshthas* of the sanctum wall of Manjunatha temple there are stone images of propounders of Natha sect, viz., Matsyendranatha seated in *padmasana*, Gorakshanatha in standing posture, and Chauranginatha and Sringanatha seated in *padmasana*. There are also three excellent *panchaloha* statues. Of these the Lokeshwara image has the distinction of being one of the best bronzes of southern India. A Sanskrit inscription on its pedestal, records that it was the image of Lokeshwara installed by Alupa king Kundavarma in 968. This image is five ft tall and the deity

seated in *yogamudra* has three faces and six hands. All the three heads together have an artistically executed *jatamakuta* (matted hair). It has a palanquin shaped attractive *prabhavali*. Locally, the deity is also called Brahma. It is opined that this image may be of Buddha of *Vajrayana* branch of Mahayana sect. Another view regards this as an image of Matsyendranatha, an incarnation of Shiva. There are two more metallic images here, of which the one called Vyasa is believed by scholars to be that of Buddha in *dhyanamudra*. The depiction of Garuda on its base seems to suggest Buddha conceived as an incarnation of Vishnu. The image called Narayana is supposed to be of Manjughosha or Manjushri. In the *prabhavali* there is a carving of Buddha in miniature. These two attractive images are about three feet tall and dates back to about 10th-11th Century A.D. To the north of the temple is a 10 ft. tall pillar called Alvakamba. It is crowned by a small *mantapa* containing small carvings of Buddha in four directions, with carvings of ascetics in *padmasana* below.

In the *prakara* of this temple there are shrines of Durgaparameshwari, Maha-Ganapati and Shastara. In the Durgaparameshwari temple, the Goddess is worshipped in *Swayambhulinga* form. Scholars have considered this to be peculiar to the coastal region. In front of the temple, there is a 35 ft high *dipastambha* (lamp-post) which is illuminated with lamps during the *Lakshadipa* celebration. There is a beautiful silver *ratha* in the temple. In front of the temple, there are nine (*tirtha*) sacred tanks. The water which flows down from the hill into these *kundas* forms the *Gomukha-tirtha*. The yearly *Jatra* of Manjunatha is held for nine days from the day of *makara-sankramana*. On this occasion a 62 ft high flag-staff is erected. From this flag-staff is suspended a 40 ft tall Garuda in human form, prepared out of colourful cloths. On the 8th day, the *rathotsava* of Manjunatha is celebrated on a grand scale. During the *Navaratri*, Durgaparameshwari festival is also celebrated on a grand scale. There is limited boarding facility for the pilgrims here, and on every Sunday, Monday, Thursday, Saturday and full moon day free meal is served in the afternoon.

Jogi-matha: The *Jogi-matha* on the hill near Manjunatha temple belongs to *Nathapanthis* and it is as old as 10th century. There is a temple of Kalabhairaveshwara in the *matha*. It is believed that Parashurama was the first *guru* of this *matha* and that he practiced *yoga* here for 12 years. He constructed a *yajna-kunda* called '*Parashurama-dhuni*' which is believed to be still effective even to this day. There are varieties of small shrines in the open space before the *matha*. There are images of

important Natha ascetics. There are shrines of Jwalanatha, Chauranginatha, Gorakshanatha and Matsyendranatha; the caves below the Matsyendranatha shrine is now closed. An inscription of 1423, in the vicinity of the *Jogi-matha*, records the appointment of two Brahmins to perform *japa* before Goddess Durgadevi for the health and longevity of Vijayabhupatiraya. The same inscription also mentions God Timileshwara. Another inscription of 1475, records the land grant made by the four *senabovas* and *sthanikas* of Kadire collectively to Mangalanatha Odeyar. In addition, it also states that the responsibility of the *avadhana* of Gorakshanatha and Chandranathayati was placed on the donee. There is a *Sita-kunda* from which water flows to the nearby *tirtha* tanks. It is said that Parashurama, standing on the platform now called *Parashurama-katte*, just by a gesture of his finger ordered the sea to recede back. The Pandava Cave is created by excavating in the hill and at the lower level there is the temple of *Patala-Bhairava*. Nearby there is a pond called *Kaibattalu-kere*. The *Parashurama Jhandi padayatra* is held once in twelve years. The *sadhus* of *Barahapanthi* (12 sects of *Nathapanthis*) and the *yogis* of *Avadhuta* tradition participate in this *padayatra*. The *yatra* starts from Tryambakeshwara in Nasik on the day of *Kumbha-mela* and traversing to a distance of about 1160 km to reach Kadri. The *yatra* visits on the way the 12 *Nathapanthi mathas* and appoints new *swamijis* in all those *mathas*. Likewise, the newly appointed *swamiji* is made to sit on a stone seat in the premises of the Kadri *matha* and is anointed as the *swamiji* of the Kadri *Jogi-matha*. The *arasa* (chief) of the *Jogi-matha* at Vitla is also appointed in Kadri *matha* itself. The next day the *Jhandi-yatra* proceeds from Kadri to Vitla and the new *Arasa* of Vitla is made to sit on the new *pitha* and thus comes to an end the *Jhandi*. In 2004 the present *swamiji* of *Jogi-matha* had assumed his position.

Mundana Falls: About a km away to the west of *Jogi-matha*, this small water fall falls in two stages from a height of 12 ft, and it can be seen throughout the year. There is a need to develop this place as a tourist spot.

Mosques: Since it is a port town, Mangalore has attracted Arab merchants from early times. There are old Masjids in old port area. It is said that Zeenat Baksh Jumma Masjid was built by Arab traders settled in the coast who were the followers of Arabian saint Malik Deenar several centuries ago. It is said that later in the 18th Century, at the instance of Tipu sultan, the mosque assumed its existing look. It is famous for its artistic pillars with minute carvings. The Idga Mosque on the light

house hill, a square structure is also attributed to Tipu Sultan and Muslims of Mangalore gather here for Idga prayers. Shah Amir Masjid and Shah Amir Dargah in Dongarageri are nearly 200 years old and are quite attractive.

Saidani Bibi Sahiba Dargah: Near A.B.Shetty Circle in the city, is this *Dargah* dedicated to the Muslim saint-mother of the same name. She is said to have come to Mangalore from Madina some 600 years ago. She was respected equally by Muslims and Hindus. Nearby there is the attractive Ghazia Masjid of Tipu's period.

Churches: The West Coast had established contacts with the West from very early times. The Portuguese, the French, the Dutch, and the British influenced considerably the social, economic, religions and cultural spheres of the society in this region. Owing to this, there emerged huge attractive Christian buildings. But they have been renovated from time to time. There are many buildings which are about more than 200 years old.

The Most Holy Rosary Church in Bolar, is one of the three old churches built in 1520s. But in the place of the old church now there is a huge and beautiful church built in 1910. Divopadri of Mumbai Mission was its architect. The then Parish priest, Father Buzony caused the bell tower to be built and installed therein the bells brought from Italy. Earlier the attractive dome of the church used to be decorated with lights at night, and this used to indicate the direction for the sailors.

Saint Milagres Church in Bijai was built by Thomas Castro in 1680. It was a victim of the attack of Tipu Sultan in 1784. It is said that the Idga Mandir on Flag hills (*Bavutagudda*), was constructed with the remains of this Church. Later on the church was built on a grand scale. Today it is the Saint Anthony Devotion Centre and Saint Monica Devotional centre. The Mourning Mother Devotional church here has the distinction of being the first of its kind in India. There is a beautiful image of Mother Milagres with infant Jesus in her hands in the church.

In 1879 Father Augustus Diamenti started the *Saint Joseph Theological Seminary* in Mangalore. Its main purpose was to train the Christian priests for missionary activities. The two churches by the side of the seminary have artistic towers. Between 1914 and 1937 lot of additions were made to the structure. Accordingly this church is famous in south India for its architectural plan.

Saint Aloysius Church in *Bavutagudda* near Mangalore was constructed by Father Joseph Villi in 1885. This is dedicated to St.

Aloysius Gonsag (1568-91) and it is built on the model of Saint Phillipneri Church of Rome. The beautiful paintings inside the Church are known to have been done by Antony Moshcheny of Italy during the years 1902-04. He had come to Manglore in 1889 from Italy and has done many beautiful paintings starting from the evolution of man to the Resurrection of Jesus. The paintings in the ceiling were also done by him. Among his beautiful paintings, mention may be made of birth of Jesus, initiation of Jesus, Jesus with children, the marriage feast of Cannes, the last supper etc. Some of the works of this artist may be seen also in Mumbai and Cochin.

Saint Xavier's Church (1928) is another noteworthy church in Mangalore. The Shanthi Cathedral in *Balmatha* constructed in 1862 was later renovated and reconstructed in 1962 on the model of the Mission Houses of Bessel in Switzerland. The Kanthi Church in Jappu and Vishranti Church in Bokkapatna are the other important churches of the Protestants.

The Holy Cross Church (1913) in Kulashekara which falls in Mangalore city limits is famous for the burial of Alexander Duboise (1809-1877). Known as 'Grandfather of Kulashekara', he was revered by all because of his miraculous personality. The annual fair is conducted in his name on December 11th. His personal belongings are preserved in the Church.

Beaches: The beaches near Mangalore like Tannirbhavi, Panambur, Someshwara, Ullala, Sasihittalu, Suratkal and Mukka are the favourite tourist spots both for the tourists and the local people.

Gardens: Rabindranath Tagore Garden, Lalbagh and Urva Gardens are attractive in Mangalore. Near Kadri garden, there is a deer and snake park which needs to be developed. Nehru Grounds in Mangalore is a famous spot where public functions are held. There are many gymnasiums in the city and the Mangala Stadium is a favourite spot for the sportsmen.

Museums: The Shrimatibai Memorial Government Museum in Bijai (1960) was donated by a doctor named Colonel V.R. Mirajkar in the name of his mother Srimatibai. He has donated his mansion along with his antique collections. There are objects belonging to different religions, sculptures, paintings, varieties of rocks, minerals, fossils of various forest and aquatic animals, masks of *bhutas*, ritual objects and many other items can be seen in the collection. In St. Aloysius College there is a museum named 'Aloysius' containing objects of educational, historical and

archaeological importance. This museum was started in 1912 with the unique objects brought by Father Chiyafri of Italy. Today, it has more than 5000 objects in its collection. The first car that came to Manglore in 1906 is exhibited here. *Pavanje House* is the residence of artist Pavanje Gopala Krishnayya located six km away from St. Anne's School, near the Gopala Krishna temple, beside the florists' market in the Chariot Street. There are many valuable objects representing the local culture.

Pilikula Nature resort: This nature resort is situated 12 km to the north-east of Mangalore City on National Highway 13, slightly interior from the Manglore-Mudabidre Road, in the limits of Mudashedde Census (7,417) village. Earlier there were plenty of tigers here. Hence, it was called in Tulu, Puli (= tiger) Kola or Hulikola. The resort has diverse attractions stretching over 350 acres of land. It is considered to be unique in the country. There are varieties of plants, animals, flowers and fishes in the resort. It attracts and satiates the tourists in large numbers. In addition to the natural beauty, there are cable cars, musical fountains, small trains, boating, elephant ride, rope way, science museum, planetarium etc. for entertainment. The *Sand Street* stretches between the Arabian Sea and Gurupura river is most suited for evening walk and entertainment.

Martyrs Memorial: Adjacent to the east wall of the old District Office is a tower which was constructed in memory of two soldiers among the 88 soldiers of Dakshina Kannada who participated and died in World War I. The stone inscription on the tower supports the claim. Another pillar *Martyrs Memorial* is set up in front of the Karnatak Polytechnic Bus stop near Kadri hill in memory of the brave soldiers of Dakshina Kannada. **British Officers' Memorial:** This is an attractive tomb built on the burial of Brigadier General James Karnak and Michael Thomas Harrison. It is located in the Christian Cemetery.

Gandhiji and Manglore: During the Freedom movement, Gandhiji had visited Manglore thrice, first on 19th-20th of August 1920, second on 26th-27th of October 1927 and the third time on 24th-25th of February 1934.

Konchadi: This is on the Manglore-Bajpe road. There is a temple of Mahalasa-Narayani built in 1987. She is the tutelary deity of the Gauda Saraswat Brahmins and is believed to be of Vishnu in the form of Mohini. Her image in black stone is worshipped on a grand scale.

Kankanadi: This is the main railway junction on Konkan Railway. An old *Garadi* of Brahma Baidarkala (1874) is situated here. Even when Gandhiji was still alive (1934), his idol was worshipped here along with the image of Narayana Guru.

Mardala: This historical place located 36 km from the taluk headquarters, Puttur and four km to the east of the Hobali centre Kadaba, is within the limits of Bantra (1,667) revenue village. It is four km from 'Subrahmanya Road' Railway Station on the Manglore-Hassan Broad-gauge route. It was under the rule of a Jaina family of chiefs. Even today the palaces of these kings may be seen in the nearby locality 'bidu'. The village has the Chandranatha *Basadi*, and Mahalingeshwara temple belonging to these chiefs. The Chandranatha *Basadi* situated on the roadside in the centre of the village, has a beautiful image of Chandranatha Tirthankara. During the renovation of this *Basadi*, a beautiful metallic (*Panchaloha*) image of Padmavati-Yakshi was found. The snakehood over its head is damaged. The Tirthankara image in the *Basadi* is said to have been brought from the ruined *Basadi*. The Mahalingeshwara temple situated in a field outside the village is large and has been renovated. The *Shivalaya* in Bantra village is an old temple and has an apsidal plan.

Mudabidre (25,713): Situated 35 km to the north-east of the district headquarters Manglore, Mudabidre is a Hobali centre. (Between 1912-14 it was a taluk headquarters. Later on till August 1998 it was a Hobali, situated in the Karkala Taluk of the present day Udupi District. Presently it is in Mangalore Taluk) National Highway 13 passes near this place. It is administered by Town Panchayat. It is well known as *Jaina Kashi*, due to the presence of thousand pillared *Basadi*, Siddhanta *Basadi* and for the Jaina commentary works called *Dhavalatraya* on Jaina philosophy. It is said that earlier this place had 770 residences of Jaina *Shravakas*, in addition to the 18 tanks, 18 *nishidis*, 18 temples and 18 hamlets of historic and cultural significance. Mudabidre was the capital of Chauta rulers of Puttige (1643-1867). One can even now see the art of their period in Mudabidre. Ratnakaravarni, the author of the famous work *Bharatesha Vaibhava* hailed from Mudabidre.

In ancient inscriptions and other literary works this place is called Pragvenupura, Venupura, Vamshapura, Kshemapura, Bidurenagara and Bidire. The place is said to have obtained its name from the thick bamboo forests located on the eastern side of this town. In Tulu language it is called 'Bedr'. Kodangallu, near Mudabidre has many caves revealing the activities of the Stone Age man. Stone Age tools and stone burials are also found here. Nearly 40 inscriptions belonging to the period from 8th to 16th centuries are so far reported from Mudabidre. The earliest of these is in the *Gurugala Basadi* while the remaining inscriptions are

religious grants of different periods till 1578. These are useful for the reconstruction of the cultural history of Mudabidre.

Palace of the Chauta rulers: The Chauta rulers were feudatory chiefs who had Ullala, Puttige and Mudabidre as their capitals and ruled between 12th and 19th centuries. Mudabidre was their last capital. There is a huge old palace of Chautas here. This palace is in a dilapidated condition amidst the ruined forts and moats. In the courtyard of this palace there is the temple of Somanatheshwara. The palace is endowed with beautifully carved wooden lattice windows and pillars. The pillars carry wooden sculptures of *Panchanari-turaga*, a horse formed by five ladies. Similar to it, is the wooden sculpture of *navanari-kunjara*, an elephant formed by nine ladies. There are carvings of ladies in the kneeling position wielding bow and arrow in their hands. There are many other wooden objects like boxes, *pattasu*, *kalembi*, *uppadu*, *marige* etc., in the palace. This palace is maintained by the Archaeological Department.

Guru Basadi: Referred to in inscriptions as *Guru Basadi*, *Siddhanta Basadi* and *Chandogra Parshwanatha Basadi*, this is considered to be the oldest in Mudabidre. There is an inscription of 714 on the pedestal of Parshwanatha image. Among the seven inscriptions in the *Guru-basadi*, one belongs to the 8th century while the remaining are grants of 14th- 16th century period. One of them belongs to the reign of Ballala III and contains the rules and regulations for the maintenance of the grant laid down in the presence of the *samastas* of the place under the leadership of Hariyappa-dandanayaka, the brother-in-law of Ballala's *mahapradhana* Devappanayaka. An inscription of 1390, lying near the Traveller's Bungalow states that during the time of Harihara II, when Mangarasa was administering Mangaluru-rajya and Manjanna was the officer, Keshavasetti's son Mainda gave a grant of four *kathari ankusa gadyanas*. Another inscription of 1407, standing in the Guru Basadi during Vira Bukkaraya's period, records the land grant given jointly by the officers for the service of *Chandogra Parashwadeva* at the instance of *mahapradhana* Chomayyadeva, when Bachappa Odeya was administering Mangaluru-rajya. The imprecatory part of this epigraph is interesting. Another inscription in the same place mentions the establishment of Chennapattana on the hill and grant of the newly created cultivable wet land for the services of Parshwanatha in 1486. Yet another inscription in the same *Basadi* belongs to the time of Krishnadevaraya (1515) and records the grant of interest accruing over 660 big *varahas* by Ratnappa Odeya, the administrator of Mangaluru and Barakuru *rajyas* for *jina*-

shastra dana (gift of Jaina religious works). The inscription of 1538 placed near the *Gadduge-mantapa*, states that a twelfth part of the expenditure incurred on the construction of the *mantapa* was borne by Kajava Chaulisetti and his son-in-law in order to obtain religious merit. In the east facing sanctum of this *Basadi* is an eight feet tall beautiful black stone (*Nellikaru-shile*) image of Parshwanatha. The serpent hood over the head of the deity is beautifully carved and resembles a white umbrella. That this image was installed by *shravakas* in the year 1714 A.D. is established by the inscription on its pedestal. The *Shatkhandagama* in Prakrit is an ancient Jaina work propounding the Jaina philosophy. Jaina saint Virasenacharya wrote a commentary called *Dhavala*, *Jayadhavala* and *Mahadhavala* in Prakrit. These are written in Kannada script in the palm leaf manuscript which is preserved in the *Basadi*. According to H.R.Raghunatha Bhat, these works must have been copied during the period of Hoysala Vishnuvardhana (1120). Since this *Basadi* preserves the philosophical works of the Jainas it is called *Siddhanta Basadi* and since the Jaina preceptors are anointed here it is also called the *Guru Basadi*. More than 35 Jaina images made of precious stones are found here. Their size varies from ½ an inch to 10 inches. The manuscript of *Dhavalatraya* is written with a special ink and on the edges of the palm leaves miniatures of Tirthankaras, Jaina saints, devotees, plants, trees, creepers, serpent, peacock, king and queens etc., are drawn. B.P. Bayari has all praise for the artistic excellence of these paintings. It is noteworthy that they belong to the local traditional style.

Tribhuvana Tilaka Chudamani Basadi: This is the most significant among the *Basadis* in Mudabidre. It is a three storeyed, monumental and most beautiful structure in the whole of South India. It is also called as 'Hosa Basadi' and 'Thousand Pillared Basadi'. There are more than 15 inscriptions in the *Basadi* which provide proofs of the different stages of its construction. An inscription of 1429 registers the installation of 6½ ft tall bronze image of Chandraprabha Tirthankara. These inscriptions register grants for worship of the principal deity Chandraprabha Tirthankara, as also to other Tirthankaras and deities in the temple premises. Another inscription seen on the north wall of the *Gadduge Mantapa*, dated 1429, informs that during the reign of Devaraya of Vijayanagara, with the orders of his *pradhana* Perumala Dandanayaka, Devaraja Odeya of Nagamangala, who was the administrator of Mangaluru-rajya, gave land for the construction of a *Chaityalaya* at Venur. It is further informed that Charukirti Pandita, with the help of local Chautas and Ballalas, built an astonishing *Chaityalaya* called

Tribhuvana Chudamani Mahachaityalaya and with the help of Jaina lay devotees of Bidre installed a 6 ½ ft tall resplendent bronze image of Chandraprabha Tirthankara in the Chandraprabha *Jainavasa*. The information that this bronze image was made according to the *dashatala* measure and that it was caused to be made newly by the *Halaru* of Bidire is also furnished by the same inscription. Two more inscriptions inform that, on the instructions of Charukirti Pandita, the 12 *Settis* got made the second and third components of *Tribhuvana Chaityalaya*. Another inscription of the same year brings to light the fact that Bhairavendra of Gerusoppe made arrangements for the worship in the *Basadis* of Belagola, Chandragutti and Honnavara and with the consent of *Samastas* of Venupura got it made the copper cover for the third shrine of *Tribhuvana Chudamani Chaityalaya*. In addition, it is revealed that for the ritual worship of Chandraprabhaswami several vessels and objects made of silver such as pot, plate, pedestal, lamps etc. were given by him. His chief queen Nagadevi installed the *Mana-stambha* in front of the *Basadi*, while his daughters Lakshmi and Panditadevi made arrangements for food offering to the Jaina ascetics of the place. The porch of the *Basadi* was got constructed by 56 *Settis* and Chiefs of the villages of Bikare, Sulya, Naravi, Balipadi, Punja, Ulli etc., jointly with the *pura-pramukhas* (Elders of the town). One of the inscriptions dated 1462 informs that when Hiriya Bhairavadevarasa of Gerusoppe fell ill, a grant of 1000 *mude* of paddy was given for the worship of Chandranatha and Suparshwanatha Tirthankaras of Bidire for his longevity and health. Similarly, there are inscriptions of 1460, 1476, 1487, 1532 and 1571 which record grants to the *Basadi*. Significant among them is the inscription of 1532 which register the grant of a golden pot of the capacity of 10 *ballas*, weighing 45 *varaha gadyanas* and costing 500 *gadyanas* for *Kumbhabhisheka* of Chandranathaswami by Nakhara Setti and others of Bidire. Another inscription of 1571 registers arrangements for the supply of food to the ascetics by Lokadevi of Chauta family for the religious merit of her sister Padmaladevi.

The *Savira Kambada Basadi* (Thousand Pillared Basadi) built of laterite in the middle of the town is well known as *Tribhuvana Tilaka Chudamani*. An inscription says that even Vishwakarma was spell bound by the artistic beauty of the *Basadi*. In the sanctum of the ground floor of this three-storeyed *Basadi*, there is a bronze image of Chandraprabha Tirthankara, while in the sanctum of the middle floor there are the images of various Tirthankaras including the one of Suparshwanatha and in the sanctum of the top floor, there are images of various Tirthankaras

including the one of Chandraprabha. In the construction of this Thousand Pillared Basadi, wood is also lavishly used. The *Dvara-Gopura mantapa*, *Bhairadevi matapa*, *Chitradevi mantapa*, *Namaskara mantapa*, *Tirthankara mantapa*, *Lakshmi (Gandhakuti) mantapa* and *sancum mantapa* are all joined together and form a single structure. An inscription of 1476 mentions the grant of two *Gandhakutis* in the centre of the *Basadi* by *Samastas* of the place for worship. The Copper sheets covering the roof of the third floor used to draw the attention of visitors from a distance. According to Fergusson and some other scholars the architecture of this structure seems to have been influenced by the Nepali style, while according to Percy Brown and others it is in the architectural style of Himachal Pradesh. According to Suryanath Kamath, this style was brought from the north by the *Nathapanthis*. However, the view that the peculiar style owes to local climatic conditions is becoming stronger. This *Chaityalaya* is rich in varieties of sculptures of Yakshas and Yakshis. To the *Sahasrakuta* here are welded a thousand bronze images of *Arhats*. The image of *Ganadhara-valaya* is exceedingly beautiful. Carved out of granite, the stone pillars differ from one another and are embellished with the pleasing artistic work. The Sculptures of dancing ladies, *Hulle-Harinakshi* musicians, the tiger cub feeding on cow's udder, sword-fight, wrestling men all found in *Bhairadevi mantapa* needs a special mention. There are also carvings of Chinese dragon, and giraffe. There is an inscription in Mudabidre which seems to suggest the existence of Chinese trade links with the place. There is a unique Ratha reserved for use in the *Rathotsava* held in this *Chaityalaya* on every *Chaitra* full moon day. Arrangement of light and sound has been made recently for this monument which has drawn appreciation of foreigners also. The *Pattasu*, varieties of large vessels, and *Okuli-hande* (large ritual utensil for red colour water) in the old Basadi are unique art objects while the locks used for *pattasu* are of peculiar type. Special mention may be made of the *Rama-Lakshmana hande* (Utensil named after Rama and Lakshmana) in Kedige Shivaram's house, which requires a ladder to reach its top.

Other Basadis: Here, mention may be made of other *Basadis* like *Padu-Basadi* which enshrines Shitalanatha, Anantanatha and Dharma-natha tirthankaras, *Baikanatikkari* (or *Banki*) *Basadi* of Anantanatha tirthankara, *Cholasetti Basadi* of Padmaprabha and Suparshwanatha tirthankaras, *Deramma-setti Basadi* of Aranatha, Mallinatha and Munisuvrata tirthankaras, *Leppada Basadi* which has clay image of Chandranathaswami, *Kallu Basadi* which has the image of Shitalanatha

tirthankara, *Baragottama Settara Basadi* of Vardhamana Tirthankara and *Vikramashetti Basadi* which has the image of Adinatha Tirthankara. Some of these *Basadis* have a *Manastambha* while others do not have and resemble residential houses. While some are two storied structures, others have underground rooms. Some have *sanctum* with *Chauwisa-tirthankaras*. In some of the *prabhavalis* of the principal images we can find the sculptures of other *tirthankaras*. Special mention may be made of *Betakeri Basadi* of Vardhamana tirthankara, *Badaga Basadi* of Chandraswami, *Kere Basadi* of Mallinathaswami, *Kote Basadi* of Neminatha Tirthankara, *Hire Basadi* of Shantinatha Tirthankara, *Matada Basadi* situated in *Jaina Matha* and *Pathashale Basadi* of Munisuvrata tirtankara. The *Hire Basadi* contains the clay images of Padmavati and Saraswati and during Shravana month, on Fridays people offer special worship to these images. Jwalamalini yakshi is also worshipped here.

Just two km away from the town in the vicinity of Kodungal there is an eight pillared stone *mantapa* called **Naya Basadi**. Nearby, there is a small *mantapa* built of four pillars and it is called *Nayi Basadi*. This is stated to be erected in honour of an obedient dog. But Lokanatha Shastri has proved that it was a *Nishidi mantapa* of Chandrakirtideva, who died in 1637 by *samadhi* ritual and that it was built by his disciple Pontu Shetti.

Nishidi Memorials: To the east of the town on Naravi Road, in the vicinity of Betgeri, there is a locality called *Mudinjeya* which has the *samadhis* of Jaina ascetics. These are very rare structures about 5 to 20 ft high, which go on receding in size in the upper part. Of these 18 *nishidhis* are of *Bhattarakas* of *Jaina Matha* and the remaining two are of merchants named Amba Shetti and Adushetti. According to Fergusson, these structures, which become narrow, stage by stage as they rise up, resemble the *pagodas* of Nepal, Tibet and China. There are a few more *nishidhi* inscriptions which are extremely damaged. One of them refers to the *mudinja* (memorial) set up by Kantannashetti for Malaveshetti.

Jaina Matha: This Jaina Matha of 12 century belongs to the tradition of Charukirti- bhattaraka of Sravanabelgola and the foundation of the *matha* is attributed to him. There is a Jaina Sanskrit School in front of the *matha* and inside there is a *Patashala Basadi*. Pandit Lokanatha Shastri of this place was responsible for the starting of the *Vira Vani Vilasa Jaina Siddhanta Bhavana* who preserved the palm leaf manuscripts of the Jainas here. *Ramamani Jaina Research Centre* is presently functioning here.

Temples: Mudabidre is famous as the city of 18 temples but it is difficult to identify them as *Basadis* easily. The Gauri Temple in the city is an ancient temple. In the inscriptions of 14th-15th century, the goddess is called as Durgadevi or Bidire Devi. As many as four inscriptions record the land grants given for her worship. The temple is apsidal in plan and has an ancient image of Mahishasuramardini. According to Pundikkai Ganapayya Bhat this temple is one of the most ancient temples in Dakshina Kannada. But according to P.Gururaja Bhat this image belongs to 10th century. The Venkatramana temple in the city belonging to Gauda Saraswat Brahmins has been renovated. There are also Chandrashekhara and Mahamayi temples. A Virasaiva matha is also stated to have existed here. Recently, at a place called Ankasale, remains of an ancient Siva temple, a *Brahmasthan*, and a *Nagabana* have been found. Mahalingeshwara temple in Alangar near by is another important temple. In the fort area of the town, there is a *Dargah* of Chaman Shah Valiyulla where a *Urs* is held annually. In Alangar a health centre called "Mount Rosary Tuberculosis Sanatorium" is run by the Christians. Friday is the market day in Alangar and it is one of the important markets in the district. Police park, Gandhi Centenary Park, Rotary Park and a park in the vicinity of Mahavira College are great attractions for the tourists.

Kodyadka: In this place there is an Annapurneshwari temple which is built on the model of Annapurneshwari temple of Horanadu (Chikkamagalur Dist). This is built by Jayarama Hegde in his private land extending over 7000 soft.

Padrada Kaval: This is a beautiful place near Takote Kaikamba, four km away from Mudabidre. The Phalguni River flows widely here with as many as 12 tributaries and hence, in Tulu it is called 'Padrada Kaval'. In the centre of the river, there is the Mahalingeshwara temple and there are abundant fish here. In addition there are Panchalinga and Gomukhatirtha here. **Konanje Kallu:** This is 5 to 6 km away from Mudabidre. Near Padu Konanje (1299) revenue village. There is the *Konanje betta* with two huge horn like rocks, also called Vrishabhadri hill. There is a cave temple and a sweet water lake. In the cave temple there is the deity Bhadrakali in the form of Shivalinga and nearby there is a *Siddhashrama*.

Mukka Beach: This is a seaside village located 25 km north of the district headquarters Mangalore, on National Highway 17, is famous for the beach. Here is a factory which produces seafood and oil.

Mulki (16,389): Located 29 km away from the District headquarters Mangalore, Mulki is located on the banks of the river of the same name, is a Hobali Centre. National Highway No. 17 passes through this city. Today it comes under Town Panchayat. Earlier, it was the administrative headquarters of the Jaina chiefs called Savantas. Before that a place called Simantur, five km away from Mulki, was their headquarters. Janardana of Simantur was the family deity of Savanta rulers. Mulki also had importance as a commercial port. Since Ayurvedic herbs were abundant here, it got the name *Mulikapura* (Mulki). The fort built during the reign of Venkatappa Nayaka of Bidanur (1608) and the remains of the palace of the Savanta chiefs are found even to now in the area of Bappanadu Kotekeri (the present day Vijaya College). There are also a *Basadi* and a pond called *Anekere* as evidence of their rule. Duragaparameshwari of Bappanadu assumed importance during the period of Savanta rulers. But due to the Portuguese pressure, they had to abandon Kotekeri and transfer their capital to Padu-Panambur. Now Simanturu, Kotekeri, Bappanadu and Padu-Panambur form part of the Mulki town. The Kotekeri inscription of 1378 in Bappanadu refers to the king Dugganna Savanta. This is said to be the first inscription of Savanta chiefs.

On a small hill in *Kotekeri*, there is a medium sized *Chaityalaya*. In the sanctum of this *Chaityalaya* is the images of Anantanatha and Chandraprabha Tirthankaras. In front of the *Basadi*, there is a 35 ft tall artistic *Manastambha*. This belongs to the period of Savanta chiefs and nearby there is also a Viranjaneya temple. In the area called *Volalanke*, there is a Venkataramana temple with a huge *Gopura* and a spacious *Prakara*. Outside the temple, in a small shrine, Kshetrapala Brahma is worshipped. This is a prosperous temple patronized by the Gauda Saraswat Brahmins and revered by all people. The temple is kept open during the morning and evening. It is embellished with silver sheets all over. The Gods Ugra-Narasimha and Bindu-Madhava here are called *Volalankeshas* by the devotees. There is also a branch of Kashi-matha here. The Ugra-Narasimha image which is said to have been installed by Vijayendra Swamiji in 16th century, is the principal deity but on the Simhasana pedestal an image of Venkataramana is placed. The latter is considered to be the representative of Tirupati-kshetra and the devotees offer prayers and give offerings to God Venkataramana of Tirupati through him. To collect these offerings authorities from Tirupati come here once a year. Kala Bhairava and Annappa are also worshipped here. Devotees who visit the temple in the afternoon are given *prasada*. The

Silver *Vasantha Mantapa*, Golden *Palki*, Silver *Palki*, *Lalki*, *Shesha Garuda Vahana image*, *Chauri* etc here are very attractive. The annual *jatra* takes place during *Chaitra Shuddha* and celebrated in the temple with much gaiety. On the *Margashira* full moon day, the consecration day is observed, and the devotees offer tender coconuts to God and at night special *Samaradhane* is performed. In the temple kitchen there are two huge utensils called *Rama* and *Lakshmana*. The people who own cattle offer special tax to the temple by counting the tail of the cattle and this is called *Balavantike*. This seems to be the same as the *Balavana* tax mentioned in ancient inscriptions either reported from different parts of ancient Karnataka.

Durgaparameshwari in Bappanadu is worshipped in *Shivalinga* form as *Pancha-Durgaswarupini* (Mula, Agni, Jala, Vana and Agra Durga). There are five *lingas* on a single pedestal. According to the local people, this temple was built by one Muslim named Bappa Byari. Even today the descendants of Bappabyari residing in Mulki are said to show their allegiance to the deity during the annual festival. According to P.Gururaja Bhatt, this Bappa must have been a Jaina who later became a convert to Islam. In an inscription here, there is a reference to 'Hanjamana Muslim Merchant Guild' and hence, K.G.Vasantha Madhava opines that Muslims might have had some role in the activities of the temple. During the *Chaturdashi* of *Minamasa*, nine day festivities (*Utsava*) are held here. Special mention may be made of the six ft high silver Garuda which is hoisted on the *Dhvajastambha* (flag-post). On the 8th day, there is the *Maharathotsava* (main chariot festival), and on the last day in the *Chandra-pushkarini* of Kuduru, consecration of Devi is performed. The fisher community has a special role in the *Rathotsava*. The *Brahmotsava chariot (ratha)* is very beautiful and artistically decorated. There are four other *Rathas* also. Bappanadu is also famous for the incessant drum-beating of the *Koragas* during the *Jatra*. There are *Dolu* (drum) and *Bheri* in the temple and the devotees who visit the temple offer special *Dolu-seve* by beating the drum five times.

In Ulpadiguttu near Mulki, there lived two famous heroes called Kantabare and Budebare who did works that pleased the people. Koti-Chennaya heard about them and came to Mulki to challenge them. In the locality called *Bastipadu* in Hejamadi, they fought incessantly for seven days. At last the Goddess is said to have appeared before them and stopped the fight. It is said that the Goddess blessed Kantabare and Budebare that their power would stay in *Mulki-sime*, while Koti-Chennaya

would become famous elsewhere. It is believed that for this reason gymnasiums of Koti-Chennaya were not set up in *Mulki-sime*.

Nandavara: This is an historically important place located south-west of Bantwal, the taluk headquarters, and in the jurisdiction of revenue village Sajipa-Munnuru. It is believed that the place got its name on account of the rulers of the Nanda family who constructed a fort and palace there. According to another tradition, king Lakshmappa Banga of Bangadi, conquered Nandavara and constructed a mud fort, a palace, an Adinatha Basadi etc., and ruled from there. Thereafter, despite political ups and downs, it is believed to have been under the Bangas until 1901. But now, the palace, fort, Basadi, etc., are all in ruins. Only the Shankaranarayana temple continues to exist. It is opined that this temple on the banks of Netravati was constructed in 10th-11th century. A *Swayambhulinga* is enshrined in the sanctum. The place has become holy because of the river Netravati which flows here facing the west as *Aghanashini*. The Vinayaka here has his trunk spiraling to the right and as such is considered as *Sankashtahara* (remover of difficulties). The car festival is conducted during annual fair for five days commencing on *Magha* full moon day. There are temples of Kote Hanumanta, Virabhadra etc., in the town. It is claimed that the Hanuman image here was installed by Vyasaraaya. This village had incurred great loss in 1923 due to the Netravati floods.

Naravi (3,900): This is a village situated on the bank of river Naravi about 24 km north-west of Beltangadi, the taluk headquarters. Long back T.V. Shivarudrappa, discovered a stone implement here, belonging to the Old Stone Age (c. 25000-12000 B.C.). On this basis, the antiquity of Naravi can be traced back to the Old Stone Age. Being one among ancient centres of Sun-worship, the natural beauty of Naravi is unparalleled. The locals graphically say that because of the full flow of rivers from all the four sides during the rainy season, the place gets the appearance of Andaman Island and there would be no sunshine at all. It is opined that, the name Naravi is obtained because of the fact that there would be no view of the sun (*na + Ravi*) all through the day. Because of this, it is stated a Sun temple has been constructed here in ancient times. The three feet tall Aditya image inside its sanctum is artistic. The deity stands in *sama* posture holding lotus buds in both hands. P.Gururaja Bhatt opines that this belongs to c. 11th century. The temple of Skanda-Kartikaya is also noteworthy. The village had made name in the past owing to the production of Bamboo baskets and soap-

stone pots (*marige*). An orphanage is functioning here under the auspices of the Catholic Church. The *Pammadabettu* locality about 1.5 km away from the place is rich in soap-stone which is also called *Krishna-shile* or black stone. Because of this a Sculptural Art School is run here by the State Government. The strange varieties of deep pits caused by stone quarrying here appear like holes leading to the other world.

Navuru (2,837): This is a place in the plateau of the mountain, being located 65 km north-east of Mangalore and nine km from Beltangadi, the taluk headquarters. A pleasant place for viewing the commendable Kuduremukha Mountain range (in Chikkamagalur district) which is in the east. Placed at the height of about 6,215 feet from the sea level, this mountain range obtains its name Kuduremukha owing to its resemblance with the face of horse. Earlier this was famous for Peacocks. But today their number is said to have decreased. The tourists need not put in much efforts to climb the Kuduremukha Mountain as it is not steep in the Navuru part of Dakshina Kannada district as compared to the part of Samse part of Chikkamagalur which is relatively steeper.

Nellikaru (2,561): This is an important place, located 35 km north-east of Mangalore, the district headquarters. The place is said to have obtained the name from *Nellikayi* (gooseberry fruit). The black stone called 'blue *Nellikaru* stone' quite different from the granite and soap-stone and most suitable for the sculptures is abundant here. In the Ambechar hill of Nellikaru, its deposits are found in large quantity. The role of this stone in adding glamour to the sculptural art of Karkala is immeasurable. It is learnt that, as per the wishes of Bhairararasas, the statue of Ananteshwara found in a tank here was shifted to Karkala and installed by Jagadguru Narasimha Bharati of the Shringeri Matha. One can see the remains of the Jaina Basadi here.

Nellitirtha: This is a pilgrimage centre, located 30 km north-east of Mangalore, the district headquarters, within the revenue village of Kompadavu (2,333). It has been famous on account of the beautiful Natural Resort in the form of a natural *Guhatirtha* (Cave with sacred pond) called *Nellitirtha* or *Amalatirtha*. One has to make good efforts to reach this spot, since it is in a lonely place in the hilly dense forest. There is an ancient Somanatheshwara temple near the *Guhatirtha*. Only after taking sacred bath in *Nagappakere* nearby, one enters the *Guhatirtha*. The laterite cave is just beside the temple. It is opined that because of the fact that walking, bending and crawling along the path

in the cave to reach the *Guhatirtha*, one encounters the falling drops of water as large in size as gooseberry fruits, the place has obtained its name *Nellitirtha*. In the cave where one can stand up after crawling, there is a pond (*tirtha*) of pure water with a tall Shivalinga behind. This is said to be the place where sage Jabala performed penance and installed Someshwara Linga. This temple was constructed during the time of Chauta chiefs. The annual fair is conducted here on the full moon day of *Dhanu* month. It is believed that, it is auspicious for one to take bath in this *tirtha* after entering the cave between *Tula Sankramana* and *Mahashivaratri*. It may be mentioned here that there are similar cave-*tirthas* in **Nellitottu** in the vicinity of **Aduru** village of Kasaragod taluk in Kerala and in **Kamalashile** in Kundapur taluk of Udupi district.

Nellitirtha: This is a *tirtha* situated in **Mani** (3,515) village between Sullamale-Bilimale in Bantwal taluk which attracts thousands of people who gather here on the day of *Shravana Sankramana*.

Nidgallu: Located 10 km east of Beltangadi, the taluk headquarters, and north of Dharmasthala, this village is in the revenue limits of **Kalmanja** (12,474). In the 15th century when it was under the Mula chiefs of Bailangadi, a palace had been constructed here. Its remains may be seen near Shantinatha Basadi. This ancient Basadi which was in a dilapidated condition on the banks of river Netravati has been renovated in 1968. The entrance tower of this *Basadi* is attractive. In the sanctum there is a four feet tall image of Shantinatha Tirthankara. The images of twenty four (*chauvisa*) Tirthankaras, Padmavati *Yakshi*, *Kshetrapala* Brahma and of *Gandhakuti* are here. The annual fair is conducted here. The sacred Bhandara sthana of Angana Panjurli *daiva* is in the premises of the *Basadi*.

Padu-Panamburu (1,345): This historically important place situated on the National High Way No. 17, is 22 km north of Mangalore and five km south of Mulki, the Hobli centre. Referred to as Padamburu in old inscriptions this was a Jaina centre. For some period this place was the capital of Savanta Chiefs, also called as *Uppina Savantas*. An inscription of 1437 belonging to Devaraya II, found in the Shivalaya of this village records that the *Thavu* (locality) called *Annaragola* in the west part of Mula-Padambur, was given to the son of Govindadeva of Kolaturu. It also records donations of coconut oil for perpetual lamp (*Nandadipa*) of god Umamaheshwara in the west part of Padambur. The image of Umamaheshwara in the temple here is attractive. As this town is situated

west of Mula-Padamburu, it obtains the name Paduva-Padamburu (West Padamburu) which later on became Padu-Panamburu.

Though the palace of Savanta chiefs here is large, some parts of it are in a ruined state, while the *chavadi*, *Basadi* etc., are in good condition. There is a throne in the *chavadi* of the palace for the chief to sit on special days. There is a *Aramane Basadi* (palace *basadi*) in the premises of the palace. The family of the Savantas still lives there. They possess the ring with *Rajamudre* (royal seal) bearing the legend *Shri Janardhana* on it. Simanturu and Kotekeri in that order were the earlier capitals of the Savantas before they chose this place as capital. It is learnt that they left Simanturu on account of the attacks from Chauta chiefs and Kotekeri also because of the Portugese harassment. The tombs of many earlier chiefs of Savanta family are in *Bakimaru-gadde* in front of the palace. The *Kambala-gadde* is further beyond. Earlier, during the reign of Savanta chiefs 'Arasu Kambala' was considered a prestigious festival which attracted large number of people as a religious event. Though that grandeur is not seen now, the *Mulki Sime Arasu Kambala Samiti* conducts the festival with sufficient fan-fare. Earlier the *Koli-Anka* used to be conducted in *Bakimaru-gadde*. Now, it is conducted in another spot. Among the four inscriptions reported from here, three are of Jaina affiliation. Of these the inscription of 1542 placed in front of Melebasadi at Bayalangadi records that when Duggana Savanta, the son-in-law of Kinnika Savanta, was ruling, as per the orders of preceptor Charukirti-Panditadeva, Akka Channamma Devi, with the consent of *samastas* including three thousand persons (*Alus*) in the town, gave a gift of 328 *mude* of rice, for the purpose of *Amritapadi*, daily offerings and *abhisheka* of Anantanatha, Vrishabhanatha, *Dehara*, *Ratnatraya Dehara* of the Anantanatha Tirthankara Basadi and of the Tirthankara basadis. Another inscription of the same date in the same place records the gift of 150 *mude* of rice by Naranasetti for the worship of all Tirthankaras, including the *darshana* ritual carried out in the middle of the *Melana-nele* of the Ananta Tirthankara Basadi. The same inscription also informs about the grant of 50 *mude* rice for the *haladhare* (anointment with milk) service of *megana-nele* (upper storey) of *Gurugala-basti* at Bidire and for the worship of Bhagavanti of *kelagana-nele* (lower storey) of that *Basadi*. Another inscription of 1559 near the same *Basadi* reveals that Duggana Savanta made over seventeen and half gadyanas of gold out of the *Siddhaya* of the town for *Shastradana* and that out of it 12 *varahas* were given as share to Chandropadhyaya for carrying out the duties of *archaka*. All the *Basadis* here are constructed during the time the local

Savanta chiefs. The Chandranatha Basadi near the palace, the dilapidated Kallu Basadi and the Anantanatha Basadi situated in the middle of the town are important monuments. The dilapidated Kallu Basadi enshrined with Parshwanatha tirthankara badly needs to be protected. The statue of Parshwanatha tirthankara has been brought and kept in Ananthanatha Basadi today. The Anantanatha Basadi in the middle of the town is a magnificent monument mentioned in the inscription as Anantanatheshwara Basadi. The tall *Manastambha* in front of it is also attractive. It is noteworthy that there is a lot of harmony between the Hindu and Jaina communities. It is believed that Padmavati Devi here has come from Simanturu. The *Basadis* here belongs to the Jaina Matha of Mudabidri.

Panamburu (Nava-Mangaluru): This town in the jurisdiction of Mangalore Municipal Corporation is at a distance of nine km north of Mangalore by the National High Way No. 17. It is famous because of the newly formed Nava-Mangaluru Port. This apart, the Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., known for production artificial manure called Mangala Urea, D.A.P. etc., and the Mangalore Refinery and Petro Chemicals Ltd., are located here. It is learnt that, the Mudda Heggade family of this place, which is on the bank of Phalguni river, were administering the nearby villages in the past. There are old temples of Nandaneshwara and Vishnumurti in Panamburu. **Nava Mangaluru port:** Since, the old Mangalore Port was not an all-season port and was working only for nine months, the Central Government selected Panambur for constructing a new port and completed this all-seasonal port in a area of 200 acres in 1975. It has gained the ninth place among the important ports of the country. Linked with railways, roads and airports it is meant for transportation of goods only. It is playing an important role in the economic development of the nation, because of the constant import and export transactions. The iron ore of Kuduremukha Company, located at a distance of 65 km, mixed with water is conveyed through a pipe line to Nava-Mangaluru port, turned into hard balls in the furnace, and exported overseas. The edible oils, fuels, chemicals, cement, machine-tools etc., are imported. The sea beach of Panamburu is suitable for evening walk, viewing sunset, water sports, and hence a place of attraction for tourists.

Panja: It is a Hobli centre located at a distance of 15 km north of Sulya, the taluk headquarters. The Panchalingeshwara temple here is on an elevated place in the forest about one km from the market at Panja.

The large sanctum of this temple is apsidal in plan. The five shivalingas are installed on a single pedestal in the sanctum. There are Durga, Ganapati, Subrahmanya, Shastavu etc., as associated deities. Also, there are *bhuta-sthanas* of Kaji-Kujumba and Ullakula. It is believed that Chennayya of the Koti-Chennayya brothers died by dashing his head to the *Dhvajastamba* of Panchalingashwara temple here.

Paranki (3,285): Located 12 km south-west of Beltangadi, the taluk headquarters, this is a place on the Hassan – Mangalore High Way. It has gained importance on account of Mahishasuramardini (Parinkeshwari) temple. There is a myth that this was the place where Parvati stayed after killing Mahishasura. The attractive image of Mahishasuramardini is four armed holding *Shankha*, *Chakra*, *Trishula* and *Mahisha-langula*. The Indrani Lake, of mythological fame, is near the temple. **Pandavara Kallu:** located about two km from Paranki, the Pandavara Kallu is a locality having Megalithic tombs. The area of Pandavara kallu is in the jurisdiction of **Badaga kajekaru** (2,394), a revenue village in neighbouring Bantwal taluk. The habitation was in the middle of this tomb group. There is a group of megaliths under the *Kayar* tree. These are the structures created by implanting gigantic rough stone slabs (orthostats) and placing another stone slab (cap-stone) over them. They are the tombs of people of Megalithic Culture. In this area black-and-red ware pottery, ash, bones etc., are found. There are also *sthanas* of different *daivas* here. **Kakke Padavu:** At a locality called Kakke padavu about 20 km from Bantwal, the Taluk headquarters, there are tens of stone tombs of the Megalithic Age. There is a belief among the local people that the Pandavas when they were in *vanavasa* had constructed these structures and as such these tombs are also called *Pandavara kallu*.

Pharangipet: This town is situated to the east of Mangalore, the district headquarters, on Bantwal road. At the beginning of the 16th Century Portuguese came and settled here. In those days Europeans were called *pharangis* and hence the place came to be known as Pharangipet. This was an important centre for the Christians. On the banks of Netravati there are churches and seminaries. The church here is a good example of early simple construction. Constructed in 1526, it is one of the earliest in Dakshina Kannada district. The Italian traveller Pietro Della Velle (1623) has mentioned this church in his records. The church is dedicated to the 12th-Century friar St. Francis of Assissi in Italy. During Haider Ali's time prayers were offered here seeking victory over

the British and for this reason Haider Ali made donations to this church (1763). It is said that Haider Ali's firman issued earlier, saved the church from demolition during the time of Tipu Sultan. This church is a mud structure with thick walls, but later additions have been made retaining its original form. Later, from 1930 onwards, this church came to be under the Kapuchin sect of Christians. The churches of this sect are found in Mangalore, Ujire and other places.

Polali: This is a hamlet coming under the revenue limits of **Kariyangala (4,464)** village, which is situated 12 km north-west of Bantwal, the Taluk headquarters. Located near the river Phalguni (Gurupura), this place has yielded an 8th-Century inscription of the reign of Alupa Ranasagara. It records gifts made to a hero named Nagamma. Another badly worn out inscription of Kulashekhara Pandya Pattadeva, which is placed near the *dvajastambha* of Durgaparameshwari temple, refers to Biravadi Melavadi. Yet another inscription belonging to Pandya Jayasingarasa (1304 A.D.) is found in Badakabail and it refers to grant of land called '*Pandikaru*' to goddess Bhattaraki of Holal. Polali inscription of 7th-8th Century belonging to Alupas refers to the worship of *Saptamatrikas* and it has been examined by K.V Ramesh and other scholars. From these inscriptions it becomes clear that the place was called 'Polalu/Holalu' since ancient times, and Goddess Polali-devi was the *Adhidevata* (presiding deity) of this town. The inscription dated 1465 found in Ammunjegutti field in Polali belongs to the time of Mallikarjuna. It states that while Vittarasa was ruling the Mangaluru-rajya, Chauta brothers from Puttige gave 10 small *Pratapa gadyanas* yearly to Barmakka-nayaki (priest) of Ammulinja for the purpose of *Srigandha* (sandal-wood) and perpetual lamp of Polalidevi. It also warns that any one destroying the inscription would incur the sin of destroying the image of goddess Polali-devi. During the rule of Chautarasas this was included in the division called Malali-100 and was one among the group of 15 villages. Malali, near Polali was the capital of a Jaina feudatory family called Ballalas of Malali, who owed allegiance to the Chauta rulers. The palace and the Anantaswami *Basadi* of their times are seen in Malali even now.

Referred to by various names like Pulinapura, Punnagara, Holalu, Polalu, Ambhakshetra etc., Polali is called 'Pural' in Tulu language. As recorded by Shankaranarayana Shastri of Polali, even though due to the great flood of Phalguni river the entire city was destroyed, the devotees seem to have protected the temple.

The Rajarajeshwari temple is the principal attraction of Polali. It is a large attractive temple renovated from time to time. The roof of the temple is covered with copper sheets. The nine-feet tall Rajarajeshwari image in the sanctum is seated in *varadahasta* (boon-conferring hand gesture) and *abhayahasta* (hand gesture suggesting removal of fear) and there are Ganapati, Subrahmanya, Rudra, Bhadrakali and other *Parivara Devatas* (associate divinities). All these are two-armed clay images blood red in colour. Every 12 years, these images are retouched and painted in a grand ceremony called *lepashtabandha* along with *Brahma-kalasa*. These images can be decorated with clothes and flowers but water is not to be used for the purpose of *abhishekha* (anointing). There are separate bronze idols of the deity for that purpose. Even though Rajarajeshwari is the presiding deity of this place, the annual chariot festival (*maharathot-sava*) etc., are performed for God Subrahmanya. In the outer portico, there is a four-armed image of Goddess Durgaparamesvari and it is believed to be the original image worshipped in the temple before the current images were made. The importance of this temple is recorded by Ibnav Masudi (1175), Nicolo Conti of Italy (1420) and Abdur Razak (1442). They have praised the gold and silver sheets, the image of the Goddess and images of subsidiary deities in their writings. Nicolo Conti has even exaggerated that the whole temple looked as though built of bronze and the human sized image of the goddess was made of gold with the eyes inset in ruby. He has also stated that there were beautiful ancient palaces of kings. It is said that Chennammaji, the queen of Keladi, visited the temple in 1686 and after having had the holy view of the goddess, increased the days of *chandata* (literally, ball play) from three to five, and made donations to the temple. The flag called *uppara sattige*, included among the ritual objects of worship, is said to have entered Polali with Haider Ali. He is said to have witnessed the *Chandata* in 1763 and even given prizes to the participants.

Throughout the year various rituals are conducted in the temple. Special mention may be made of the *Varshika Masotsava* (annual month-long celebration). It commences on *Sankramana* of *Minamasa* with the hoisting of the *Mayura-dvaja* (flag carrying peacock depiction) in the presence of Kodamanthaya *Daiva* from Ulipadiguttu. Particularly the *arata* celebrated on the last day of the fair is significant. Once in five days *danda-malotsavas* are conducted and five such *malotsavas* are celebrated. On that occasion the *Balimurti* (the image to which offering is made) is decorated with red *kepala* flowers. On the 18th day is celebrated the ritual of fixing a peg for cock-fight. The Polali *Chandata*

is performed after 20th day for five days and the chandata on the last day is believed to symbolize severing of the heads of the demons by goddess. Heroes from Ammunjeguttu and Ulipadiguttu form parties opposing each other on the occasion. From 20th to 25th day there would be the celebrations of *Navilu-ratha*, *Kumara-teru*, *Hooteru* (Flower car), *Suryamandalaratha*, *Chandramandalaratha* and *Alupallakki* while on the 26th day *Maharathostava* is celebrated. On the 27th day *Arata* is conducted with celebration of *Vasanta* on the banks of Phalguni at Kutelu and the *jatra* is concluded with the lowering of the *dhvaja*. These details are recorded by K. Anantaramu in his book "*Dakshinada Sirinadu*." Erya Lakshminarayan Alwa has recorded that the large clay images like those of Rajarajesvari of Polali and the *jatras* celebrated over a long period are unusual. During the *jatra*, which falls in April, the devotees take the *darshana* (holy view) of the Goddess and take home watermelon as *prasada*. The reason may be that on the banks of Phalguni river watermelon is grown abundantly. The clay image of Vyaghreshwara here has the sculpture of a hunter killing tiger. The sculpture depicts the killing of tiger near an areca-nut tree. A figure of pot is seen near the hero's feet. In Ulipadiguttu of the place is the *sthana* (sacred spot) of Kodamantaya-daiva and the nemotsava for this daiva is performed the very next day after the Polali *jatra*.

Earlier in the four directions of this place there were *Muda-Kadeswara*, *Padu-Adinathesvara*, *Tenka-Varadesvara* and *Badagu-Akhilesvara* temples. Of these Akhilesvara temple has an apsidal form and was renovated in 1991. It is believed that on his wife Dakshayini's death, Shiva preformed a penance here to bring down his anger, hence obtaining Puranic sanctity to the locality. Until recently there was no *sthana* for Shivaganas or Nandi in this locality. This temple which was renovated during the rule of Chauta rulers is peculiar. Nearby flows the Phalguni river and there is one more ancient temple dedicated to god Varadeshvara.

Puttige (7,535): It is a historically important place about 22 km north-east of Mangalore, the taluk headquarters, and three km west of Mudabidri. This place is called 'Puttige' because of lot of ant-hills (*hutta/putta*) in which snakes live. Referred to as Puttige in an inscription of the Vijayanagara period, it has become famous because of the Somanatheshwara temple there. This had been also the capital of the Chauta chiefs for some time when they constructed a palace here. But there is a tradition that the *muhurtha* in which the *Kesarugallu* (foundation stone) of this palace called 'Kayara-Manja Palace' laid was inauspicious which

caused its ruin. The Someshwara temple here was the construction of Chauta chiefs. An inscription of 1516 belonging to the reign of Krishna devaraya which is in front of that temple records an agreement between the two Heggades given in writing to Tirumalaraya Chauta in the presence of god Somanatha of Puttige in connection with the attack of Puttige region by Bhairarasa when Ratnappa Odeya was ruling over Mangalore-Barakuru *rajyas*. The stone inscription in Hosa Basti at Mudabidri, gives information about the gift of land in the presence of Parshwanatha of *Gurukula Basti* by Chauta Queen Lokadevi, as *Punyartha* of her sister Padmaladevi, for the purpose of *Aharadana* (supply of free food) to the Jaina ascetics. It also includes an imprecation forbidding the chiefs of Puttige from obliterating it. Somanatha, the principal deity of Mahatobhara Somanatha temple near the pond, was the tutelary deity of Chauta chiefs. Earlier there was an attractive chariot called *Bhumandalaratha* for the chariot festival. But now some of its carved panels only are preserved in the temple. A new gigantic *ratha* called 'Alu-Pallanki' has now been created. The *Shivaganadhishvaras* called Kala, Mahakala, Nandi, and Mahanandi accompanied by their wives are depicted standing and holding *Pallakki* in all four corners on the *rathapita* making the name 'Alu-pallanki' appropriate. Designed by carpenter Baburaya Acharya of Ashwatthapura, it is a very attractive chariot.

Putturu (48,070): This is a taluk headquarters located 50 km south-east of Mangalore is also a sub-divisional centre. Until 1927 Putturu was a hobali centre in Uppinangadi Taluk, but since Puttur became the taluk headquarters Uppinangadi was reduced to the status of a hobli. Sulya was a part of Puttur taluk till (1966) it was given a taluk status. Today Puttur is administered by town municipality, and known for several *chodyas* but earlier there was a famous saying '*hatturu kottaru Putturu bide*' (I shall not leave Putturu even if given ten villages).

Putturu may have come into existence in the 10th Century. Its name, according to Umanatha Shenoy, owes to it being a new town. It is referred to by the name Putturu in an inscription of 1431 situated in the premises of the Mahalingeshwara temple here. In another inscription of 12th Century in the same temple there is a reference to the tank beside the Mahalingeshwara temple. This record warns that any one taking bath or fishing in the tank would have to pay fines to the king. This shows that the Mahalingeshwara temple was already existing there by 12th Century. Putturu was one of the secondary capitals of the Banga chiefs who ruled with Bangadi (Beltangadi Taluk) as their capital. It is

believed that there was a palace of these chiefs in Putturu. An inscription of 1431 in Putturu informs that one Pandyaappa was ruling over this place which belonged to Bangas and that Annappodeya who was ruling over Mangaluru-rajya made land grants for the purpose of worship in the Mahadeva temple there. The same inscription also reveals the fact that Kriyashakti had visited Putturu. Later on Putturu came under the sway of the Kodagu kings.

The Mahalingeshwara temple in the centre of the village is a large and attractive apsidal temple. The sacred tank beside the temple is the one referred to in the above mentioned inscription. In the sanctum, there is a Shivalinga while the associate deities like Parvati, Subrahmanya, Edamuri Ganesha, Shastavu etc. are situated outside. There are also sthanas of Kshetra-rakshaka divinities viz., Pili-bhuta, Panjurli, Anganattaya and Rakteshwari. The walls of the temple carry colourful paintings of deities. The annual fair of the temple is celebrated on a grand scale for ten days. The arriving of *kiruvalu* of Ullalti in a *bhandara-pallakki* (palanquin) from Balnadu on the night previous to the chariot festival, is especially attractive. The Teppotsava (boat-festival) of god Mahalingeshwara takes place in the early morning on that day in the nearby temple tank. On the occasion of *Darshana-bali* performed on the morning of *rathotsava* the persons carrying the *utsavamurti* move their hands and put their steps beautifully in accordance with the music being played. The *rathotsava* celebrated on a grand scale in the evening under the leadership of Ullalti of Balnadu. The fire-crackers called *bedi* and *maribedi* burnt on the occasion produce great sounds that have memorable effect on the people gathered. The '*bedi* of Putturu' (the fire-crackers of Putturu) has a special impression on people attracting their attention by colourful designs formed in the skies. After the *rathotsava*, the Bhandara of Ullaltidevi is sent back to Balnadu. On the same evening, the Brahmins carrying the *utsavamurti* proceed to Viramangala locality in Shantigodu village, about 12 km away, and after the ritual called *Arata* (*avabhrītotsava*) there, return early in the morning running to the temple without a stop on their way and without keeping the deity down anywhere. The *utsava* comes to an end with that ceremony. During the *jatra* in the plains meant for the purpose varieties of shops are set up, including circus, *yakshagana* tents, magician troops, lines of Ice cream shops, etc. Apart from this, the celebration of the seven-day festival of Ganesha, and the *Dasara* processions in Putturu are noteworthy indeed. The fair of the Ullalti-daiva of Balnadu is celebrated soon after the fair of Mahalingeshwara. Since women are not allowed to

participate it is less crowded. Entertainment and setting up of shops and hotels is forbidden in this fair. On this occasion, while the *nemotsava* is performed to Dandanayaka Ullalti, Kalarahu and Malaraya *daivas*, the *nema* of Ullalti being special. There are temples of Venkataramana, Bhavanishankara, Mahamayi and Radhakrishna in Putturu. There are also the Shantinatha Basadi of Jainas, mosque and *dargahs* of Muslims and a church of the Christians. The Gramina Sahakara Sangha (Rural Co-operative Society) established here in 1909, has the distinction of being the first Co-operative society in the district. **Biramale:** The Biramale near Putturu is aptly suited to trekkers. On the top of this hill is a Vishwakarma temple. This was a prehistoric site of Stone Age antiquity and stone tools have been reported from here by scholars. **Balavana of Karant:** The house in which Dr. Shivarama Karant lived itself is called *Balavana*. He had stayed here for 40 years. Accordingly it became a cultural centre and a park attracting children. When in 1973 he left for Saligrama, owing to demand of the public, the Government had planned to declare it as National Monument. Hence the building was bought by the Government. Since then, a Dance school, Birds' Museum, Children's library, Botanical garden and gathering hall have come into existence. It became a centre where camps, workshops and cultural programmes takes place. Today it is on the path of progress. **Campco:** Among the agricultural co-operatives of Putturu the Central Betel nut (Supari) Marketing and Processing Co-operative Society was a joint venture of the Governments of Karnataka and Kerala and its aim was to obtain regular market to betel nuts. Later on in order to promote the cocoa crop, a Chocolate Industry was begun in 1986. This produces varieties of chocolates of excellent quality using modern machinery. **Bendre Tirtha:** This locality is a hot water spring amid the paddy fields about one km away from Irde village, which is 12 km from Putturu. It has been protected by building a laterite enclosure wall around and provided with steps. In Tulu language *bendru* means hot water. And for this reason it is called *Bendr-tirtha*. It is noteworthy that as early as 1882, a scientist by name Oldham had discovered this hot water spring and recorded it in his work entitled *Thermal Springs of India*. Depending upon the season, this hot water spring is estimated to produce about 1365 to 4640 litres of hot water. Locally it is called *tirthada kere*. On Shravana New Moon day, the people of the region around Putturu reach here for sacred bath. On the occasion, they also offer worship in the nearby Vishnu temple. It was believed that taking bath in this spring would cure diseases. But now it has completely dried up leaving only the empty tank. This

situation is caused by the nearby bore well which produces hot water. The local people have pressed for protecting this hot water spring.

Sasihitlu: This is located 26 km. to the north of the district headquarters Mangalore. It is famous for the beach. Endowed with natural beauty, the Munda Islands surrounded by Arabian Sea on the west and Shambhavi river on the east offers feast to the eyes of tourists.

Savanalu: This is an ancient place eight km away from Beltangadi, the Taluk headquarters. *Savana* is a corrupt form of *Shravana* (Jaina ascetic) and this accounts for the present name of the place. On a nearby hill is the *Savanalu-tirtha* reached after crossing the river Phalguni. There is a hanging bridge to cross the river. On the other side of the river, in a cave upon the hill there is a fresh water spring. Below this spring, on a rock there is a sculpture of Yaksha Brahma. Above the spring (*Guhatirtha*) there is an image of Adinatha Tirthankara on stone pavement. In front of it is the *Shravanapadagatte*. In the fields there is a small *Basadi* of Adinatha Tirthankara. In the *prabhavali* of the *panchaloha* image of Adinatha Tirthankara inside the sanctum, there are small images of Chakreshwari *yakshi* and Gomukha *yaksha*. There is a separate temple of Padmavati *yakshi*. There are also special localities for Kallurti and Lingana Panjurli and in the ambulatory there are *Kshetrapala* Brahma and *Astadikpalas*.

Shishila (2,070): Situated 68 km. away to the east of Taluk headquarters Beltangadi on the banks of the river Kapila, Shishila is a place of historical importance. It is surrounded by mountains and is a beautiful and quiet sacred place. The name 'Shishila' is a corrupt form of *Shrishaila*. The place is famous for the Shishileswara temple on the southern bank of the river. In the courtyard of the temple, there are shrines of Vinayaka and Durga. The river is abundant in *Peruvelu* (*Mahashisha*) variety of fish and for that reason it is also called *Matsya-tirtha*. *Kumaragudde* is the original locality of Swayambhu Shishileswara and there are a number of legends relating to its installation. During the annual fair, the *Medara* (basket makers) family performs the ritual of *Boluvidi* and *Appungayi Ata* which are specialities of this place. There are many *Bhuta Sthanas* here. Long back, K.P.Seetharama Kedilaya had expressed the opinion that the mountain range here is the same as the *Shriparvata* (*Tripavata*) of the Kadamba times and that it is now known as Shishila. However this view has not been accepted by scholars. It has been stated that in the 14th century Lokanatha, the ruler of Patti-Pombuchchapura (Humcha in Shimoga District) had built a palace in

Shishila and resided here before shifting the capital to Karkala. Later on because of their relations with the kings of Karkala, the Mularasas made Bailangadi and Shishila as their capital with control over six *maganis* each. The reference to Chautas, Ajilas and Sisila ruler in an inscription of 1538 from Hiriyangadi supports this view. The *Keladinripa-vijaya* states that Venkatappa Nayaka of Keladi renovated the fort of Shishila in 1608. The Treaty of 1642 and the British records of 1805 prove that Shishila was a Hobali Centre. However, under the British rule Kokkada became a *magani* centre and the importance of Shishila declined. At Shisila In the fort gateway area on the bank of river Kapila, even today one can see the remnants of fort, moat, palace, *Basadi*, well, ponds etc. The Government School in Shishila is also rich in art. **Shibaje (2,230):** It is a village neighbouring to Shishila. The Vanadurga temple here is well known as *Montetadka*. The farmers offer *monte* ritual here for the well being of their cattle. Due to the sound produced from the bamboo *monte* tied around the neck of the cattle, the area around the temple is called *Montadka*. **Kokkada (4,596):** Situated 18 km away from the Taluk headquarters of Beltangadi, Kokkada is somewhat little interior, but close to National highway 48, on Dharmasthala road. This is a Hobali centre 12 km away to the south-west of Shishila. This place has assumed fame due to the temples of Nilakantheshwara and Vishnu which are apsidal in plan. The two ft. tall Ganapati image in the open air in Sauthadka is stated to be of the 12th century. Nearby there are small images of gods Virabhadra and Vishnu. The St. John Baptist Church and Badriya Jumma Masjid are also located here.

Sulya (18,282): This is located 80 km away to the South-east of the district headquarters Mangalore. Earlier it was a *magane* comprising 14 villages and was famous as *Amara Sulya-nadu*. Later on it was bifurcated from the Puttur Taluk in 1966 to form the Sulya Taluk. It is located on the Madikeri-Mangalore road. Its historical importance is due to the Amara Sulya Rebellion of 1837. Sulya is also called Soolya, Sooleya, Sooliya, etc. In the work called *Rajendraname* it is mentioned as 'Amara Sulya'. It is said that Shivappa Nayaka of Keladi had gifted some of the villages here as *Amrita-magane* to the Kodagu king Mudduraja for providing milk and butter to his son. During the Harijan tour of Mahatma Gandhi in 1934 his public address was organised near the old gate. It is said that his address was translated into Kannada by Ramappa-master. Due to Bharat-Srilanka Agreement of 1964, more than 13,000 hectares of forest was cut in Sulya and Puttur Taluks for

rehabilitating the Tamil refugees. Owing to this, rubber plantation was assumed importance here and the Tamilians were settled.

Earlier, there was the *Bidu* (settlement) of Ballalas in Sulya. Nearly 500 year old Chennakesava temple is here. This west facing temple has in its sanctum a beautiful *Panchaloha* image of Chennakesava. There is a metal image of a horse-rider which is said to be of *Chenniga Bhutha*. The *rathostava* of Chennakesava is held in January every year. At **Karyatodi** nearby, there is an east-facing Vishnumurti temple. The Moinuddin Mosque which was built in the last century in Mogarpane and the mosque in Kelasikatte (Gandhinagar) and the Christian churches here are noteworthy. In **Paichar** there is a cashew nut refinery. **Aivarnadu (4,804)**: This is seven km away from the taluk headquarters Sulya. It is famous for the Panchalingeshwara temple in the locality called Deraje. This ancient temple was renovated in 1992. In the sanctum, on a single pedestal are installed the *Svayambhu-lingas* of the *Panchacharyas* viz., Sadyojata, Vamadeva, Aghora, Ishana and Tatpurusha. It is said that these images were installed by the Pandavas. Nearby, there is a rubber refinery. **Jalsur (6,368)**: This is eight km away to the north of the taluk headquarters Sulya. In Kukkandur near Jalsur, there are seven localities of *Ullakulu Daiva* brothers (*Kinimani- Pumani* brothers), *Mittur Nayar Bhuta*, and *Purusharaya, Udrandi, Ajjantaya Daivas* for whom annual *Rathostava* is held. The coconut breaking game during this celebration is interesting. **Kallugundi**: Located some 25 km away to the South-east of the taluk headquarters Sulya, this is situated near the Sampaje hills within the revenue limits of **Sampaje (5304)** village. The *ottekola* (*Mahagenda seve*, i.e., walking on fire) held in the Vishnumurti temple in Kallugundi is unique. The Saverpura Church in Kallugundi is also an attractive structure.

Suratkal: This is an important educational centre, located 18 km from Mangalore but lies within the limits of the Mangalore Municipal Corporation. It is on the National Highway No. 17. Due to the new Mangalore port, it has grown into an important industrial and commercial centre. On a hill near the beach there is an old Sadashiva temple. The temple has apsidal plan and the Sadashivalinga in its sanctum is believed to have been installed by Kharasura. There is also a two-armed *Balamuri* Ganesha image. The beauty of the rich sea and sun set are immensely pleasing. The annual fair is held in December. Suratkal is also a city of temples. There are three temples of Mahamayi and temples of Virabhadra, Durgaparameshwari and Venkataramana also. The Mariamma temple here is considerable ancient. In the

Virabhadra and Durga Parameshwari temples five day *rathotsava* is held from *Magha shuddha Padya*. The Karnataka Regional Engineering College (1960) occupies an area of 30 acres of land and Shrinivasa Malya was responsible for starting this college. **Suratkal beach** is one of the most beautiful beaches of the Coast. On a hill near the beach there is an old Sadashiva temple and also a *Dipastambha*, a special attraction of the place. The beach which stretches from Suratkal to Panambur provides thrill to the tourists. **Krishnapura Matha**: Situated three km away from Suratkal in Katipalla Krishnapura is the branch of Krishnapura Matha which belongs to the Ashtamathas of Udupi. It is an old, large and beautiful *Matha*.

Someshwara (20,097): This is an historical place two km away from Ullala. An inscription of Alupa Kulashekhara IV dated 1195 is the earliest record of this place. The Someshwara temple here was built by the Alupas and later on when the Chauta rulers made Ullala their capital, they seem to have renovated and beautified it. Queen Abbakka-devi built a fort here for the safety of the temple as well as the coastal area and donated ornaments to the temple. She is said to have built the Jaina *Basadi* (Adinatha Parshwanatha) which is in a dilapidated condition near the *Dargah*. It is said that there was a palace of the Chautas in *Ombattu-kere* near Ullala. An inscription records that the Someshwara temple here was renovated by Kriyashakti, the royal preceptor of Devaraya II in 1443. Situated on a monolithic hill, this temple seems to be as old as the 10th century. Peitro Della Velle, who visited the temple in the 16th century, has described it as a beautiful temple. In the sanctum of the temple there is a *Shivalinga*. The *balipitha* in front of the temple is beautiful. Special mention may be made of the *Saptamatrika* images. There are also shrines of Ganapati, Parthasarathi and Janardana. On the hill to the north of the Someshwara temple is the *Kote* (fort) Mahavishnu temple. The sanctum of the temple is apsidal in plan. In the sanctum, there is a beautiful four feet tall image of Vishnu. It is administered by the famous Nileschwara Tantri of Tulunadu. Having been renovated recently, the temple has assumed importance as a tourist destination. There are also *Daiva-sthanas* for Kallurti, Kuttichadu, Rakeswari and Guligaru. It is an unsurpassed pleasure to watch the Sunrise and sunset from the boulder called *Rudrapada* here.

Tannirubavi: This place can be reached on foot after crossing the Gurupura river at Boluru near Sultan Batheri in Mangalore town. The long beach here, exposed to roaring waves, gives great pleasure to the tourists. It is also famous for the G.M.R. Energy Ltd. Established in an

area of about 32 acres of land, this electricity generating unit is privately owned and it has the capacity to generate electricity to the tune of 220 MW. Installed beside the Gurupura River near Tannirubavi, the floating Unit weighs about 12000 tons and has the distinction of being the first of its kind in the country. The electricity generated by Nepte gas is being supplied to KPTCL from November 2001. This place can also be reached by road from Kuluru bridge – via Panamburu.

Todikana (2,186): Located 10 km south-east of Sulya, the Taluk headquarters, this is the last village of the district, adjacent to Kodagu. Like the Shishila village, it is a picturesque place with natural beauty. Kodagu district can be seen from the top of mountain at Todikana. There is an ancient Mallikarjuna temple here which is one of the sacred spots of Tulu Nadu. The Matsya Tirtha stream flowing beside the temple, joins the Payaswini River at some distance. There is a local belief that the land created by Parashurama ends at Todikana and the land created by god Brahma starts from there and that this is the meeting point of these two lands. It is also believed to be the *Dwaitavana* of the *Mahabharata* fame. The kings of Kodagu have made grants to this large temple. The Devaragundi falls is about two km away from the temple. Tradition believes that the Shivalinga here is installed by sage Kanva.

Ujire (12,474): This place is at a distance of eight km. to the east of Beltangadi, the Taluk headquarters. Located on the State Highway No. 64, it is an educational centre. Ujire is growing as an important town because of Dharmasthala which is about eight km from here. The Ujire inscription of 1469 reveals the interesting information that Vitharasa Odeya, the governor of *Mangaluru-rajya* gave Ujire as a gift to the chief Kamiraja who had burnt down the palaces of Kodyala and Nirumarga. The star shaped church of St. Anthony (1989) here is an unusual architectural piece. Apart from an old mosque that exists in Halepete of Ujire a new mosque has also been built. *Hayatul Arabic Madrasa* has been built adjacent to it. The *Dharmasthala Shri Manjunatheshwara Tuberculosis Eradication Hospital* is located in old Ujire. The terracotta decorative articles produced by more than hundred families of potters in the *Halepete* of Ujire reach markets of various other places.

The schools and colleges in Ujire run by Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatha Education Trust are noteworthy. The Nature-cure and Yoga Science College (1989) run by the Shantivana Trust is unique. Dharmasthala Ratnavarma Heggade play ground is vast and has facilities for indoor games also. A Multipurpose *Kalabhavana* (1994) in Ujire is

built on the lines of the 'Geodesic' tower designed by architect Bunk Ministpullar. This octagonal building is provided with a roof comprised of layers of Aluminum, Rock- wool and chip board. It looks like a pyramid from outside but there are no pillars inside. The Self-employment Training Institute run by the S.D.M.E. Trust is a source of inspiration to the unemployed youth. The garden designed by the Village Development Institute of Dharmasthala located here supplies to the farmers seedlings of coconut, plantain, pepper etc., free of cost.

Ullala (49,895): It is a historical place located at a distance of eight km from Mangalore, on the southern bank of the river Netravati. It is a town administrated by the *Town Panchayat*. It is a tourist destination attracting the tourists on account of its beach. Because of St. Sayyad Madani Dargah it is a holy place for Muslims. There is a railway station at a distance of two km from Ullala on the Manglore-Kasargod-Calicut broad gauge. Somanatha of the neighbouring Someshwara near Ullala was the family deity of a branch of the Chauta Chiefs of Puttige which was ruling from Ullala. Around 1550 this was the seat of the famed Rani Abbakka Devi of this family. Her courage and bravery had terrified the Portuguese too. But Ullala came under the Nayakas of Keladi by 1650. However, the remains of the palace and fort of the Chauta Chiefs can still be seen here. The Somanatha Temple possesses beautiful sculptures done in Italian style. It is stated that the style might have entered here due to the influence of Florentine sculptors who visited India in the 16th century. The fort of Uchila, located at a distance of nine km to the south of Ullala, was a strong defence base of queen Abbakka Devi and has a palace also. It is learnt that there was a palace of Bhairarasa Odeya. The fort can be reached through ferry. The *Dargah* of Sayyad Mohammad Sharif ul Madani Tangale in Ullala is so significant a Muslim pilgrimage centre that it has the appellation 'Ajmer of the south'. Madani, who migrated from Madina about 400 years ago, settled in *Melangadi* of Ullala, and married a woman of Holalkere locality of this town. Through his numerous miraculous deeds he gained popularity. When he passed away, he was buried here. His followers came forward to celebrate *Urus* in his *Dargah* once in five years. This tradition has been continued. Lakhs of people reach here from far off places to participate in this *Urus* which lasts for a month. On the occasion, lakhs of rupees are collected by auctioning the goats offered by people in fulfillment of their vow.

This *Dargah* has been reconstructed and enlarged four times since the death of the saint. The present structure is a beautiful monument designed in 1970 by architect Ghiyasuddin Ahmed of Hyderabad. The

Dargah, with its charming dome, has an attractive Mosque beside. The well in the *Dargah* has a marble platform. It is said that this well had an overflow of water during the famine of 1945. An Arabic college, a high school and a hostel are run by the Sayyad Madani Trust of this *Dargah*. Many Arabic schools in other places are also being run by this Trust. Institutions of the Madani Centre have found their expansion in the region of Chota-Mangalore in Ullala. The two km beach walk along on the seaside sands between Ullala and Someshwara is an enduring experience. The Summer Sand Beach Resort here is attractive and caters to the requirements of tourists.

Uppinangadi (7,172): It is a Hobali headquarters situated at a distance of 13 km north-east of Putturu, the taluk headquarters. But it was also a taluk headquarters of the same name till 1927. It is the place where the river Netravati flowing from Dharmasthala and the river Kumaradhara flowing from Kukke Subrahmanya meet. In olden days it was a centre where the salt from Mangalore and spices from upper ghats used to be exchanged. It is opined that because of this, the place was called *ubar* in Tulu language. There is also an opinion that, as the salt brought from Mangalore was distributed to different places from here it came to be named as *Ubar Uppinangadi* and gradually this name was abbreviated to *Uppinangadi*. Tradition believes that sage Madhvacharya and sage Vadiraja had visited this place. Called variously as *Dakshina Kashi*, *Gaya*, *Prayaga*, *Muktikshetra* (sacred spot leading to salvation) etc., it is regarded as the most appropriate place for post-funeral rituals. Here *asthi-visarjane* (disposing off the mortal remains), *pinda-pradana* (ritual offering of rice balls to the deceased) worship and other ceremonies take place on all days.

It was the capital town of the Chieftains of olden days. Being at the point of convergence of two rivers, it always faces the threat of floods. It was greatly affected by the heavy floods in 1923 and 1974. There are traces of a possible small temple of Swayambhu Sahasralinga. Because it gets submerged during the rainy season, another Shivalinga has been installed in the temple on river bank and is now in worship. The *darshana* of original *Shivalinga* can be had during the summer season when the fair is organized. It is believed that in this region that all stones in the river Netravati from Kadeshvalya to Uppinangadi are *Shivalingas*. There is the shrine of Marikali near the Sahasralinga Temple. Now a stone image has replaced the wooden image originally worshipped in the sanctum. In olden days, when there were no bridges, the *kadavus* were being used to cross the river and there is the belief that this was the

original place of Kalkuda *daiva*. It is also popularly believed that the Kalkuda *daiva* used to help people to cross the river here. The *Kambala* sport is also conducted here. In the presence of Sahasralingeshwara, three *Makhekuta jattras*, celebrated in the *Kumbha* month one after the other is unique. The *Paurnami* (full-moon) *Makhekuta jatra* extends over eight days, while *Ashtami Makhekuta* and *Mahashivaratri Makhekuta jattras* are mini fairs of two days each. On these occasions temple fairs and car festivals take place. The Lakshmi-Venkataramana Temple here is one of the oldest temples of the Gauda Saraswats. There are separate sanctum for the deities Venkatesha and Lakshmidēvi. The worship called *Makharadevi* offered to the deities during the *Navaratri* festival is unique. The *Brahma-rathotsava* organized during *Madhvanavami* is a significant event. There are also a Chadranatha Basadi, and a Christian church dedicated to Humble Virgin Mother, a Mosque and *Dargah*.

Venur or Enur (2,321): Located 19 km away to the North-west of the Taluk headquarters Beltangadi, Venur is a Hobali Centre on the bank of Phalguni river. This is an important Jaina Centre. It was the capital of Ajala Chiefs till 1786. 13 *maganis* were under their jurisdiction. They ruled as subordinates from 12-18th century and were followers of Jainism. In ancient inscriptions Venur is referred to as 'Enur' and 'Yenur'. It is said that the place derived its name *Venur* from *Yelnuru*, because there were 700 Jaina *Shravakas* here. Another view holds that *Ennuru* (Group of eight villages) became *Venuru* in course of time. Venur is famous as a historical place and a Jaina centre. People visiting Mudabidre and Karkala visit Venur and then go to Dharmasthala. Venur is said to have had eight *Basadis*, but actually there are only six. They are *Akkangala Basadi*, *Binnani Basadi*, *Shantinatha Basadi*, *Adinatha Basadi*, *Parswanatha Basadi*, and *Chauvisa Tirthankara Basadi*. The remaining two are the Vardhamanaswami and Chandraprabha *Basadis* which are in the upper storeys of *Shantinatha Basadi*.

Among the 10 inscriptions in Venur, an inscription of 1138 lying behind the Gommata image, records that the *velavalli* stone was installed by Sevyagellarasa. In *Melupete* (Mahavira Nagara), there are groups of *Basadis*. Inscriptions inform that the 35-ft tall monolithic *Bujabali Jina* (Gommata) image here was caused to be carved and installed on 1st March, 1604 at the instance of Charukirti Bhattaraka of Shravanabelgola by Ajila chief Vira Timmaraja IV. A scion of Chamunda, this chief was the brother of Pandya Devarasa and the son of queen Pandyakka. Being one of the few large images of Bahubali in Karnataka, this image bears a serene smile on the face which attributes to it, the appellation of

Naguva Gommata, i.e., 'Smiling Gommata'. The event behind the installation of this image is interesting. It is said that when Bhairavaraya III, the neighbouring king of Karkala who was opposed to the installation of this image, attacked Ajila Timmanna Arasa, the latter hid this image in the sands of Phalguni river bank and only after repelling the enemy, had the image installed.

About the same time as the installation of this Gommata image, Pandiyakkadevi (Vardhamanakka) and Mallidevi, the wives of Ajila Vira Timmanna IV, constructed the Chandranatha Basadi on the left side of the Gommata colossus, while Parshwadevi Binnani constructed the Shantinatha Basadi on the right side of the same image in 1604. Land grants are recorded in inscriptions for the purpose of daily worship in those *Basadis*. One of these inscriptions concludes with an imprecation stating that any one neglecting it would incur the sin of breaking the 1000 Jaina images on the mount Ujanta [Ajanta (?) Aurangabad, Maharashtra?]. These small *Basadis*, which are located on left and right flanks inside the enclosure, are called *Akkangala Basadi* and *Binnani Basadi*. Inside the *Basadis* there are attractive images, while the image of Chandraprabha Tirthankara being carved in white stone and that of Shantinatha Tirthankara being of *Panchaloha* (five-metals).

About 100 metre away to the east of the Parshwanatha *Basadi* on the Guruvayanakere Road, there is the locality called *Kallu Basadi Vathara*, which is another important Jaina temple complex. The Shantinatha Basadi which is also called as *Kallu Basadi*, *Megina Basadi* or *Dodda Basadi*, is like a pinnacle to the *Basadis* of Venur. This three storeyed *Chaityalaya* has in the sanctum a lifesize image of Shantinatha Tirthankara. On his either side are carved Garuda and Mahamanasi, his yaksha and yakshi respectively, and on the *prabhavali* there are beautiful carvings of *ashtamaha-pratiharyas*. On the 2nd floor of the *Basadi* is installed an image of Mahavira and on the 3rd that of Chandraprabha Tirthankara. The *Manasthamba* in front of the *Basadi* is a good example of sculptor's skill. On the four sides of the pillar are carved miniature images of 24 *Tirthankaras*, six on each face. The Adinatha Basadi on the left side of Shantinatha Basadi, even though small, has a large, beautiful image of *Tirthankara* seated in *padmasana*. *Chauvvisa Tirthankara Basadi*, which is situated to the right of Shantinatha Basadi, has all the 24 *Tirthankara* images carved in black stone and installed on a single pedestal. On either side there are images of Saraswati and Padmavati. An inscription of 1499 seen on the right side in the front *Mantapa* of Shanteshwara Basadi, records the land grants by *Rajamatha Kamadevi*

for the purpose of feeding the ascetics when *Mahamandalika* Somanatha Pennanna Odeya was ruling over Panjulike-rajya. Another inscription of 1537 in the same *Mantapa* records that, when *Mandalika* Pandya-devarasa Ajila, the son of Honnamadevi was administering Aluru-rajya, Adyadevarasa of *Binnani* family installed *Chaturvimshati Tirthankara* images in the Shantishwara Chaityalaya of Yenur. Further it is stated that he purchased land in Kartodi paying 65 *gadyanas* and gave it for *Amritapadi* offerings to the deities. The inscription of 1622 seen near the east wall of Tirthankara Basadi records that when Madhurakkadevi, the disciple of Lalitakirti Bhattaraka, was administering Panjalike-rajya, the *samastas* of the village led by Ramanatha-arasa made over to the king 100 *gadyanas* and made land grant for the purpose of *Panchamrit-abhisheka*, *Nirvana-kalyana puja* of Vardhamanaswami, and *Pancha-paramesthi Amritapadi* offerings. It also records that grants were given for perpetually serving food to the ascetics on a Friday of each month in the *Basadi*.

Mahalingeshwara temple is another important structure here and it has been renovated in recent years. It was the tutelary deity of Ajala rulers. There is an inscription of 967 embedded in the floor of the temple but it is too worn out to make out its content. The inscription on the Nandi pillar in front of the temple names one Birasetti as its sponsor. In the sanctum of the temple there is a *Shivalinga* and also has an image of Ganapati. A shrine of god Janardhana is also situated in the enclosure. There are shrines for Subrahmanya, Shasta, Nagabrahma, Kodumanithaya, Kalkuda, Kallurti etc. The nine day festival starting from *Moksha Sankramana* is attended by the family of Ajila chiefs of Aladangadi. The palace of Ajilas in Venur is stated to have had seven storeys, but its real magnitude is not known. Probably as it was covered with *mulihullu* grass frequently it used to catch fire. It is believed to have been destroyed by the enemies. However, one can see in Venur the remains of the old palace. Later, in 1786 the Ajila chiefs shifted their capital from Venur to Aladangadi.

Vitla: (15,650) Lying 19 km away from the Taluk headquarters Bantwal, Vitla is a Hobli centre. It is an important historical place on the National Highway 88. A family of feudatory chiefs called *Domba* or *Vitla Heggade* ruled from here over Vitla-2000 from about 15th century to the first half of 20th century, under Vijayanagara, Keladi Nayakas and the British. It is said that Vitla is the *Ekachakranagara* of puranic fame where the Pandavas had stayed for some days. Among the hill ranges

around Vitla *Kalujamale* is famous. It is believed that in one of the caves here *Bakasura* resided and that he was killed here. Several boulders here are shown by the local people pointing at the episodes connected with the killing of *Bakasura*. Earlier, the place had *Ashta-mathas* here which included the present day Jogimatha, Kadumatha, Charantimatha, and Kalimatha. According to oral tradition, because of *Ashtamathas* it obtained the name *Ashtalayapura* (city of eight temples) which later become *Vitla*. According to another opinion, a king of Vitla, to cure his ailment, performed *Bhuyishtikayaga*, on account of which the place came to be called *Ishtikapura*, which later on became *Vitla*. In Tulu, it is called *Ittel*. In an inscription of 1436, the place is called as *Ishtakapura*, but in later inscriptions it is called Vittala. In the inscriptions of Vitla kings issued in 1727 and 1734 we find the mention of 'Parthampadi' whose meaning is not clear yet. P.Vishnu Bhat opines that it was the name of the *Chavadi* of the Palace at Vitla.

In December 1799, the Hedge of Vitla with the help of an officer named Subbaraya revolted against the British and looted the taluk office of Kadaba and Bantwal as well and with Puttur as his headquarters, ruled independently for some time. But this effort went futile when he was defeated in 1800.

The Panchalingeshwara temple of Vitla belongs to the 10th-11th century. Built of laterite is apsidal in plan and according to Pundikkai Ganapayya Bhat, it is the largest temple in the district. Its first reference is found in an inscription of 1436. The apsidal temple with its three storeys and an attractive roof, presents a beautiful view. The sloping roof is covered with copper sheets. In the sanctum five natural stones representing five faces of Shiva are installed on a single pedestal. There are also images of Maha-Ganapati, Mahishamardini, Anjaneya and Kuntishwara. It is believed that the *Shivalinga* of the temple was brought by the Pandavas from Kashi. According to a local legend both Hanumanta and Bhima went to the forest to bring Shiva *linga* and as Hanumanta brought the *linga* first, that was installed in the *grabhagriha*; Bhima who came with *lingas* later was angry and he removed the *linga* installed by Hanumanta with his *gada* (mace), installed the *linga* brought by himself facing west worshipped it and offered *Naivedya* (rice) which had already been offered to God earlier. So, even today, the *Naivedya* or rice offered to God is called as *Tangula Naivedya*. From *Makara Sankramana* a nine day festival (*utsava*) is celebrated here which include *rathotsava* and *avabhrithotsava*. Complementary to this festival, all the ornaments of Ullalti are brought in a palanquin from Kepu and with a

decorated bull leading from in front. And on the festival day, the descendants of the Vitla royal family majestically come in a *Doli* wearing *Jari-Pethas* (Silken turban).

The Ananteshwara temple here has the distinction of being considered the original temple belonging to the Chitrapura Saraswat Brahmins. It is said that the silver sculpture of the Serpent God here was brought from Subrahmanya by a Saraswat Brahmin, that it was first installed in a locality called *Vanabhøjana* near Okketturu, nearby Vitla, and that later on it was installed in the present-day Ananteshwara temple in 1560. The Saraswat Brahmins of Sirsi, Gokarna, Honnavar, Shirali and Nileswar (Kerala) visit this temple. The *Shashti* festival held here is regarded as a very important festival by the Saraswat Brahmins.

Just a km away from the village, there is a Jogimatha. It belongs to Natha sect and was patronised by Vitla chiefs. This huge *matha* has the images of Kali, Kalabhairava, and Manjunatheswara linga. There are also Parashurama-dhuni, Mask, Trishula, sword swinging cot, etc. There are tombs of earlier ascetics.

Another attraction of Vitla is the Palace of the Vitla chiefs. Standing in the middle of the paddy fields, it is a large old house. It is said that the earlier palace was burnt down by Tipu. Even today the remnants of mud fort and palace have survived. The three components of the residence of the chiefs *viz.*, *Aramane*, *Arantade* and *Bidu* may be seen here. The seal of the Chiefs bears the name of Panchalingeswara. They were also worshippers of *Ullalti* of Kepu. It is said that there was a palace of Vitla chiefs at Kepu. The *Kajambu-Jatre* and vows of Kepu are famous and these are celebrated from *Dhanu Sankramana* for five days. Children in particular participate in large numbers in this *Jatra*. The tonsure ceremony of children is held here and this procedure of offering hair to the Goddess is called *Kajambu (Mudi)*. There are many spots here where the various *Bhutas* are worshipped, including the one of *Kalkuda Bhuta*. The Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (CPCRI) near Vitla was founded in 1956 for researching on arecanut plants. Now research is conducted also on Cocoa, Pepper, Cashew nut etc. The Centre is educative and rich in diverse types of plants and presents a pleasant view to the visitor. In **Kadambu**, nearby Vitla *Kallurti* is worshipped and the *Kukkuta-yajna* (Cock sacrifice) performed here is very famous. In a similar manner, at the *Kallurti* shrine in Panolibail in Sajipa-300 Village (Bantwal Taluk), every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday *Kukkuta-yajna* is performed, called as *Agalu-seve*. **Kanyana (7558)**: This is a village near

Vitla located 25 km away to the south of the taluk headquarters Bantwal. It is known for the *Bharat Sevashram* founded by Bhattacharya of West Bengal in 1964. This has given shelter to many students, unmarried women, old men and women, physically handicapped, mentally retarded people and orphans. In 1989 the *Sevashram* celebrated its Silver Jubilee. Besides it, in Shiramkallu, Nellekatte, Bhandi-tadka, Kaniyur, Kepalagudde and Bairikatte which are in the revenue limits of Kanyana, Muslims have built Mosques on important roads, and in the inside *Pallis*, *Dargahs* and *Madrasas* also.

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ADDENDA
DAKSHINA KANNADA DISTRICT

Sl.No	Items	Units	District	State
I.	GENERAL-A		Dakshina Kannada	
1	Taluks, Hoblies, Villages and Grama Panchayaths, Municipalities/Corporations			
1.	Taluks as on 31-3-2009	Nos	05	176
2.	Hoblies as on 31-3-2009	Nos	17	747
3.	Villages			
	i) Inhabited	Nos	354	27481
	ii) Uninhabited	Nos	—	1925
4.	Total Villages	Nos	354	29406
5.	Gram Panchayaths 2008-09	Nos	203	5628
6.	Town/Urban Agglomerations (as on 2001)	Nos	20	270
7.	Municipalities / Corporations			
	i) CC	Nos.	01	08
	ii) CMC	Nos.	00	44
	iii) TMC	Nos.	04	94
	iv) TP	Nos.	03	68
	v) NACs	Nos.	00	05
	vi) Total	Nos.	08	219
2.	No. of Taluks Categorized under Backwardness by the HPCRRI			
	1. Most Backward Taluks	Nos	—	39
	2. More Backward Taluks	Nos	—	40
	3. Backward Taluks	Nos	—	35
	4. Total	Nos	00	114
3.	Sectorwise Consumption of Electricity 2008-09			
1.	Domestic Consumption	Nos	401136	12439169
		Units in Lakhs	3638.83	67297.99
2.	Industrial Consumption	Nos	5439	287283
		Units in Lakhs	2336	39679.72

Sl.No	Items	Units	District	State
3.	Commercial Consumption	Nos	54711	1304239
		Units in Lakhs	1768.86	19337.69
4.	I. P. Sets	Nos	61777	1762979
		Units in Lakhs	1934.88	115197.95
5.	Street Lights (Instalations)	Nos	4974	94831
		Units in Lakhs	165.13	6479.60
6.	Electrified 2008-09	Hamlets	38	883
		I P Sets	1316	30115
4.	Net District Income and Per Capita Income			
1.	Net District Income (Rs.in Lakhs) At Current Prices (2006-07) At Constant Prices (1999-2000)	Lakhs	894298	17964533
		Lakhs	674352	13364779
2.	Per Capita Income (Rs.) At Current Prices (2006-07) At Constant Prices (1999-2000)	Rs.	43967	31713
		Rs.	33154	23593
5.	Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges as on 31-3-2009			
1.	No. of Employment Exchanges	Nos	01	32
2.	Below Matriculation	Nos	1850	97554
3.	S. S. L. C. Passed	Nos	4643	225014
4.	P. U. C. Passed	Nos	4977	95401
5.	B. A. Graduates	Nos	1357	20729
6.	B.SC. Graduates	Nos	215	7341
7.	B.Com. Graduates	Nos	1074	10777
8.	Stenographers	Nos	201	1862
9.	ITI Certificate Holders	Nos	1484	54038
10.	Drivers	Nos	392	15994
11.	B.Ed., B.P.Ed. Degree Holders	Nos	845	15552
12.	Others	Nos	166	52201
13.	Diploma Holders	Nos	991	22728

Sl.No	Items	Units	District	State
14.	C.P. Ed. TCH and Nursery Trained	Nos	306	21302
15.	Typists	Nos	352	11219
16.	Total	Nos	18853	651712
6.	Fair Price Shops as on 31-3-09			
	Rural	Nos	416	14918
	Urban	Nos	118	5463
	Total	Nos	534	20381
7.	Districtwise Ration Card holders as on 31-3-2009			
1.	Below Poverty Line	Nos	158633	8806488
2.	Anthyodaya	Nos	15881	1199700
3.	Above Poverty Line	Nos	205412	5476332
4.	Total	Nos	379926	15482520
8.	Police Stations, Prisoners and Others as on 31-03-09			
1.	Police Stations	Nos	29	881
2.	Prisons	Nos	04	100
3.	Prisoners			
	Male	Nos.	191	13196
	Female	Nos.	09	584
4.	Fire Stations	Nos	06	149
5.	Cinema Theatres			
	i. Permanent	Nos.	20	823
	ii. Temporary	Nos.	—	110
II	AREA AND POPULATION			
9	Area and Population (Census 2001)			
1.	Area (Sq. Kms) 2001 Census	Nos	4560	191791
2.	Population (Census 2001)			
	Total	Nos	1897730	52850562
	Male	Nos	938434	26898918
	Female	Nos	959296	25951644
3.	Decinial Growth rate 2001	Percentage	14	17

Sl.No	Items	Units	District	State
10	Urban Population			
	i) Urban	Nos.	729302	17961529
	ii) Male	Nos.	363777	9249960
	iii) Female	Nos.	365525	8711569
11	Rural Population			
	i) Rural	Nos.	1168428	34889033
	ii) Male	Nos.	574657	17648958
	iii) Female	Nos.	593771	17240075
12	Scheduled Castes Population			
1.	Population (Census 2001)			
	i) Scheduled Castes	Nos.	131160	8563930
	ii) Male	Nos.	65818	4339745
	iii) Female	Nos.	65342	4224185
2.	Percentage of SC Population to total Percentage	6.91	16.20	
13	Scheduled Tribes Population			
1.	Population (Census 2001)			
	i) Scheduled Tribes	Nos.	62936	3463986
	ii) Male	Nos.	31579	1756238
	iii) Female	Nos.	31357	1707748
2.	Percentage of ST Population to total	Percentage	3.32	6.55
14	Density and Sex-Ratio (2001 Census)			
1.	Density	Nos	416	276
2.	Sex-Ratio	Nos	1022	965
3.	Sex-Ratio (0-6 Age group)	Nos	952	946
15	Literacy Rate (%)			
	Literacy rate (%) 2001 Census			
	Total	Percentage	83.40	66.60
	Male	Percentage	89.70	76.10
	Female	Percentage	77.20	56.90
16	Religion-wise Population 2001 Census			
1.	Hindu			
	i) Total Population	Nos.	1301603	44321279
	ii) Percentage	Percentage	68.59	83.86

Sl.No	Items	Units	District	State
2.	Muslim			
	i) Total Population	Nos.	418904	6463127
	ii) Percentage	Percentage	22.07	12.23
3.	Christian			
	i) Total Population	Nos.	164982	1009164
	ii) Percentage	Percentage	8.69	1.91
4.	Jain			
	i) Total Population	Nos.	10525	412659
	ii) Percentage	Percentage	0.55	0.78
5.	Others			
	i) Total Population	Nos.	1716	644333
	ii) Percentage	Percentage	0.09	1.22
17	Religion-wise Literacy rate 2001 Census (%)			
1.	Hindu			
	i) Literacy Rate	Percentage	70.51	50.31
	ii) Female Literacy Rate	Percentage	58.39	34.91
2.	Muslim			
	i) Literacy Rate	Percentage	61.41	50.88
	ii) Female Literacy Rate	Percentage	44.37	36.84
3.	Christian			
	i) Literacy Rate	Percentage	81.62	74.89
	ii) Female Literacy Rate	Percentage	72.34	64.24
4.	Jain			
	i) Literacy Rate	Percentage	85.42	70.74
	ii) Female Literacy Rate	Percentage	75.42	56.41
5.	Buddhist			
	i) Literacy Rate	Percentage	67.37	36.69
	ii) Female Literacy Rate	Percentage	48.57	19.63
6.	Sikh			
	i) Literacy Rate	Percentage	88.53	70.22
	ii) Female Literacy Rate	Percentage	82.76	54.09
7.	Others			
	i) Literacy Rate	Percentage	82.27	52.19
	ii) Female Literacy Rate	Percentage	73.53	35.77
8.	Religion not Stated			
	i) Literacy Rate	Percentage	56.61	41.56
	ii) Female Literacy Rate	Percentage	49.81	30.43

Sl.No	Items	Units	District	State
18.	Classification of Workers (2001 Census)			
1.	Workers			
	i. Main	Nos.	841509	19364759
	ii. Marginal	Nos.	104881	4170032
2.	Non-Workers	Nos.	951340	29315771
3.	Classification of Workers (2001 Census)			
	i) Cultivators	Nos.	49684	6883856
	ii) Agricultural labourers	Nos.	42566	6226942
	iii) Workers in Household Industry	Nos.	200247	959665
	iv) Other Workers	Nos.	653893	9464328
	v) Total Workers	Nos.	946390	23534791
19	Projected Population			
	i. 2001	Nos.	1897730	52850562
	ii. 2002	Nos.	1925574	53733102
	iii. 2003	Nos.	1954172	54634733
	iv. 2004	Nos.	1983549	55555946
	v. 2005	Nos.	2013728	56497243
	vi. 2006	Nos.	2044735	57459138
	vii. 2007	Nos.	2076594	58442164
	viii. 2008	Nos.	2109334	59446867
	ix. 2009	Nos.	2142981	60473810
	x. 2010	Nos.	2177563	61523567
III.	RAINFALL			
20	District-wise Annual Rainfall and Rainy Days for 2007 and 2008 (in mms)			
1.	Normal			
	i) Rainy Days	in mms	117	56
	ii) Rainfall	in mms	3519	1197
2.	Actual 2007 and 2008			
	i) Rainy Days	in mms	124 and 113	61 and 59
	ii) Rainfall	in mms	4107 and 3599	1578 and 1340

Sl.No	Items	Units	District	State
3.	Variation wrt* Normal Rainfall for the year 2007 in percentage	in mms	17	32
4.	Variation wrt* Normal Rainfall for the year 2008 in percentage	in mms	2	12
IV	AGRICULTURE Dakshina Kannada District Karnataka			
21	Land utilisation 2007-08 (Hectares)			
1.	Geographical Area	In Hects.	477149	19049836
2.	Forest	In Hects.	128476	3071833
3.	Land not Available for Cultivation (2007-08)			
	i) Non-Agricultural	In Hects.	63790	1369281
	ii) Barren	..	59063	787776
	iii) Total	..	122853	2157057
4.	Other Uncultivated Land (2007-08)			
	i) Cultivable Waste	In Hects.	31297	415051
	ii) Permanent Pasture	In Hects.	19150	929642
	iii) Trees and Groves	In Hects.	31962	289966
	iv) Total	In Hects.	82409	1634659
5.	Fallow Land (2007-08)			
	i) Current	Hectares	7417	1262420
	ii) Others	Hectares	5595	505075
	iii) Total	Hectares	13012	1767495
6.	Area Sown (2007-08)			
	i. Net	Hectares	130399	10418792
	ii. More than once	Hectares	27780	2473879
	iii. Total	Hectares	158179	12892671
22	Agricultural Land Holdings and Area 2005-06			
1.	Marginal (Below 1 Ha.)			
	Number	Nos.	155528	3655882
	Area	Hectares	57482	1651491
2.	Small (1-2 Ha.)			
	Number	Nos.	37523	2013198
	Area	Hectares	52036	2875807
3.	Semi-Medium (2-4 Ha.)			
	Number	Nos.	14587	1278210
	Area	Hectares	39343	3468133

Sl.No	Items	Units	District	State
4.	Medium (4-10 Ha.) Number Area	Nos. Hectares	4988 28118	554128 3206228
5.	Large (More than 10 Ha.) Number Area	Nos. Hectares	678 16206	79455 1183062
6.	Total Number Area	Nos. Hectares	213304 193185	7580873 12384721
23	Net Area Irrigated 2007-08 (in Hectares)			
1.	Canals	Hectares	0	990729
2.	Tanks	Hectares	0	208130
3.	Wells	Hectares	40330	433820
4.	Borewells	Hectares	9686	1078920
5.	Lift Irrigation	Hectares	2257	128357
6.	Other Sources	Hectares	18375	291701
7.	Total	Hectares	70648	3131657
24	Area under Important Crops 2007-08 (in Hectares)			
1.	Paddy	Hectares	55945	1416316
2.	Ragi	Hectares	0	832722
3.	Jowar	Hectares	0	1382177
4.	Bajra	Hectares	0	431857
5.	Maize	Hectares	13	1112913
6.	Wheat	Hectares	0	275583
7.	Minor Millets	Hectares	0	35623
8.	Total Cereals and Minor Millets	Hectares	55958	5487191
9.	Bengal Gram	Hectares	0	604971
10.	Tur	Hectares	0	681136
11.	Other Pulses	Hectares	3458	1098998
12.	Total Pulses	Hectares	3458	2385105
13.	Groundnut	Hectares	0	908412
14.	Sugarcane (H*)	Hectares	18	306186
15.	Cotton	Hectares	0	403054

Sl.No	Items	Units	District	State
25.	Production of Important Crops 2007-08 (in Metric Tonnes)			
1.	Rice	M. Tonnes	121721	3717138
2.	Ragi	M. Tonnes	0	1496631
3.	Jowar	M. Tonnes	0	1819011
4.	Bajra	M. Tonnes	0	356242
5.	Maize	M. Tonnes	43	3254082
6.	Wheat	M. Tonnes	0	260974
7.	Minor Millets	M. Tonnes	0	17033
8.	Total Cereals and Minor Millets	M. Tonnes	121764	10921111
9.	Bengal Gram	M. Tonnes	0	367032
10.	Tur	M. Tonnes	0	484598
11.	Other Pulses	M. Tonnes	1359	413817
12.	Total Pulses	M. Tonnes	1359	1265447
13.	Groundnut	M. Tonnes	0	733027
14.	Sugarcane (Harvest)	M. Tonnes	1539	26240562
15.	Cotton Lint (in Bales)	Bales	0	778161
26	Sericulture 2008-09			
1.	Area under Mulberry (in Hectors)	Hectares	90	77328
2.	Cocoon Production (in Tonnes)	Tonnes	2.860	53370.866
27	Distribution of Fertilizers 2008-09			
1.	Nitrogen	Tonnes	6726	864135
2.	Phosphorus	Tonnes	3910	558832
3.	Potash	Tonnes	6246	408907
4.	Total	Tonnes	16882	1831874
V.	ANIMAL HUSBANDARY			
28	Livestock Census 2007 (in Nos.)			
1.	Cattle			
	i. Indigenous	Nos.	230038	8304412
	ii. Exotic	Nos.	00	1182
	iii. Cross Breed	Nos.	167045	2190691
	Total	Nos.	397083	10496276

Sl.No	Items	Units	District	State
2.	Buffaloes	Nos.	15122	4321407
3.	Sheep			
	i. Indigenous	Nos.	307	9514126
	ii. Exotic	Nos.	0	1243
	iii. Cross Breed	Nos.	0	17372
	iv. Total	Nos.	307	9532761
4.	Goats (No)	Nos.	25708	6143294
5.	Pigs			
	i. Indigenous	Nos.	2447	250405
	ii. Exotic	Nos.	159	3667
	iii. Cross Breed	Nos.	2726	23688
	iv. Total	Nos.	5332	277760
6.	Rabbits	Nos.	988	9612
7.	Dogs	Nos.	221614	1994174
8.	Others	Nos.	3	36450
9.	Total Livestock	Nos.	666157	32811743
10.	Poultry	Nos.	1310541	42437447
29.	Veterinary Institutions as on 31-3-2009 (in numbers)			
1.	Hospitals	Nos.	13	362
2.	Dispensaries	Nos.	35	1940
3.	Primary Veterinary Centers	Nos.	48	1181
4.	Mobile Dispensaries	Nos.	05	174
5.	Artificial Insemination Centers	Nos.	00	231
6.	Other	Nos.	07	222
7.	Total	Nos.	108	4110
30	Fisheries 2008-09			
1.	Fish Catch (M. Tonnes)	M. Tonnes	87850.43	361854.47
2.	Ice Plants			
	i. Nos.	Nos.	63	224
	ii. Capacity (M. Tonnes)	M. Tonnes	933	3053.95
3.	Cold Storage			
	i. Nos.	Nos.	10	40
	ii. Capacity (M. Tonnes)	M. Tonnes	357	3000.50

Sl.No	Items	Units	District	State
VI	INDUSTRIES			
31	Number of Factories as on 31-3-2009			
1.	Textiles	Nos	0	319
2.	Chemical	Nos	24	514
3.	Engineering	Nos	50	3111
4.	Others	Nos	349	8039
5.	Numbers of Factories as on 31.03.2009			
	i. Total	Nos.	423	11983
	ii. Employees	Nos.	32965	1079681
6.	Industrial Estates / sheds			
	i. Estates	Nos.	06	159
	ii. Sheds	Nos.	272	5787
	iii. Plots	Nos.	118	5890
32	Small Scale Industrial Units Setup 2008-09			
1.	During the year			
	i. Units	Nos.	953	15705
	ii. Employment	Nos.	4563	105034
2.	Cumulative up to 2008-09			
	i. Units	Nos.	18990	377725
	ii. Employment	Nos.	97776	2173061
33.	Sugar Factories (01-04-2008 to 31-03-2009)			
	Working (in Nos)	Nos	00	50
	Cane Crushed (in MTs)	MTs	0	21186186
	Sugar Produced (in MTs)	MTs	0	2213240
VII	BANK			
34	Banks (March 2009)			
1.	Regional Rural Banks (in Nos.)	Nos.	14	1177
	i. All Scheduled Commercial Banks (in Nos.)	Nos.	360	5716
	ii. Total Deposits (Rs. in crores)	Nos.	12334	256708
3.	Total Credit (Rs. in Crores)	Crores	6545	196717
4.	Credit Deposit Ratio	%	53.06	76.63

Sl.No	Items	Units	District	State
VIII	CO-OPERATION AND AGRICULTURAL MARKETING as on 31-3-2008			
35	Urban Co-operative Banks			
1.	Main Offices	Nos	08	281
2.	Branches	Nos	44	497
3.	Deposits (Rs.in Lakhs)	Lakhs	22466.77	1386102.35
4.	Loan Advanced (Rs. in Lakhs)	Lakhs	13559.30	1019715.51
5.	Other Co-operative Banks (Nos)	Nos	117	4744
6.	P.L.D. Banks(Nos)	Nos	05	177
	Total Loans (Rs. in Lakhs)	lakh	5638.50	110606.45
36	Credit Co-operative Societies as on 31-3-2008 (in numbers)			
1.	Agricultural	Nos	128	4965
2.	Non-Agricultural	Nos	66	3959
3.	Total	Nos	194	8924
37	Non-Credit Co-op. Societies as on 31-3-2008 (in numbers)			
1.	Marketing	Nos	09	334
2.	Housing	Nos	30	1467
3.	Milk	Nos	348	11197
4.	Others	Nos	217	11561
5.	Total	Nos	604	24559
38.	Liquidated Co-op. Societies as on 31-3-2008 (in numbers)			
1.	Credit	Nos	03	335
2.	Non-Credit	Nos	17	2024
3.	Total	Nos	20	2359
39.	Loans given by Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies as on 31-3-2008 (Rs.in Crores)			
1.	Short Term	Crores	178.08	2849.42
2.	Medium Term	Crores	7.26	105.99
3.	Total	Crores	185.34	2955.41

Sl.No	Items	Units	District	State
40	Agricultural Regulated Markets 2007-08			
1.	Main Markets (No)	Nos	05	146
2.	Sub-Markets (No)	Nos	09	352
3.	Total Markets (No)	Nos	14	498
4.	Turnover (Rs. In Lakhs)	Lakhs	32115.47	1328414.31
IX	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION as on 31-03-2009			
41	Motor Vehicles (in numbers)			
1.	Motor Cycles	Nos	213001	5576638
2.	Cars	Nos	53376	877874
3.	Cabs	Nos	3769	60309
4.	Auto Rickshaws	Nos	16293	268436
5.	Omni Buses	Nos	2701	77028
6.	Goods Vehicles	Nos	18283	298642
7.	Others	Nos	34079	1135275
8.	Total	Nos	341502	8294202
42	Railway Route Length as on 31-3-2005 (in Kms)			
1.	Broad Gauge	Kms.	227.00	2761.11
2.	Meter Gauge	Kms.	0	410.65
3.	Total	Kms.	227.00	3171.76
4.	Railway Stations (No.)	Nos.	8	354
43	Road Length (in Kms)			
	P.W.D. Road length (Kms.) (as on 31-3-2009)			
1.	National Highway	Kms.	177	3973
2.	State Highway	Kms.	596	20738
3.	Major District Roads	Kms.	774	37943
4.	Total	Kms.	1547	62654
5.	Surfaced Roads	Kms.	1530	61294
6.	Major Bridges	Kms.	27	531

Sl.No	Items	Units	District	State
44	Rural Roads Length as on 31-3-2009 (in Kms.)			
1.	B.T.	Kms.	1818.10	39393.53
2.	W.B.M.	Kms.	155.55	24730.07
3.	Unsurfaced Roads	Kms.	5337.09	83088.76
4.	Total	Kms.	7310.74	147212.36
45	Post Offices, Telephone Exchanges, Telephones as on 31-3-2009 (in numbers)			
1.	Post Offices	Nos	562	9862
2.	Telephone Exchanges	Nos	147	2768
3.	Telephones	Nos	153139	2326532
X	EDUCATION			
46	EDUCATION as on 30-9-2009			
1.	Primary Schools			
	i. Number	Nos.	1429	11753
	ii. Students	Nos.	244273	7570057
2.	High Schools			
	i. Number	Nos.	429	11753
	ii. Students	Nos.	103813	2522044
3.	Pre-University			
	i. Number of Colleges	Nos.	150	3530
	ii. Students 1 st year	Nos.	27337	526692
	iii. Students 2 nd year	Nos.	23386	436741
4.	Polytechnic			
	i. Number	Nos.	09	284
	ii. Students	Nos.	2299	66314
5.	Engineering			
	i. Number of Colleges	Nos.	13	161
	ii. Students	Nos.	3865	56779
6.	Medical (Allopathy)			
	i. Number of Colleges	Nos.	06	33
	ii. Students (Intake)	Nos.	900	3965

Sl.No	Items	Units	District	State
7.	Indian System of Medicine			
	i. Number of Colleges	Nos.	04	77
	ii. Students (Intake)	Nos.	398	12507
8.	Dental Medical Colleges			
	i. Number	Nos.	5	40
	ii. Students	Nos.	500	2710
9.	Universities (Nos)	Nos	03	32
47	Student Strength in Government and Private Aided Degree Colleges-2008-09 (in numbers)			
1.	Government			
	i. Male	Nos.	1210	67660
	ii. Female	Nos.	2384	63701
	iii. Total	Nos.	3594	131361
2.	Private Aided			
	i. Male	Nos.	8077	105224
	ii. Female	Nos.	9396	97901
	iii. Total	Nos.	17473	203125
3.	Grand Total	Nos	21067	334486
48	No. of Degree Colleges for the year 2008-09			
1.	Govt. Colleges			
	i. General	Nos.	15	344
	ii. Law	Nos.	0	05
2.	Private Colleges Aided			
	i. General	Nos.	19	290
	ii. Law	Nos.	0	08
3.	Total Govt. Colleges	Nos	15	349
4.	Total Pvt. Aided Colleges	Nos	19	298
5.	Total No. of Colleges (Govt.+Private)	Nos	34	647
49	Libraries 2008-09 (in numbers)			
1.	Total Libraries in District	Nos	215	6102
2.	Urban Libraries	Nos	18	349
3.	Total Libraries	Nos	233	6451

Sl.No	Items	Units	District	State
XI	HEALTH			
50	HEALTH 2008-09 (in numbers)			
1.	District Hospitals			
	i. Nos	Nos.	01	27
	ii. Beds	Nos.	705	10145
2.	Other Hospitals			
	i. Nos	Nos.	02	42
	ii. Beds	Nos.	360	10461
3.	Community Health Centers			
	a. Taluk Hq Hospitals			
	i. Nos	Nos.	04	146
	ii. Beds	Nos.	400	15120
	b. Others			
	i. Nos	Nos.	06	178
	ii. Beds	Nos.	180	5340
	c. Total			
	i. Nos.	Nos.	10	324
	ii. Beds	Nos.	580	20460
4.	Primary Health Centers			
	i. Nos.	Nos.	67	2193
	ii. Beds	Nos.	364	10639
5.	Urban Primary Health Centers			
	i. Nos.	Nos.	00	17
	ii. Beds	Nos.	00	102
6.	Sub-centers	Nos	431	8143
7.	Total Beds	Nos	2009	51807
8.	Sterilisation	Nos	6586	368975
9.	Immunisation			
	i. D.P.T.	Nos.	22320	1044946
	ii. Polio	Nos.	22320	1074087
	iii. B.C.G.	Nos.	22202	1098931
	iv. Measles	Nos.	22059	1028859
	v. T.T.	Nos.	23653	1133230
10.	Indian System of Medicine Hosiptals			
	i. Number	Nos.	03	103
	ii. Beds	Nos.	31	1595
11	Dispensaries (Coming under Indian System of Medicine)	Nos	7	659

Sl.No	Items	Units	District	State
12.	Drug Shops			
	i. Retail Shops	Nos.	417	17145
	ii. Restricted Shops	Nos.	28	465
13.	Blood Banks	Nos.	12	172
51.	MISCELLANEOUS 2008-09			
1	Number of Beneficiaries under S.G.S.Y (Groups)	Nos.	205	7691
2	S.G.R.Y./N.R.E.G.S Mandays Generated (in Lakhs)	Lakhs	0.08138	287.642070
3	Ashraya (Rural and Urban) Houses Constructed	Nos.	4537	195175
4	Dr. Ambedkar (Rural) - Houses Constructed	Nos.	134	13430
5	Houses Constructed under Indira Awas Yojana	Nos.	924	85459
6.	Slum Development Programme			
	i. Population Covered	Nos.	—	221870
	ii. Houses Constructed	Nos.	—	414
7	Saplings Planted (in Lakhs)	Lakhs	23.756	733.816
8	Anganwadi Centers (No.)	Nos.	2068	54665
9	Yuvathi Mandals	Nos.	197	4550
10	Yuvak Mandals	Nos.	747	24181
11	Old Age Pensioners	Nos.	7221	821969
12	Disabled Pensioners	Nos.	12389	563932
13	Widow Pensioners	Nos.	23060	904077
14	Sandhya Suraksha	Nos.	9629	539906
15	Government Pensioners	Nos.	15670	434205
52	Scheduled Caste Student Hostels 2008-09 (in numbers)			
	Government			
1.	Pre-Matric			
	i. Number	Nos.	19	1270
	ii. Students (No.)	Nos.	1285	89883
2.	Post-Matric			
	i. Number	Nos.	05	403
	ii. Students (No.)	Nos.Nos.	484	41155

Sl.No	Items	Units	District	State
	Aided			
1.	Pre-Matric			
	i. Number	Nos.	00	249
	ii. Students (No.)	Nos.	00	14456
2.	Post-Matric			
	i. Number	Nos.	00	90
	ii. Students (No.)	Nos.	00	7460
53	Scheduled Tribe Student Hostels 2008-09 (in numbers)			
	Government			
1.	Pre-Matric			
	i. Number	Nos.	09	136
	ii. Students (No.)	Nos.	392	7645
2.	Post-Matric			
	i. Number	Nos.	02	36
	ii. Students (No.)	Nos.	150	2344
	Aided			
1	Pre-Matric			
	i. Number	Nos.	0	30
	ii. Students (No.)	Nos.	0	1496
2	Post-Matric			
	i. Number	Nos.	0	05
	ii. Students (No.)	Nos.	0	250
54	Backward Class Student Hostels 2008-09 (in numbers)			
	Government			
1.	Pre-Matric			
	i. Number	Nos.	32	1348
	ii. Students (No.)	Nos.	1700	75883
2.	Post-Matric			
	i. Number	Nos.	21	392
	ii. Students (No.)	Nos.Nos.	1685	35168
	Aided			
1.	Pre-Matric			
	i. Number	Nos.	0	232
	ii. Students (No.)	Nos.Nos.	0	12333

Sl.No	Items	Units	District	State
2.	Post-Matric			
	i. Number	Nos.	00	17
	ii. Students (No.)	Nos.	00	604
3.	Small Saving Collected			
	i. Total	Crores	438.34	5533.52
55	Excise 2008-09 (in numbers)			
1.	Retail Shops	Nos.	153	3741
2.	Clubs	Nos.	03	190
3.	Hotels and Boarding Houses	Nos.	32	418
4.	Bars	Nos.	211	3429
5.	Defence Canteen	Nos.	2	60
6.	Others	Nos.	11	240
7.	Consumption ('000 BL litres)			
	i. Liquor	'000 BL Litres	15162	325190
	ii. Beer	'000 BL Litres	7124	133087
9	Income from Excise (Rs. Crores)	Crores	126.89	5792.41
56	District Sector Plan Outlay (Rs. in Lakhs)			
1.	District Sector Plan Outlay 2009-10			
	i. State Schemes	Lakhs	7,363.91	287,990.01
	ii. Central Schemes	Lakhs	3,742.21	188,238.13
	iii. Total	Lakhs	11,106.12	476,228.14
57	DISTRICTWISE PERCENTAGE OF CENSUS BY CONDITION OF HOUSES			
	Condition of Census Houses			
1.	Good			
	i. Total	Percentage	45.62	43.89
	ii. Rural	Percentage	37.81	36.15
	iii. Urban	Percentage	57.75	58.43
2.	Livable			
	i. Total	Percentage	48.82	51.15
	ii. Rural	Percentage	55.16	58.03
	iii. Urban	Percentage	38.97	38.22

Sl.No	Items	Units	District	State
3.	Dilapidated			
	i. Total	Percentage	5.56	4.96
	ii. Rural	Percentage	7.02	5.82
	iii. Urban	Percentage	3.28	3.34
58.	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING INDEPENDENT SLEEPING ROOM FOR MARRIED COUPLES			
	Married Couples Having Independent Sleeping Room			
	i. Total	Percentage	86.71	57.62
	ii. Rural	Percentage	85.86	51.62
	iii. Urban	Percentage	88.10	69.80
59	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS OWNED RENTED			
	Tensure Status			
1.	Owened			
	i. Total	Percentage	85.58	78.46
	ii. Rural	Percentage	93.24	91.16
	iii. Urban	Percentage	73.78	54.62
2.	Rented			
	i. Total	Percentage	11.55	18.66
	ii. Rural	Percentage	3.78	6.23
	iii. Urban	Percentage	23.49	41.98
60	PERCENTAGE HAVING CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE ROOM, TWO ROOMS, NUMBER OF EXCLUSIVE ROOM			
	Number of Dwelling Rooms			
1.	One Room			
	i. Total	Percentage	12.18	35.84
	ii. Rural	Percentage	11.70	38.72
	iii. Urban	Percentage	12.92	30.44
2.	Two Rooms			
	i. Total	Percentage	22.10	28.15
	ii. Rural	Percentage	22.14	27.38
	iii. Urban	Percentage	22.02	29.59

Sl.No	Items	Units	District	State
3.	No. of Exclusive Room			
	i. Total	Percentage	1.85	8.90
	ii. Rural	Percentage	1.81	11.06
	iii. Urban	Percentage	1.92	4.85
61	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSE HOLDS HAVING SEPARATE KITCHEN AND BATHROOM FACILITIES			
1.	Availability of Kitchen			
	i. Total	Percentage	97.39	82.39
	ii. Rural	Percentage	97.63	79.03
	iii. Urban	Percentage	97.02	88.67
2.	Availability of Bathroom			
	i. Total	Percentage	72.11	58.87
	ii. Rural	Percentage	62.73	48.07
	iii. Urban	Percentage	86.51	79.15
62	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSE HOLDS HAVING DIFFERENT SOURCES OF MODERN AMINITIES			
	Households Assets			
1.	Radio and Transistor			
	i. Total	Percentage	62.93	46.22
	ii. Rural	Percentage	65.59	42.15
	iii. Urban	Percentage	58.84	53.83
2.	Television			
	i. Total	Percentage	37.80	36.98
	ii. Rural	Percentage	21.48	21.23
	iii. Urban	Percentage	62.91	66.53
3.	Telephone			
	i. Total	Percentage	23.50	12.77
	ii. Rural	Percentage	12.80	5.69
	iii. Urban	Percentage	39.96	26.06
63	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSE HOLDS HAVING BICYCLE, SCOOTER, MOTORCYCLE AND MOPED, CAR, JEEP AND VAN			
	Households Assests			

Sl.No	Items	Units	District	State
1.	Bicycle			
	i. Total	Percentage	10.46	30.14
	ii. Rural	Percentage	9.45	27.85
	iii. Urban	Percentage	12.00	34.45
2.	Scooter, Motorcycle and Moped			
	i. Total	Percentage	13.15	14.44
	ii. Rural	Percentage	7.98	7.29
	iii. Urban	Percentage	21.09	27.88
3.	Car, Jeep and Van			
	i. Total	Percentage	5.85	3.07
	ii. Rural	Percentage	3.70	1.36
	iii. Urban	Percentage	9.16	6.27
64	DISABLED POPULATION AS PER 2001 POPULATION CENSUS			
	Disabled Population in Percentage			
1.	Total			
	i. Persons	Percentage	2.00	1.78
	ii. Male	Percentage	2.21	2.00
	iii. Female	Percentage	1.80	1.55
2.	Rural			
	i. Persons	Percentage	1.88	1.89
	ii. Male	Percentage	2.08	2.13
	iii. Female	Percentage	1.69	1.66
3.	Urban			
	i. Persons	Percentage	2.20	1.56
	ii. Male	Percentage	2.41	1.75
	iii. Female	Percentage	1.98	1.35
65	TYPE OF HOUSES ACCORDING TO CENSUS -2001			
1.	Total No. of census houses	Nos	346545	10062977
2.	Distribution of census used as residence & residence cum other use by their type of structure			
	i. Permanent (%)	Percentage	48.06	54.94
	ii. Semi Permanent (%)	Percentage	47.29	35.52
	iii. Serviceable (%)	Percentage	3.74	5.71
	iv. Non-Serviceable (%)	Percentage	0.89	3.81
	v. Unclassifiable	Percentage	0.02	0.02

Sl.No	Items	Units	District	State
66	CENSUS HOUSES AND THEIR USES TO WHICH THEY PUT			
	Census houses and the uses to which they are			
1.	Total No. of Census Houses	Nos.	562940	13830096
2.	No. of Vacant Houses (%)	%	7.89	8.48
3.	No. of Occupied Houses (%)	%	92.11	91.52
4.	Occupied Houses used as			
	i. Residence (%)	%	44.18	69.06
	ii. Residence cum Other use (%)	%	17.51	3.75
	iii. Shop Office (%)	%	7.17	5.63
	iv. School College (%)	%	0.83	0.84
5.	Hotel, Lodge, Guest Houses (%)	%	0.40	0.45
6.	Hospital Dispensaries (%)	%	0.35	0.28
7.	Factory, Workshop/Workshed etc (%)	%	1.77	1.31
8.	Place of Worship (%)	%	1.75	1.50
9.	Other Non Residential use (%)	%	18.16	8.70
67	DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSE HOLDS BY SOURCE OF LIGHTING 2001 CENSUS			
1.	Total No. of Households	Nos.	349695	10232133
2.	Electricity (%)	%	71.45	78.55
3.	Kerosene (%)	%	27.84	20.78
4.	Solar Energy (%)	%	0.38	0.21
5.	Any other (%)	%	0.16	0.12
6.	No. of Lighting (%)	%	0.18	0.34
	DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSE HOLDS BY SOURCE OF LIGHTING 2001 CENSUS- SCHEDULED CASTE			
1.	Total No. of Households	Nos.	25792	1721458
2.	Electricity (%)	%	39.23	68.51
3.	Kerosene (%)	%	59.92	30.56
4.	Solar Energy (%)	%	0.38	0.23
5.	Any other (%)	%	0.24	0.17
6.	No. of Lighting (%)	%	0.23	0.54

Sl.No	Items	Units	District	State
	DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSE HOLDS BY SOURCE OF LIGHTING 2001 CENSUS- SCHEDULED TRIBE			
1.	Total No. of Households	Nos.	14543	739198
2.	Electricity (%)	%	46.84	64.69
3.	Kerosene (%)	%	52.25	34.37
4.	Solar Energy (%)	%	0.47	0.28
5.	Any other (%)	%	0.35	0.11
6.	No. of Lighting (%)	%	0.09	0.55
68	DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSE HOLDS BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER-2001CENSUS			
1.	Total No. of households	Nos.	349695	10232133
2.	Source of Drinking Water			
	i. Tap (%)	%	31.02	58.89
	ii. Hand pump (%)	%	2.30	17.11
	iii. Tube well (%)	%	5.23	8.56
	iv. Well (%)	%	57.15	12.40
3.	Tank, Pond, Lake	%	2.52	1.08
4.	River, Canal (%)	%	0.61	1.09
5.	Spring (%)	%	0.41	0.30
6.	Any other (%)	%	0.76	0.57
69	DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSE HOLDS BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER- SCHEDULED CASTE (2001 CENSUS)			
1.	Total No. of households	Nos.	25792	1721458
2.	Tap (%)	%	32.44	54.68
3.	Handpump (%)	%	5.31	25.77
4.	Tubewell (%)	%	9.92	9.54
5.	Well (%)	%	44.98	7.25
6.	Tank, Pond, Lake	%	4.13	0.86
7.	River, Canal (%)	%	1.69	1.07
8.	Spring (%)	%	0.40	0.27
9.	Any other (%)	%	1.12	0.57

Sl.No	Items	Units	District	State
70	DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSE HOLDS BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER- SCHEDULED Tribe (2001 CENSUS)			
1.	Total No. of Households	Nos.	14543	739198
2.	Tap (%)	%	18.94	53.69
3.	Handpump (%)	%	2.47	22.31
4.	Tubewell (%)	%	5.58	9.35
5.	Well (%)	%	61.15	10.07
6.	Tank, Pond	%	7.09	1.57
7.	River, Canal (%)	%	1.80	1.75
8.	Spring (%)	%	1.67	0.65
9.	Any other (%)	%	1.29	0.61
71	DISTRUBUTION OF HOUSE HOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF SEPARATE KITCHEN AND TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING			
1.	Total No. of Households	Nos.	349695	10232133
2.	Firewood (%)	%	67.13	64.89
3.	Kerosene (%)	%	5.06	9.17
4.	LPG (%)	%	25.17	18.32
5.	Electricity (%)	%	0.10	0.43
6.	Bio-gas (%)	%	0.83	1.22
7.	Any Other (%)	%	1.24	5.64
8.	No Cooking (%)	%	0.47	0.32

Source: Karnataka at a Glance-2008-09, DES No. 10/2008, Directorate of Economics and Statistics Bangalore.

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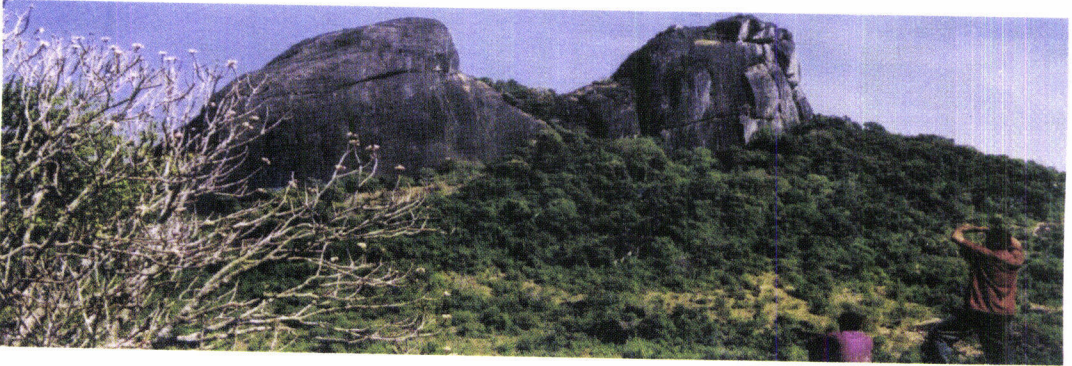
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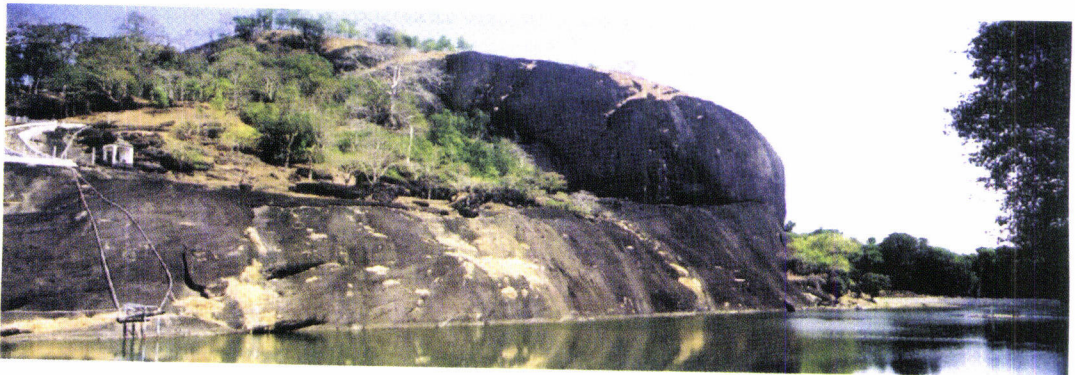
Rich Greenary in Western Ghats, Dakshina Kannada



Panoramic View of Western Ghats, Dakshina Kannada



Kodangallu, Near Mudabidre



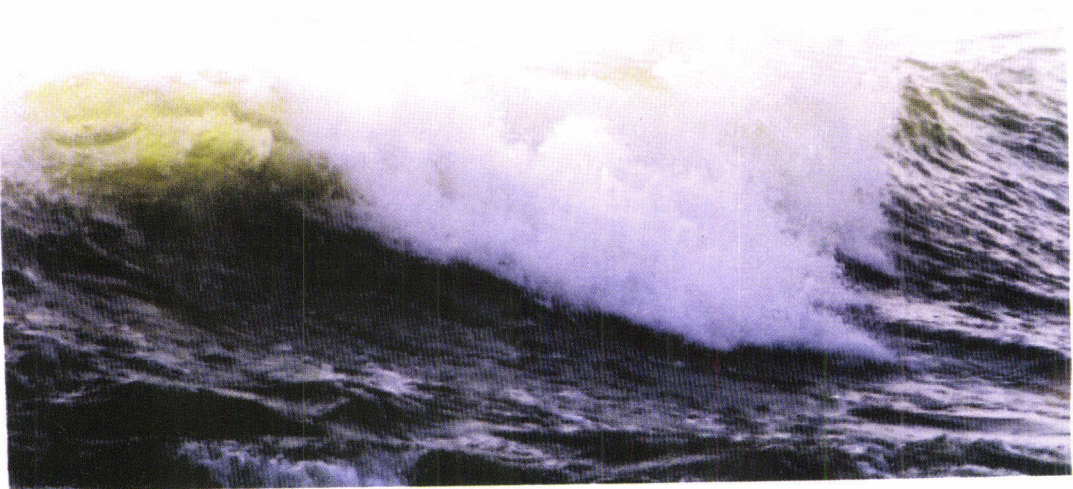
Hillock overlooking the Lake, Karinja



Silvery Sea Shore, Panambur



Attractive Sunset, Ullala



Waves in Action, Arabian Sea, Mangalore



Phalguni River with a rugged shores near Mudabidre



Back Water, Kuduru, near Mangalore



The Gulpura (Phalguni) River, near Kulur



Stone Inscription,
Someshwara



Stone Inscription,
Kukke Subrahmanya



Hero Stone
Bolwar



Hill Fort, Jamalabad



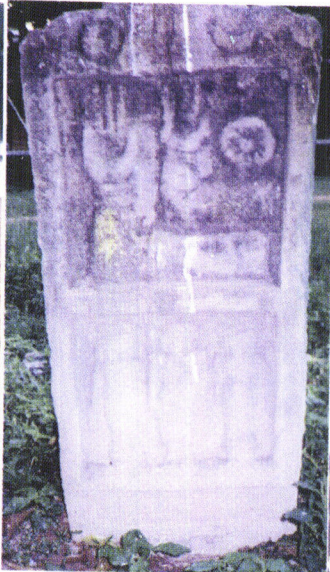
Watch Tower, Sultan Batteri, Mangalore



Mud Palace, Suralu



Hero Stone
Mangaladevi Temple



Sati Stone, Mangalore



Arecanut Garden



Panoramic View of a Garden, Sampaje



Gorate



Transplanting of Paddy, Modamkapu



A Farmer carrying Rice Mudi



Rubber Plantation, Shishila



Weekly Fair



Wide Spread Fishing Net



Fishing



Fish Nursery



Fran (Sigadi), Mangalore



A Heap of fishes



Fish Market, Mangalore



Different views of Cashew Nursery, Ullala



Cashewnut Breeds, Ullala



Cashew Research Centre, Ullala



Jambittige Industry



Mangalore Tiles Industry



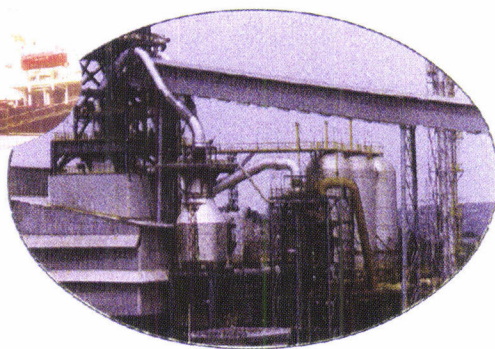
Pottery Industry



Terracotta offerings at Suria Temple



Iron Ore Workshop, Kudremukh



New Mangalore Port, Panambur



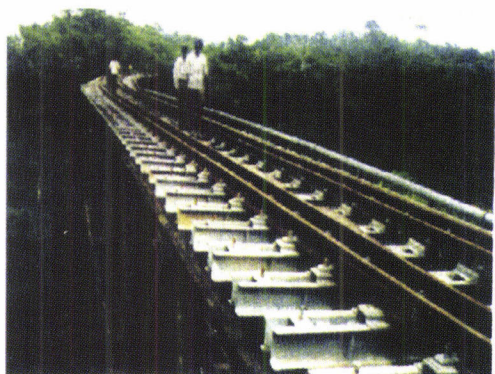
Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers, Panambur



GMR Floating Hydro Electric Power Unit, Tannirbavi



Konkan Railway, Kankanadi, Mangalore



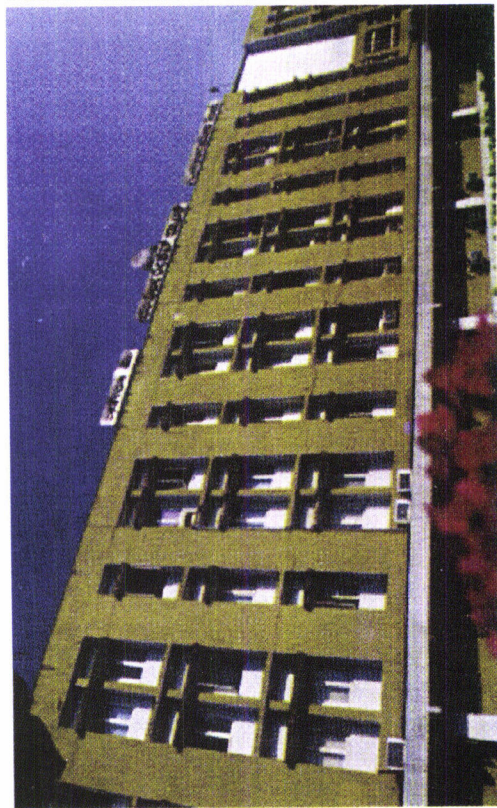
Mangalore - Hassan Railway



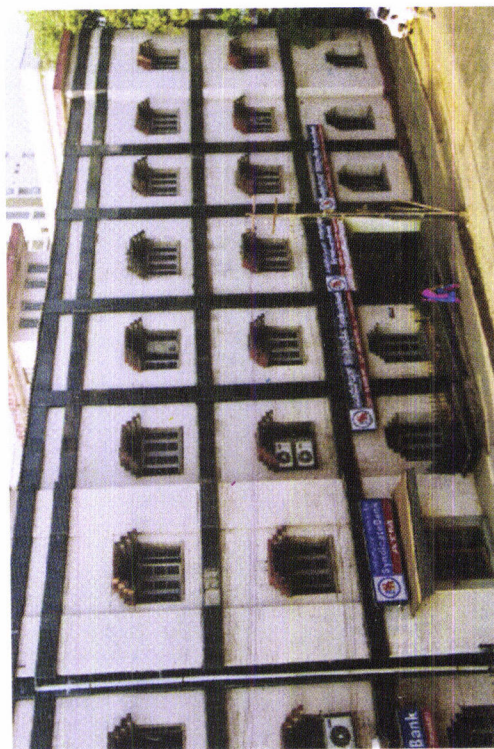
Mangalore Refineries and Petro-Chemicals Complex, Near Suratkal



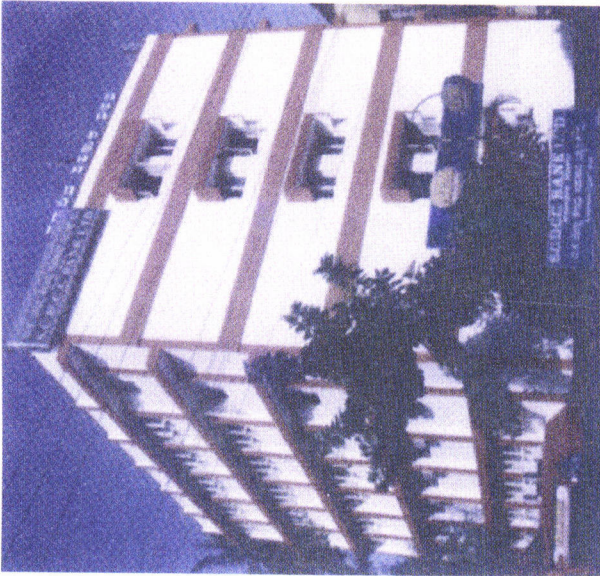
Mangalore Tiles Factory, Mangalore



Corporation Bank, Head Office, Pandeshwar, Mangalore



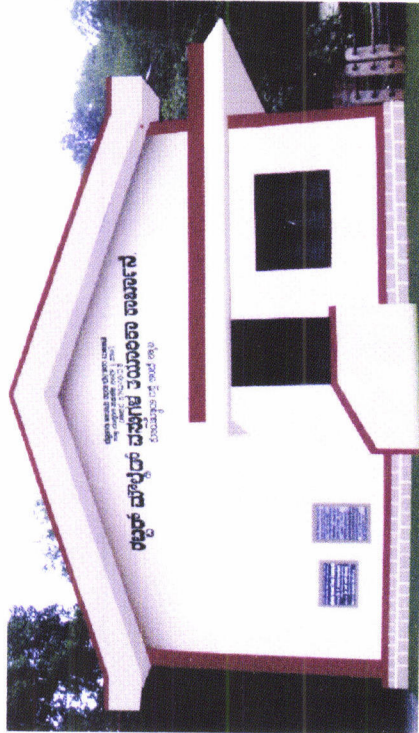
Syndicate Bank, Mangalore



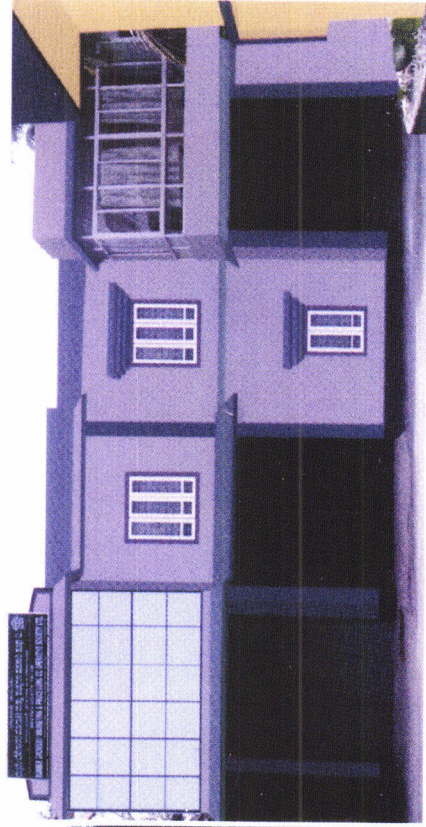
District Central Co-operative Bank, Mangalore



Co-operative Town Bank Ltd., Puttur



Manufacturing of Rubber Moulded Products



Taluk Rubber Grower's Marketing and Processing Co-operative Society, Ujire



Scheduled Tribes' Multi-purpose Co-operative Society, Puttur



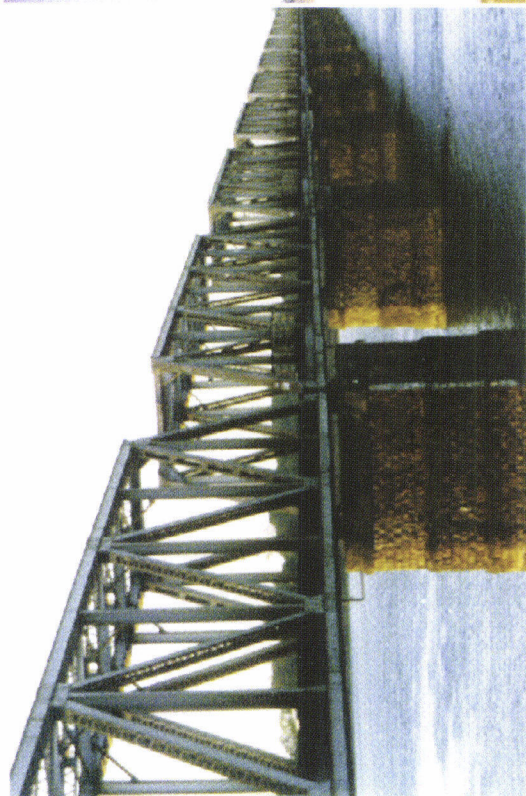
Agricultural Produce Market Yard, Sulya



Canara Commercial and Industrial Institute, Mangalore



District Co-operative Fish Marketing Board, Mangalore



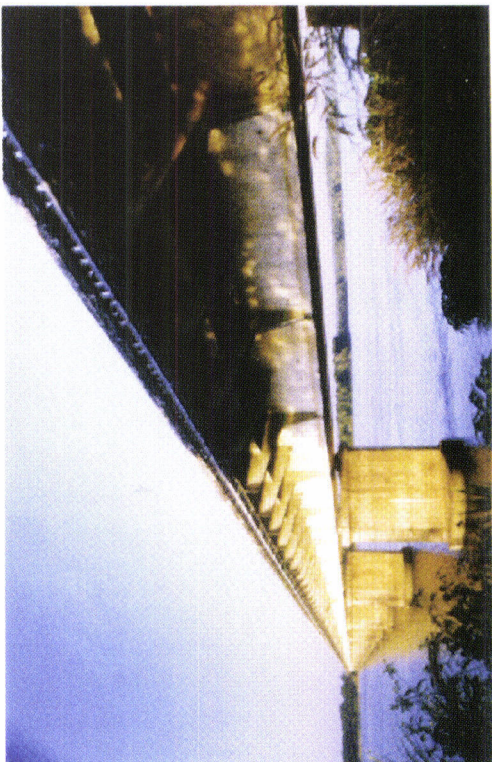
Railway Bridge across Nethravati, Near Mangalore

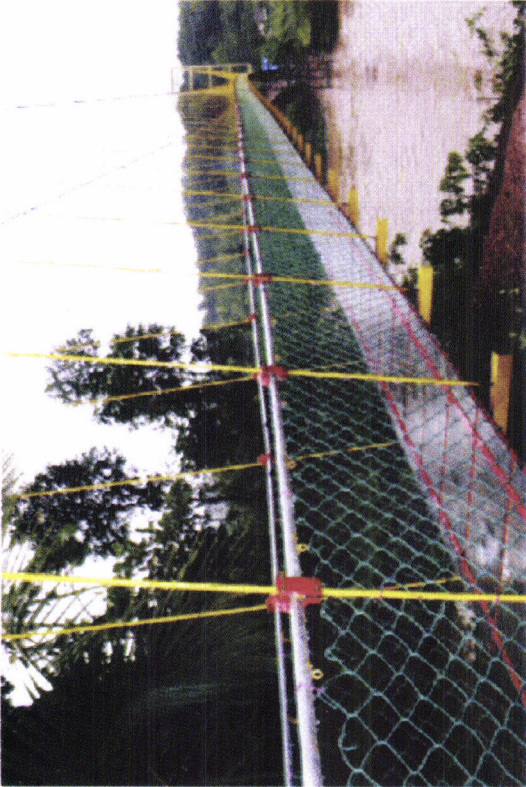


Gurupura Bridge, Gurupura

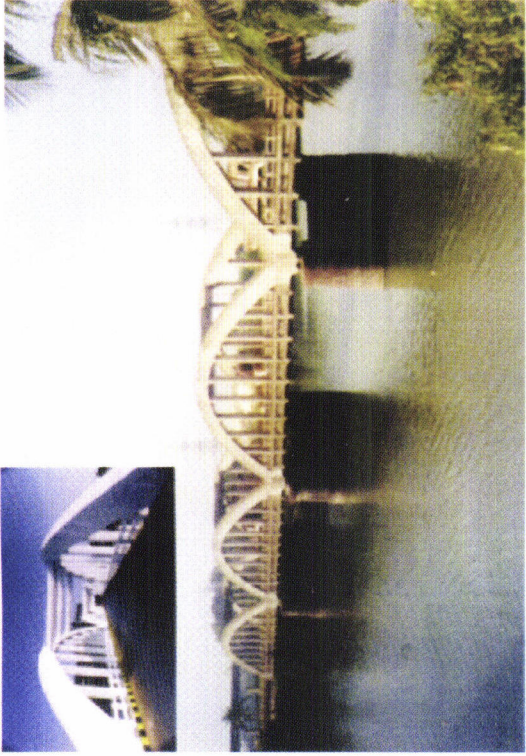


New Bridge on National Highway on Nethravati, Near Bantval Cross

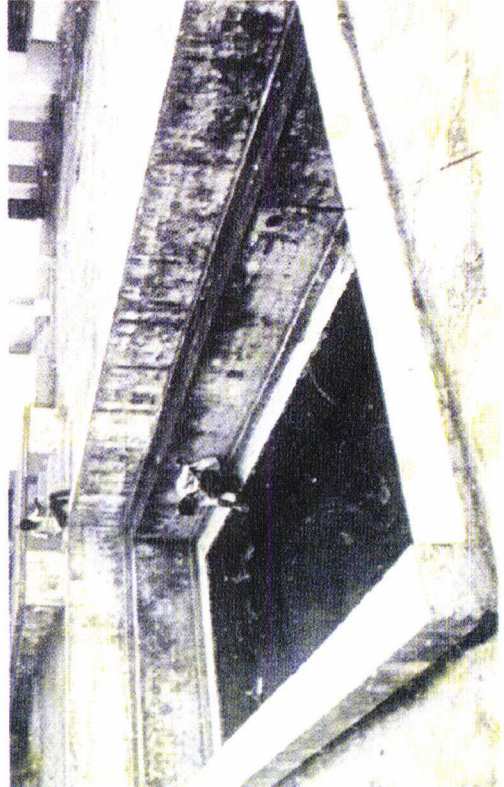




Hanging Bridge, Shishila



Old Bridge, Near Kuluru



Bendra Thirtha, Near Puttur



Mahaveera Circle, Mangalore



Panoramic View of the Seashore, Suratkal



Panoramic View of the Seashore, Someshwara



Panoramic View of the Seashore, Panamburu



Panoramic View of the Sea Backwater, Near Kuluru



Light House, Suratkal



Old Port, Mangalore



New Mangalore Port (Inset : Tourist's ship - Front View of the Port)





International Airport, Bajape



Akashavani, Mangalore



District Commissioner's Office, Mangalore



Corporation Building, Mangalore



District Offices, Mangalore



Court Premises, Mangalore



District Jail, Mangalore



Town Municipal Council, Mudabidre



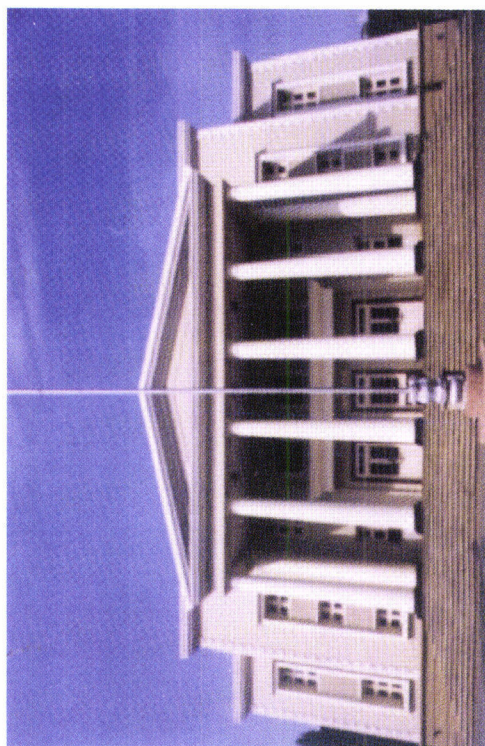
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Town Panchayat Office, Sulya



Town Panchayat Office, Belthangadi



Town Hall, Mangalore



Basel Mission High School, Mangalore



St. Aloysius College, Mangalore



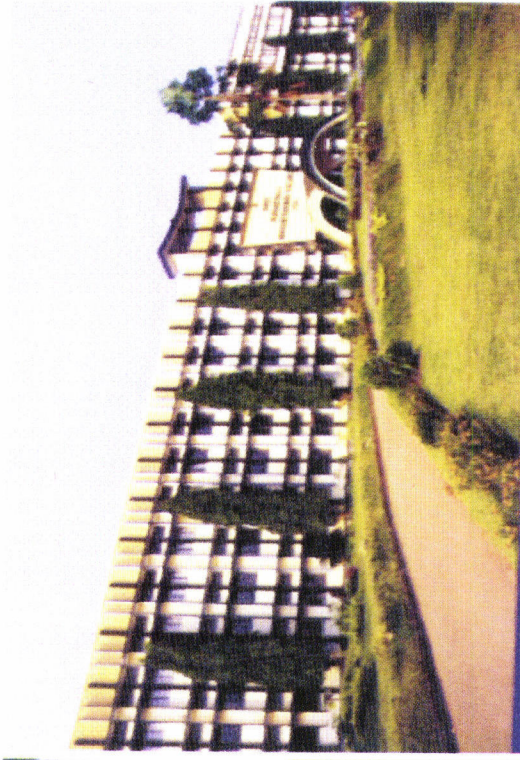
University College, Mangalore



Mangalore Univeristy, Mangala Gangothri, Mangalore



National Institute of Technology, Suratkal



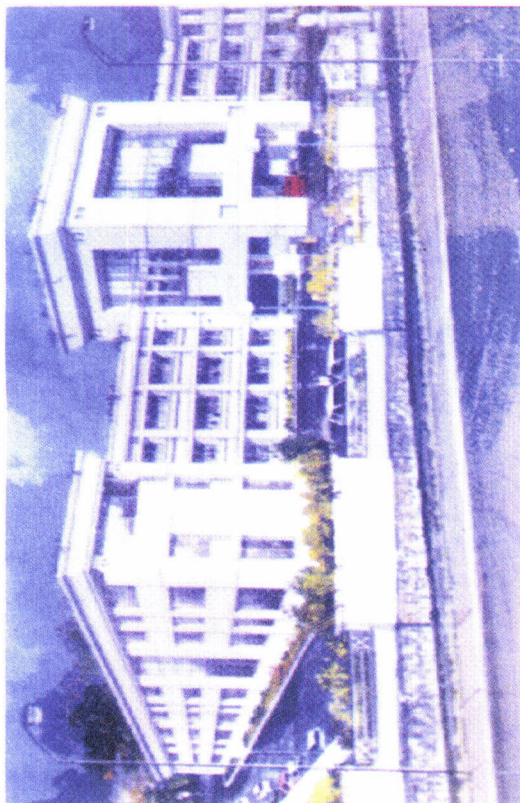
Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara College, Ujire



Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara Law College, Mangalore



M.V. Shetty Committee College, Mangalore



City Hospital Charitable Trust, Mangalore



St. Anns College (Inset Rear View), Mangalore



Girl's Government Pre-University College, Mangalore



Industrial Training Institute, Mangalore



College of Fisheries



Laboratory



Library



Fishing Net



College Fishing Boats



Fishing Port



Mangala Stadium, Mangalore



Shrimathi Bai Memorial Government Museum, Mangalore



Shivarama Karantha Balabhavan, Puttur



Piikula Nisargadhama, Near Mudushedde, Mangalore



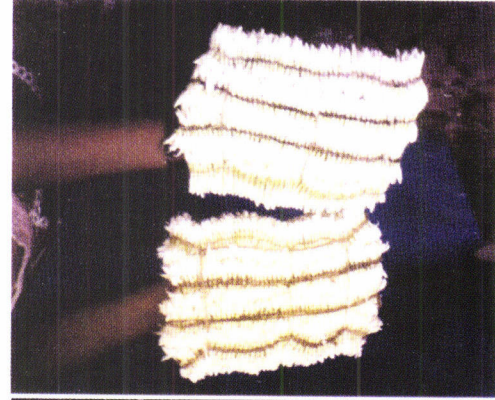
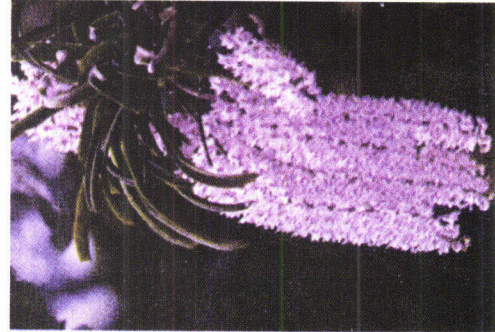
Boating in Pilikula Nisargadhama



Tagore Park, Mangalore



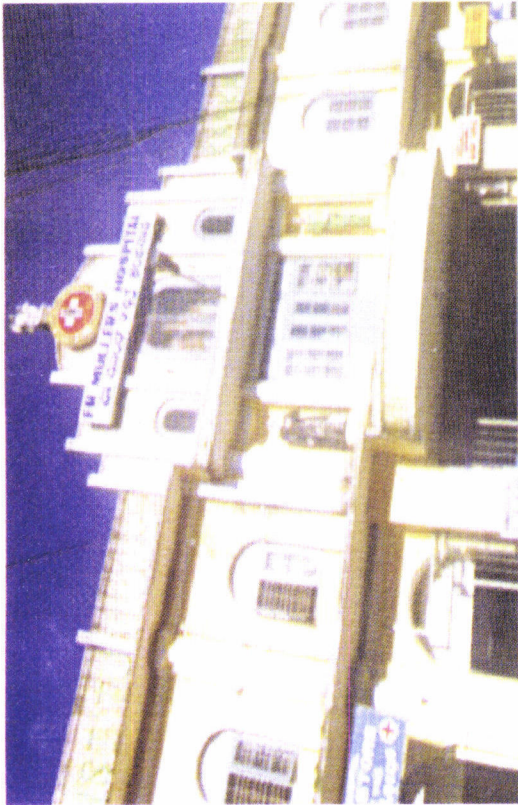
Pleasant Flowers



Mangalore Jasmine (Mallige)



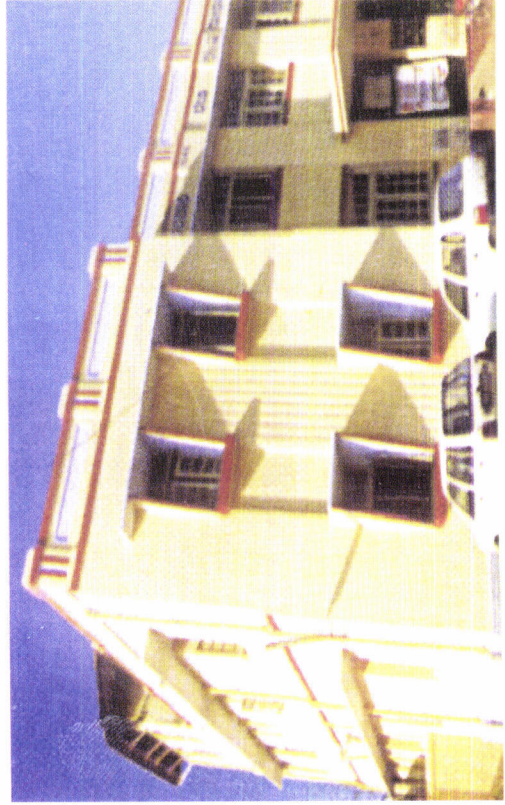
Rani Abbakadevi Circle, Ullala



Father Muller's Hospital, Kankanadi, Mangalore



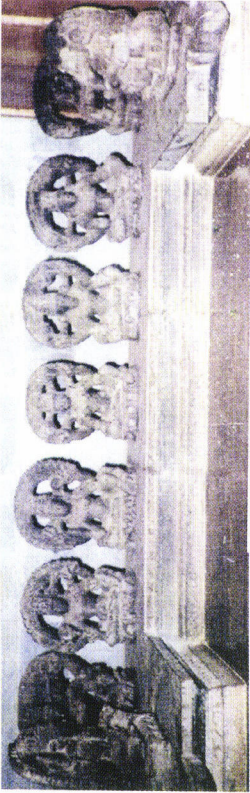
Wenlock District Hospital, Mangalore



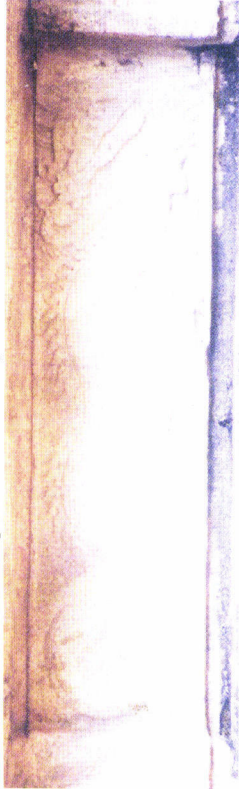
Lady Goshan Hospital, Mangalore



City Hospital, Mangalore



Saptamatrika Panel, Someshwara



Bas Relief of Dragon (?) Thousand Pillared Basadi, Mudabidre



Metal Idol of Firegod



Stone Inscription Kodyal Bail, M'lore



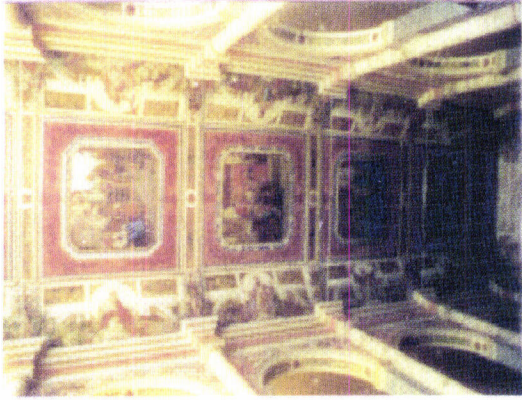
Measuring Units, St. Alloysius College Museum, Mangalore



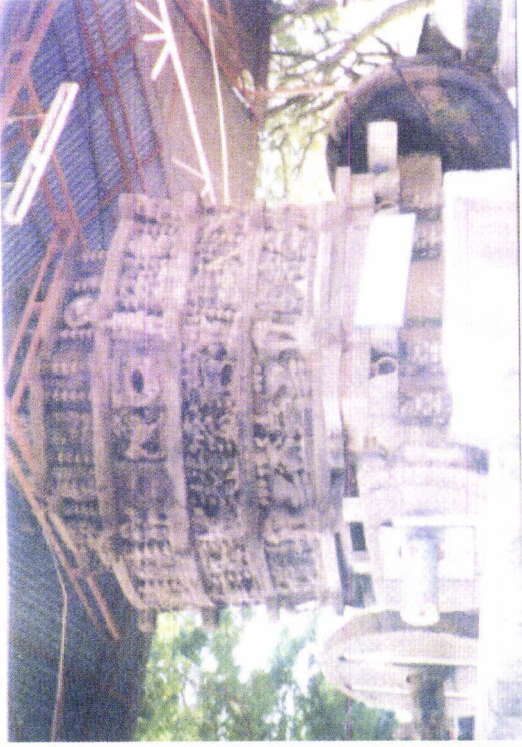
Martyr's Memorial, D.C. Office Premises, Mangalore



Attractive door frame Gokarnanatha Temple Complex, Mangalore



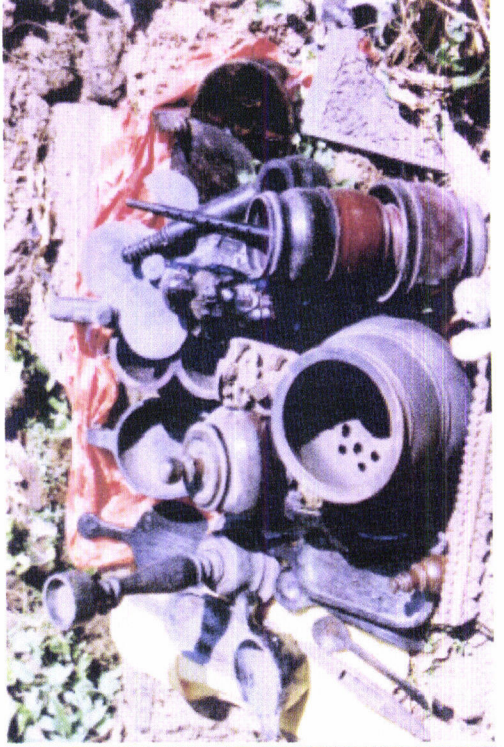
Paintings in the Coiling St. Aloysius Church, Mangalore



Protected Chariots, Manjusha Museum, Dharmasthala



Modern Wall Pictures, Dr. Nandavara's House, Mangalore



Old Domestic Utensils, Kukke Subrahmanya

VARIOUS COSTUMES AND MOODS OF YAKSHAGANA



Badagu Tittu



Tenkutittu



Dressed Woman Artist



Paradi



Traditional Hanumantha



Dancing Pose



Buffon



Varaha



Bhuta Worship



Bhuta Daival Sthana, Modankapu



Ati Kalanja



Nagabana, Sulya



Siri Worship



Nagamandala





Metalic Image of Lokeshwara, Kadri



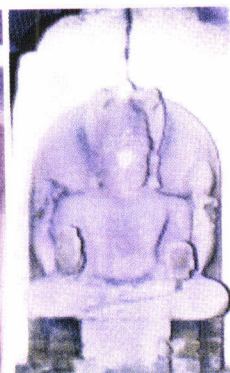
Metalic Image of Buddha/Vyasa, Kadri



Metalic Image of Manjushree, Kadri



Buddha Sculpture
Alvapillar, Kadri



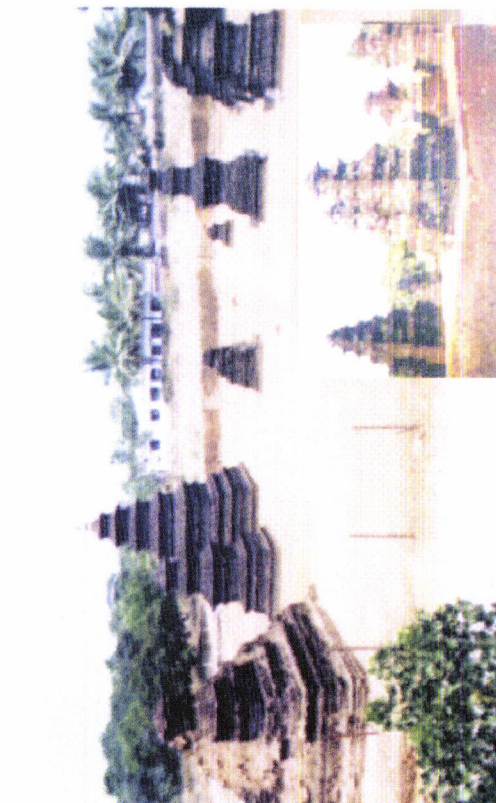
Matsyendranatha
Sculpture, Kadri



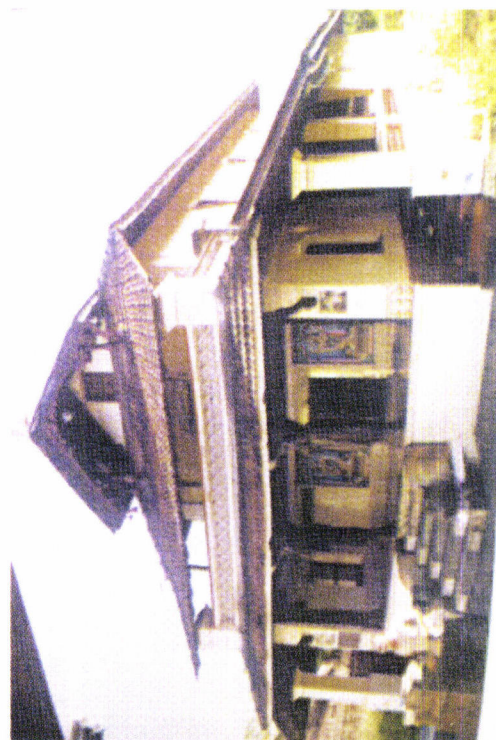
Thousand Pillared (Tribhuvana Tilaka Chudamani), Basadi, Mudabidre



Old Basadi, Mudabidre



Jaina Tombs (Inset : Rear View) Mudabidre



Adinatha Basadi, Mangalore



Kallu (Shanteshwara) Basadi Premises, Venur



Thirthankara Basadi (Inset : Inner view) Venur



Metalic Images of 24 Thirthankaras, Venur



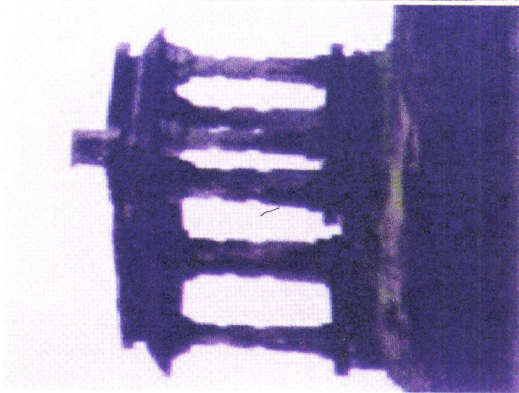
Thirthankara Images at Shanteshwara Basadi Complex, Venur



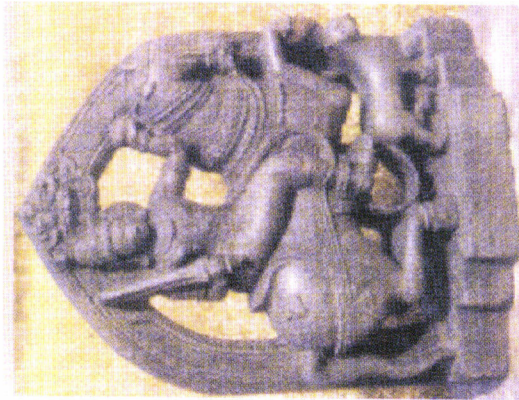
Bahubali (Front and Rear View), Venur



Bahubali, Dharmasthala



Nyaya Basadi, Mudabidre



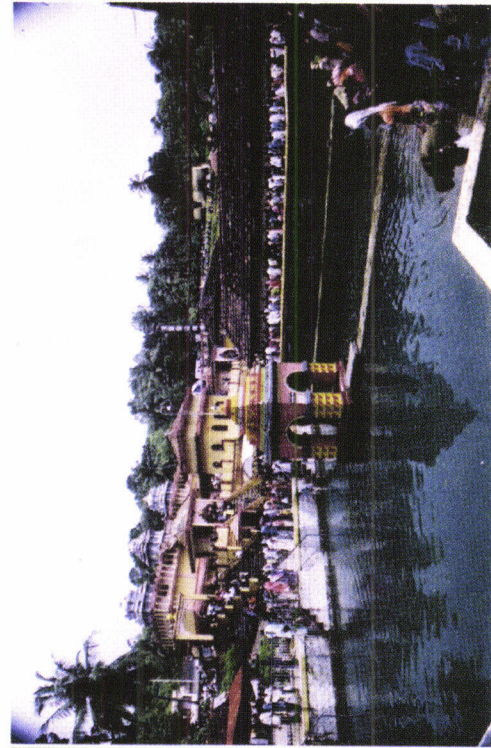
Brahmadeva, Shanteshwara Basadi, Venur



Ruined Basadi (Inset - Inside view), Ullala



Ananathapadmanabha Temple and Pond, Kudupu





Raja Rajeshwari Temple, Polali



Rajarajeshwari Image, Polali



Mangaladevi Temple, Mangalore



Goddesses Mangala Devi



Durga Parameshwari Temple, Kateelu



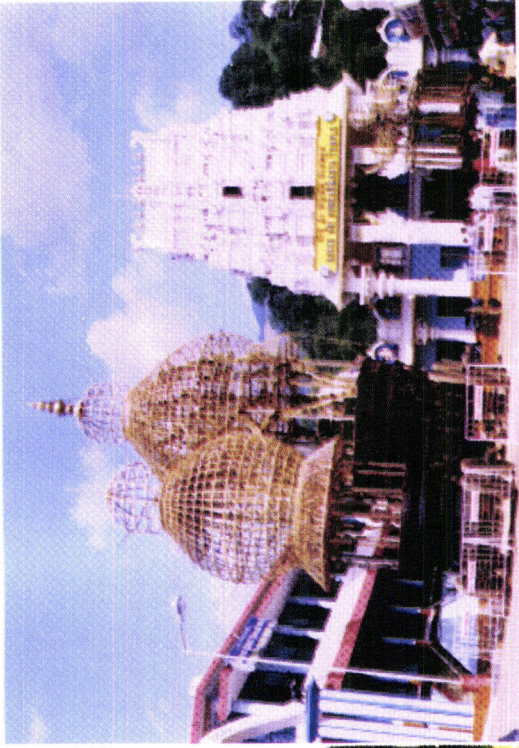
Annual Fair, Kateelu



Vinayaka Temple (Someshwara Temple Premise), Someshwara



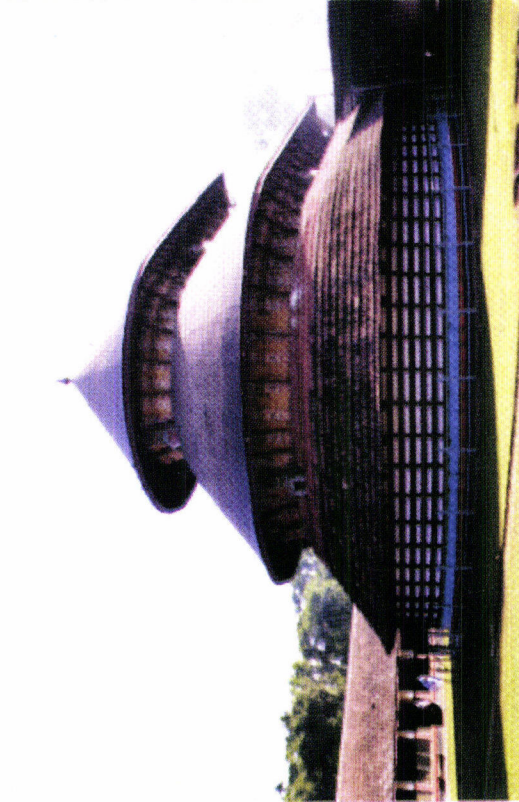
Karinjeshwara Hills (Inset : Parvathi Temple), Karinja



Subrahmanya Temple, Kukke Subrahmanya



Kalikamba - Vinayaka Temple, Mangalore



Panchalingeshwara Temple, Vitla.



Madhwa Mutt, Subrahmanya Temple Complex, Kukke Subrahmanya



Dharmadevathe Thana, Nelyadi Beedu, Dharmasthala.



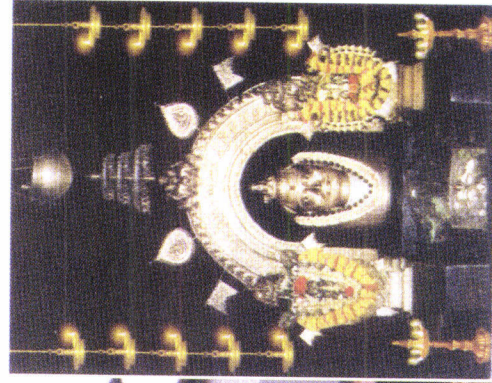
Chandranatha Basadi, Dharmasthala



Entrance Mantapa of Dharmasthala



Manjunatheshwara Temple, Dharmasthala



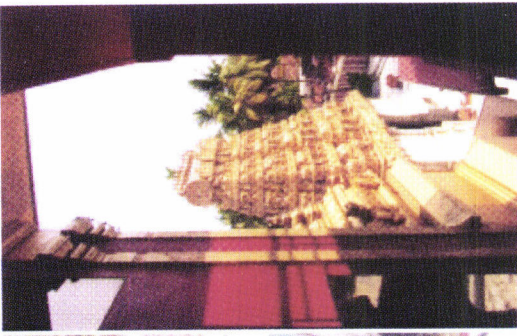
God Manjunatheshwara



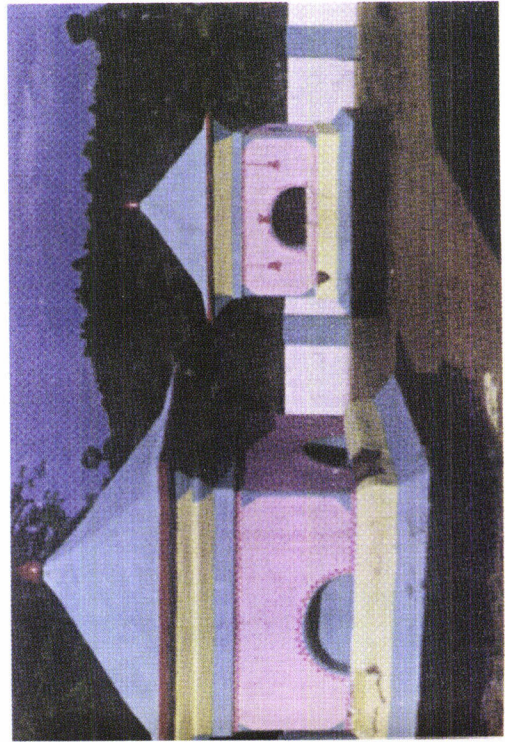
Marigudi, Urva, Mangalore



Gokarnanatha Temple Complex, Entrance Tower, Kudroli, Mangalore



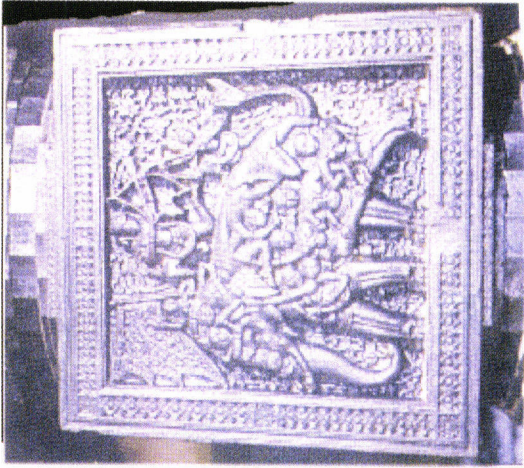
Rama Temple, Near Dharmasthala



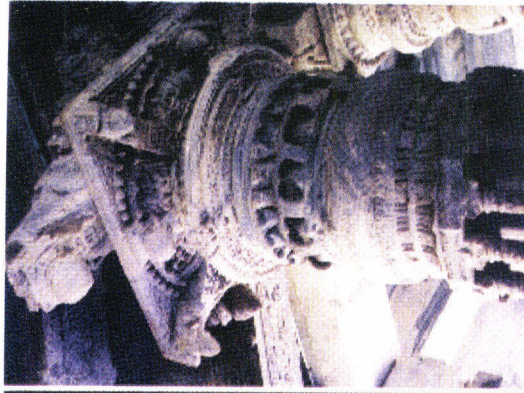
Koti - Channaiah Temple, Enmuru



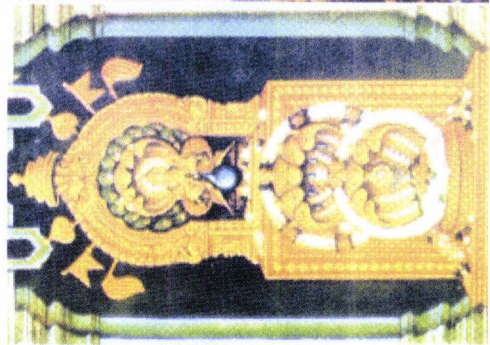
Manasthambha, Shanteshvara
Basadi, Venur



Wooden Carvings Navanari KunjaraPanchanari Turaga Palace, Mudabidre



Pillar, Thousand Pillared Basadi, Mudubidre



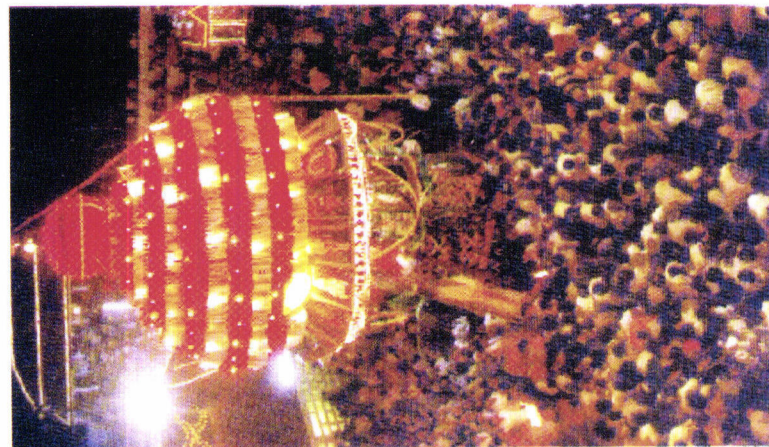
Presiding Deity Subrahmanya



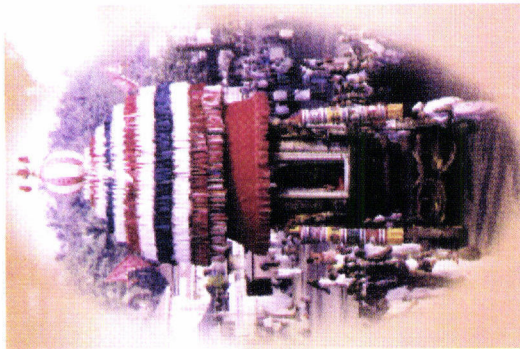
Champa Shasti Grand Fair-Kukke Subrahmanya



Car Festival Venkatramana Temple, Mangalore



Annual Fair, Kadri



Car Festival, Dharmasthala



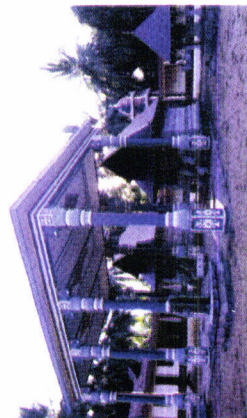
Vishnu Car Festival, Dharmasthala



Rajarajeshwari Chariot, Polali



Dasara Procession, Mangalore



Goddess Temple, Ullala



St. Aloysius Church, Mangalore



St. Montenero Church, Pharangipet



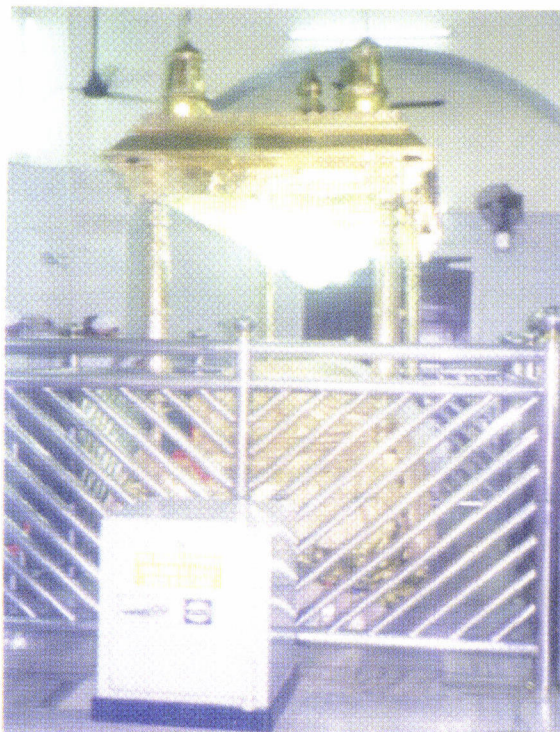
St. Rosario Church, Mangalore



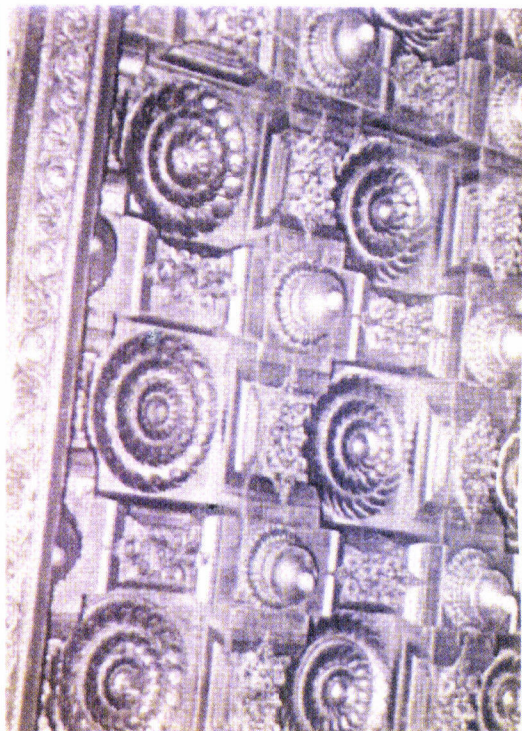
Milegris Church (Inset : Front View), Mangalore



Hazrat Syed Madani Dargah (Inset - Rear View), Ullala



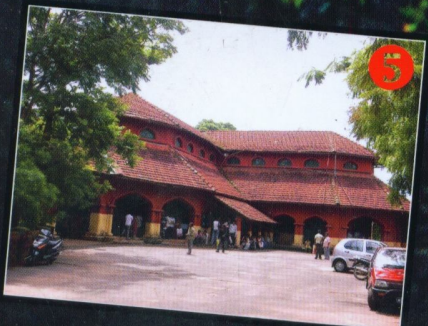
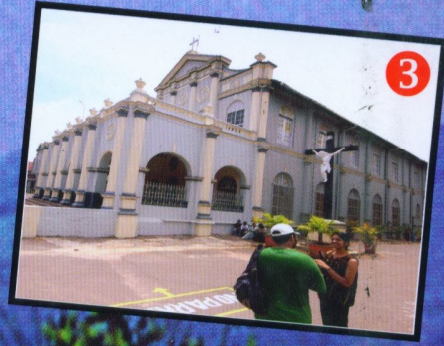
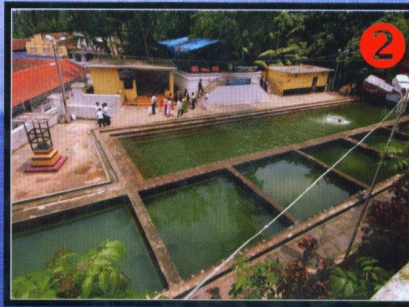
Hazrat Syed Madani Dargah (Inner view), Ullala



Decorated Ceiling, Jamia Masjid, Mangalore



Idga Mosque, Flag (Bavuta) Hills, Mangalore



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(REVISED EDITION)

S. Anees Siraj, K.A.S.

Chief Editor

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GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

KARNATAKA STATE
DAKSHINA KANNADA
DISTRICT

(Revised Edition)

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Chief Editor

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PREFACE

Dakshina Kannada District, also known as South Kanara or South Canara is a coastal district in the state of Karnataka. It is bordered by Hassan district to the east, Arabian sea to the west, Udupi district to the north and Kasargod district (Kerala) to the south.

Earlier, South Kanara and North Kanara were under the administrative control of Bombay Presidency and were unitedly called Kanara District. In 1860 the district was bifurcated into North Kanara and South Kanara. While North Kanara continued to remain under the administrative control of Bombay Presidency, South Canara was transferred to Madras Presidency.

The first South Canara Manual was published by John Sturrock in 1894 and a year later (1895) Herald A Stuart published the second volume. The first Manual as prepared under the guidance of John Sturrock contains five chapters entitled 1) Political History 2) Physical features 3) People 4) Agriculture and 5) Land revenue. The second volume compiled under the directions of H.A.Stuart in 1895 was a text of Statistics. Four decades later, in 1938, a Statistical Appendix, together with a Supplement to the two District Manuals for South Kanara District was edited by J.F.Hall, I.C.S., and K.N. Krishnaswamy Ayyar. The scope, approach and outlook of these manuals were different, none the less they left a remarkable impression on the readers.

After independence, the Central Gazetteer Unit in consultation with State Units devised a common plan of contents so as to have uniformity and also to enable a wide coverage on various aspects, including the trends of development.

In accordance with this scheme, repatterned series of District Gazetteers were brought out and were published by the State Government. The District Gazetteer of Dakshina Kannada under this scheme was published in 1973 under the supervision of Sri K. Abhishankar, the then Chief Editor. This volume became a comprehensive single source of knowledge about the district and served both to the specialists and general readers.

After completion of the Centrally sponsored scheme of editing and publishing the District Gazetteers that were to be a part of Gazetteer of India, the Department undertook independently publishing of District Gazetteers in Kannada. This was in pursuance of the State Language Policy.

The District Gazetteer of Dakshina Kannada in Kannada was first published during 2007, under the supervision of Sri S.A.Jeelani, Chief Editor.

On the advice of the Gazetteer Advisory Committee headed by the Chief Secretary, the department introduced the scheme of translating the District Gazetteers from Kannada to English. These translations helped many people to understand the concept of Gazetteer and also to benefit from the immense information made available on various aspects. The department has completed the translation of District Gazetteers from Kannada to English of Kodagu, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Bijapur and Mandya districts.

South Kanara District has a distinct entity of its own. It has fascinating natural sceneries, luxurious forests, orchards and gardens, lofty mountain, swift flowing rivers, peaceful valleys, Mangalore Seaport on the west coast, an all weather Port at Panambur, large scale industries and above all a cosmopolitan social atmosphere that helped the District in attaining prosperity. The District has several engineering, medical and other technical institutions of national importance.

The present volume covers several aspects of the district. For easy reference it is divided into seventeen chapters *viz.*, General, History, People, Agriculture and Irrigation, Industries, Banking Trade and Commerce, Transport and Communication, Economic Trends, Revenue and Administration, Law and Order, Other Departments, Local Self Government, Education and Sports, Literature and Culture, Health and Medical Services, Other Social Services and Places of Interest. An attempt is also made to outline the various schemes of Government.

I express my gratitude to Sri Govinda Karjola, Hon'ble Minister for Minor Irrigation, Kannada and Culture and Textile, Sri S.V.Ranganath I.A.S., Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka and Chairman of the Gazetteer Advisory Committee, Sri Ramesh B. Jhalki I.A.S., Secretary, Department of Kannada and Culture and Information, and Sri. B.R. Jayaramaraje Urs I.A.S., previous Secretary of the Department and Members of the Advisory Committee for their valuable guidance and support. I wish to thank Director, Information for providing photographs for the coverpage of this volume.

I also thank Sri S.A.Jagannath, Senior Editor, Sri S.N.Raju, Sri S.Rajendrappa, Sri S.Y.Bettegowda and Smt. M.Nagarathna Editors and their supporting staff for the completion of this volume as scheduled.

I hope this revised edition of the District Gazetteer will serve the needs of research scholars and general readers as a comprehensive source of information about the district.

S. Anees Siraj

Chief Editor

Karnataka Gazetteer Department

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REVENUE VILLAGES, HAMLETS AND TOWNS OF DAKSHINA KANNADA DISTRICT

An attempt is made here to give a systematically compiled list of Revenue Villages, hamlets and towns of Dakshina Kannada district, based on the 2001 census report and the village lists obtained from the respective taluk offices. This district located adjacent to the Arabian Sea, is on the Western part of Karnataka. It has five taluks, 26 hoblis (revenue circles), 359 (354 inhabited and 5 uninhabited) revenue villages (Mangalore-88; Bantwala-79; Belthangadi-80; Puttur-67; and Sullya-40), over 1000 hamlets and 20 (one Corporation, three Municipalities, four Town Panchayats and 12 Census Towns) urban centres; Among the taluks, Bantwal ranks first with 88 Villages. As the hamlets are in larger number, they outnumber the revenue villages in the district, which is the special feature of coastal Karnataka, and Dakshina Kannada district is not an exception to it.

This region is familiar as shantika-shurparaka-parashuramakshetra, aparantaka, aluva and so on, since epic times, was later called as Alvakheda-6000, Tulunadu and Mangalore Rajya, during historic period, becomes clear from the records of respective period. The reference 'Satiyaputo' found in the Asokan edicts has been regarded by several scholars, as a direct reference to the Tulunadu in coastal Karnataka. Many scholars including P.N.Narasimhamurthy have suggested that, places like Udayavara, Barakuru, Basarur and Hattiyangadi, now in Udupi district are of 2000 years old. The occurrence of 'Mangalapura' in a c.7th century copper plates from Vaddarse, has been identified even with modern 'Mangalore' by some scholar.

But, an authentic reference, to a village of the Dakshina Kannada district is found in the *Belmannu* inscription, assigned to 8th century A.D. In this record of *Aluparasa* (760-780 AD), this village has been recorded as '*Bailmannu*', and the village goddess *Durga Parameshwari*, being called as *Vindhya Vasini*. Likewise, in an eight century record of Kariyangala, the famous religious place viz., '*Polali*' is referred as '*Polal*'. But gradually the human habitations went on increasing in the district becomes clear

from the inscriptions so far reported from this region. Especially, this phenomena becomes more vigorous with the advent of Vijayanagara rule, wherein new villages went on increasing, is evidenced by the contemporary records of the period.

The village names of coastal districts is quiet distinct from that of other regions. It is due to the geographical vividity of the district. The occurrence of *Adka, Bettu, Arthi, Kaje, Manjalu, Padavu, Mogru, Hithlu, Bylu, Male, Kadu, Halla, Todu*, and such other terms of nature, forming part of the village names strengthens this view. Besides, there are villages having affiliation with locational direction, religions, gods and goddesses, profession caste, individual names etc., are also found in the district. Above all, village names like *Alike, Irde, Inna, Kinya, Kenya, Balya, Balpa, Bantra, Kabaka, Kamire, Nirmarga, Karpe, Rekhyia, Barya* etc which are unique in themselves.

Moreover, the names of many hamlets in the district reveal their Jaina affiliation and a thorough field work in this regard, would certainly bring out much more important aspects to light. That too, place names having *Ara, Kallu, Kodi, Mane-Matha, Mule, Kadu, Bettu, Gudde, Adka, Bylu, Padavu, Maru, Goadde, Tota, Pete, Agrahara, Pade, Parari, Kambala* etc., as suffix, which are in good number, certainly enhances one's interests and curiosity. Although, village names ending with 'Uru' as suffix are in good number, village names ending with 'Halli' is totally absent in the district. But villagenames ending with Angadi (like Hosa, Hale, Uppina) is another speciality of the district.

In understanding the origin of the placenames found in the district, Sediypu Krishnabhata's "*Kelavu Sthalanamagalu*" (Some Placenames) and Kemtur Raghupathi's "*Tulunadina Sthala-namagalu*" (Placenames of *Tulunadu*) are more useful. With this background, Revenue Villages (in Bold letters), their hamlets (in normal letters) with respective taluk, is given here alphabetically. Although this village list appear lengthy, still hoped that, it help to those researchers, interested persons involved in cultural studies and common man alike.

Revenue Village and Hamlets	Taluk	ಕಂದಾಯಗ್ರಾಮ ಹಾಗೂ ಉಪಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು	ತಾಲೂಕು
ADDUR - Belluru - Nooui	Man	ಅಡ್ಡುರು-ಬೆಳ್ಳುರು-ನೂಯಿ	ಮಂ
ADYAPADY - Beedinabailu-Kudru	Man	ಅದ್ಯಪಾಡಿ ; ಬೇದಿನಬೈಲು-ಕುದ್ರು	ಮಂ
AIKALA - Damas Katte - Nagakallu - Moorukaveri - Kollattu - Ikala	Man	ಐಕಲ ; ದಾಮಸಕಟ್ಟೆ-ನಾಗಕಲ್ಲು-ಮೂರುಕವೇರಿ-ಕೊಲ್ಲಟ್ಟು-ಇಕಲ	ಮಂ
AITHOOR - Mala-Betthodi-Bommanagadde-Gerthila-Sullia-Ajana-Mandekara-Sunkadakatte-Bajakre-Kenya-Bastikodenkeri-Kokala-Edanja-Arthila-Athyadka-Malekkai-Nettanabailu-Otakaje-Kallaje-Moojuru-Anthibettu	Put	ಐತೂರು ; ಮಾಳ-ಬೆತ್ತೋಡಿ-ಬೊಮ್ಮನಗಡ್ಡೆ-ಗೀರ್ತೀಲ-ಸುಳ್ಳ-ಅಜನ-ಮಂದೆಕಾರ-ಸುಂಕದಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಬಜಕ್ರೆ-ಕೆನ್ಯಾ-ಬಸ್ತಿಕೊಡಂಕೇರಿ-ಕೊಕಲ-ಎಡಂಜ-ಅರ್ತೀಲ-ಅತ್ಯಡ್ಡ-ಮಲೆಕ್ಯ-ನೆಟ್ಟನಬೈಲು-ಒತಕಜೆ-ಕಲ್ಲಾಜೆ-ಮೂಜೂರು-ಅಂತಿಬೆಟ್ಟು	ಪು
AIVARNADU -Paleppady-Banjikody-Kochi -Kudungu-Nidube-Muchinadka- Parlikaje-Bengamale-Chemnoor-Khan digemoole- Natigeri-Machinadka-Nekreppady-Darkastu-Seekoopu-Akrikatte-Uddampady-Lavanthadka -Kanilegundi-Kathladka-Kattatharu-Shanthi mole-Bajanthadka-Koyil-Puthila-Birmukaje- Challathadi-Sarakare-Kiladi - Mithamoole -Noojalu - Yadamale - Kullampady - Arikallu - Kunhamoole - Rooling shed - Madthila - Pavithramajalu - Shringeri - Ajjamoole - Deraje - Guthigaru moole - Kalleri - Kodthilu - Koppathadka	Sul	ಐವರ್ನಾಡು ; ಪಾಲೆಪಾಡಿ-ಬಾಂಜಕೋಡಿ-ಕೊಚ್ಚಿ-ಕುದುಂಗು-ನಡುಬೆ-ಮುಜಿನಡ್ಡ-ಪರ್ಲಿಕಜೆ-ಬೆಂಗಮಲೆ-ಚಮನೂರು-ಖಂಡಿಗೆಮೂಲೆ-ನಾಡಿಗೇರಿ-ಮಜಿನಡ್ಡ-ನೆಕ್ರೆಪಾಡಿ-ದರಕಾಸ್ತು-ಸೀಕೂಪು-ಅರಿಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಉದ್ದಂಪಾಡಿ-ಲಾವಂತಡ್ಡ-ಕಣಿಲೆಗುಂಡಿ-ಕಾತಲಡ್ಡ-ಕಟ್ಟುತಾರು-ಶಾಂತಿಮೂಲೆ-ಬಜಂತಡ್ಡ-ಕೊಯಲ-ಪುತ್ತಿಲ-ಜರ್ಮಕಜೆ-ಚಲ್ಲತಡಿ-ಸಾರ್ಕರೆ-ಕೀಲಾಡಿ-ಮಿತ್ರಮೂಲೆ-ನೂಜಾಲು-ಎಡಮಲೆ-ಕುಳ್ಳಂಪಾಡಿ-ಅರಿಕಲ್ಲು-ಕುಂಜಿಮೂಲೆ-ರೋಲಂಗ್ಲೆಡ್-ಮಡ್ತಿಲ-ಪವಿತ್ರಮಜಲು-ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ-ಅಜಮೂಲೆ-ದೇರಾಜೆ-ಗುತ್ತಿಗಾರುಮೂಲೆ-ಕಲ್ಲೇರಿ-ಕೋಡ್ತಿಲು-ಕೊಪ್ಪತಡ್ಡ	ಸುಳ್ಳ
AIVATHOKLU - Alpe - Milpady - Kambru - Polenja - Pallody - Ivathoklu	Sul	ಐವತ್ತೊಕ್ಕು ; ಅಲ್ಪೆ-ಮೈಲಪಾಡಿ-ಕಂಬ್ರು-ಪೊಲೆಂಜ-ಪಲ್ಲೋಡಿ-ಐವತ್ತೊಕ್ಕು	ಸುಳ್ಳ
AJJAVARA - Adpangaya-Kantha-mangala - Dodderi - Menala - Paddambailu - Ajjavara - Naralu	Sul	ಅಜ್ಜಾವರ- ಅಡ್ಡಂಗಾಯ-ಕಾಂತಮಂಗಲ-ದೊಡ್ಡೇರಿ-ಮೇನಲ-ಪದ್ದಂಬೈಲು-ಐಜಾವರ-ನರಾಲು	ಸುಳ್ಳ
*Abbreviations used for the taluks is 1.Man-Mangalore, 2.Put-Putturu, 3.Sul-Sulya, 4. Bant-Bantwal and 5.Belt-Belthangadi: Likewise in Kannada for ೧.ಮಂ-ಮಂಗಳೂರು, ೨.ಪು-ಪುತ್ತೂರು, ೩.ಸುಳ್ಳ-ಸುಳ್ಳ, ೪.ಬಂಟ-ಬಂಟ್ವಾಳ, ೫. ಬೆಲ್-ಬೆಲ್ತಂಗಡಿ is used.			

AJJIBETTU -Gundyarur-Kemmaru-Sajankabettu-Kodadi-Paddai-Bakimaru-Nayarkumeru-Bolpale-Pacheru-Vombettu-Kallukodange-Ajjibettu-Pararibailu- Kundoli- Acharibettu-Basthi- Pangalpadi- Balikebailu-Kodange- Dambetharukodi-Korantabettu- Batteri- Bulleri-Kadthalabettu- Gantarabettu-Padantharakodi- Paledadi-Aladapadavu	Bant	ಅಜ್ಜಿಬೆಟ್ಟು- ಗುಂಡ್ಯಾರು-ಕೆಮ್ಮಾರು-ಸಜನ್ಯಾಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕೊಡಾಡಿ-ಪಡ್ಡೈ-ಬಕಿಮರು-ನಯರ್ ಕುಮರು-ಬೊಳಪಾಲೆ-ಪಚೇರು- ಪೊಂಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕಲ್ಲುಕೊಡಂಗಿ-ಅಜ್ಜಿಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಪರಾರಿಬೈಲು-ಕುಂದೋಳ-ಆಚಾರಿಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಬನ್ನಿ-ಪಂಗಲ್ಗಾಡಿ-ಬಾಳಕೆಬೈಲು-ಕೋಡಂಗಿ-ದಂಬೆತರುಕೋಡಿ-ಕೋರನ್ನೆಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಬೆಲಾರಿ-ಬುಲೇರಿ-ಕಡಲಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಗಂತರಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಪದಂತರಕೋಡಿ-ಪಳೇದಾದಿ-ಆಲದಪಡವು.	ಬಂಟ
ALANKARU - Aladka-Nekkilady-Aranthapithilu-Nadthila-Kondadi-Sharavoor-Nagri-Kakve-Pajjapu-Gananthi- Nekkare-Korambady-Kedila-Buderiya- Pajjadka-Samethadka-Baddame	Put	ಆಲಂಗಾರು; ಆಲಡ್ಡ-ನೆಕ್ಕಿಲಡಿ-ಆರಂತಪಿತ್ತು - ನಾಡ್ತಿಲು-ಕೊಂಡಾಡಿ-ಶರವೂರು-ನಗ್ರಿ-ಕಕ್ಕೆ-ಪಾಜ್ಜಪು-ಗಣಂತಿ-ನೆಕ್ಕರೆ- ಕೊರಂಬಾಡಿ-ಕೆದಿಲ-ಬುದೇರ್ಯ-ಪಾಜ್ಜಡ್ಡ-ಸಾಮೆತಡ್ಡ-ಬಡ್ಡಮೆ	ಪು
ALANTHAYA - Batladka	Put	ಆಲಂತಾಯ; ಬಲ್ಲಡ್ಡ	ಪು
ALETTY - Battangaya-Kanakkur-Kolchar -Paimbechal- Kudembi-Kumbakodu-Yenavara-Barpane-Narkodu - Nagapattna - Aletty - Aramboor-Saralikunja - Kutelu - Rangathamale - Baddadka - Koornadka	Sul	ಆಲೆಟ್ಟು ;ಬಟ್ಟಂಗಾಯ-ಕಣಕ್ಕೂರು-ಕೊಲ್ಲಾರು-ಪೈಂಬೆಚಾಲು-ಕುಡೆಂಬ-ಕುಂಬಕೋಡು-ಬಣಾವರ-ಬಾರ್ಪಣೆ ನಾಕೋಡು-ನಾಗಪಟ್ಟಣ-ಆಲೆಟ್ಟು-ಅರಂಬೂರು-ನರಳಕುಂಬ-ಕೋಲೇಲು-ರಂಗತ್ತಮಲೆ-ಬಡ್ಡಡ್ಡ-ಕೂರ್ನಡ್ಡ	ಸುಳ್ಳು
ALIKE -Yerumbu-Kuddupadhav-Bittimule-Negalaguli-Billampadvu- Muliya-Muchirapadav-Mithalike-Chendukala-Sathyasaivihar-Doojamule- Hosamane-Chandhadi-Kodijalu- Madiyala-Vadva - Kinnimajalu- Barangadi-Kanathadka- Alike- Bhimara-Padibagil- Kudupadavu-Negalaguli- Muliya-Muchirapadavu- Nekkidapuni-Kakanajematta	Bant	ಅಳಿಕೆ ; ಯರುಂಬು-ಕುಡುಪದವು-ಬಟ್ಟಮೂಲೆ-ನೆಗಲಗುಳ-ಬಿಲ್ಲಂಪಡ್ಡು-ಮುಳಯ-ಮುಚಿರಪಡ್ಡು-ಮಿತ್ತಳಕೆ-ಚಂದುಕಲ್-ಸತ್ಯಸಾಯಿವಿಹಾರ-ದೂಜಾಮೂಲೆ-ಹೊಸಮನೆ-ಚಂದಾಡಿ-ಕೋಡಿಜಾಲು-ಮಡಿಯಾಲ-ವಡ್ಡ-ಕಿನ್ನಿಮಜಲು-ಬರಂಗಡಿ-ಕನತಡ್ಡ-ಅಳಿಕೆ-ಭೀಮಾರ-ಪಡಿಬೈಲು-ನೆಕ್ಕಿಡಪುನಿ-ಕಕ್ಕಾಜೆಮರ	ಬಂಟ
AMARA MUDNUR - Kukkujadka - Pailoor - Doddathota - Katta -	Sul	ಅಮರಮೂಡ್ಕೂರು; ಕುಕ್ಕುಜಡ್ಡ-ಪೈಲಾರು-ದೊಡ್ಡತೋಟ-ಕಟ್ಟ-ಹಾಸನಡ್ಡ-ಸಂಕೇಶ-ಕೋನ್ಸಜೆ-	ಸುಳ್ಳು

Hasan adka - Sankesha - Konakaje - Kunti kana - Mundakaje - Chikkinadka - Kutelu - Ittigundy - Madabakilu		ಕುಂಟಕಾನೆ-ಮಂಡಕಜೆ-ಚಿಕ್ಕನಡ್ಡ-ಕೂಬೇಲು-ಇಟ್ಟಗುಂಡಿ-ಮಡಬಾಕಿಲು	
AMARA PADNOOR -Chokkady - sheni -Amebailu-Jogiyadka - Koppathadka - Kanapila - Choontharu - Hosamajalu - Nenaru	Sul	ಅಮರ ಪಡ್ನೂರು; ಚೊಕ್ಕಾಡಿ-ಶೇನೆ-ಆಮೆಬೈಲು-ಜೋಗಿಯಡ್ಡ-ಕೊಪ್ಪತಡ್ಡ-ಕಣಪಿಲಚೂಂತಾರು-ಸುಹೊಸಮಜಲು-ನೇಣಾರು	ಸುಳ್ಳು
AMBLAMOGRU - Patna Mogaru Kudru - Kotedadi - Gatti Kudru *	Man	ಅಂಬಲಮೊಗ್ಗು-ಪಟ್ಟಾ ಮೊಗರು-ಕುದ್ರು-ಕೊಟದಡಿ-ಗಟ್ಟಿಕುದ್ರು	ಮಂ
AMMUNJE - Jerlagudde- Kaniyoor- Barinje-Dompa- Panolipaddi- Benjanapadavu- Mudaikodi- Kalai- Batrathota- Ammunje- Aladi-Pandilu- Mudaikodi-Danupooje-Tallipadi- Mandebettu- Hollebadi-Darekatte- Hosanagara-Kalaibana- Bhatrabetu- Kanchikarakodi	Bant	ಅಮ್ಮಂಜೆ ; ಜರ್ಲಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಕನೆಯೂರು-ಬರಿಂಜೆ-ದೊಂಪ-ಪನ್ನೋಲಪಡ್ಡಿ-ಬೆಂಜನಪದವು-ಮುಡೈಕೋಡಿ-ಕಲಾಯಿ-ಭಟ್ಟತೋಟ-ಅಮ್ಮಂಜೆ-ಆಲ್ಡಿ-ಪಂಡಿಲು-ಮುಡೈಕೋಡಿ-ದನುಪೂಜೆ-ತಳ್ಳಪಾಡಿ-ಮಂದೆಬೆಟ್ಟು ಹೊಳೆಬದಿ-ದರೆಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಹೊಸನಗರ-ಕಾಳ್ಕೆಬನ-ಭಟ್ಟಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕಂಚಿಕರಕೋಡಿ	ಬಂಟ
AMTADY -Nornadka-Inechi- Padenkilmaru-Goremardu- MiyanThota-Hollara Bailu- Thodabari- Karenki- Bambila- Yermude-Lorbettu- Kinni majalu- Balli-Mundeguri-Bedra gudde- Melina Arya- Beedina bailu-Akari pade-Manajal- Kangihithlu- Sanada bali-Ambademaru- Thadyal-Kaje pithlu-Erkula- Kempugudde-Maira- Kinnibettu- Kayermar-Bhandari Hithlu- Devarakatte- Ajikala-Kupradi- Kamalkatte-Sarige-Looji-Badaje- Ularaja- Pedamale-Loretto Padavu- Thimmukodi-Battathodi- Thalembila-Mahaltheta-Guthar- Thaniya	Bant	ಅಮ್ಮಾಡಿ; ನೋರ್ನಡ್ಡ-ಇನೆಚಿ-ಪಡೆರ್-ಕಿಲ್ಮಾರು-ಗೊರೆಮಾರು-ಮಿಯಾನತೋಟ-ಹೊಲ್ಲರಬೈಲು-ತೋಡಬರಿ-ಕರೆಂಕಿ-ಬಂಜಲ-ಯರ್ಮುಡೆ-ಲೊಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕಿನ್ನಮಜಲು-ಬಳ್ಳ-ಮುಂಡೆಗುರಿ-ಬೇಡರಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಮೇಲನರ್ಯ-ಬೇಡಿನಬೈಲು-ಆಕರಿಪಡೆ-ಮನಜಲ್-ಕಂಗಿತ್ತಲು-ಸನದಬಳ-ಅಂಬಾಡೆಮಾರು-ತಡ್ಡಾಳ-ಕಾಜೆಪಿತ್ತು-ಎರ್ಕುಲ-ಕೆಂಪುಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಮೈರೆ-ಕಿನ್ನಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕಾಯರ್ಮಾರು-ಭಂಡಾರಿಹಿತ್ತು-ದೇವರಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಅಜಕಲ-ಕುಪ್ಪಾಡಿ-ಕಮಲಕಟ್ಟೆ- ಸರಿಗೆ-ಲೂಜಿ-ಬಡಾಜೆ-ಉಲರಾಜ-ಪೆಡಮಲೆ-ಲೊರೆಬೊಪದವು-ತಿಮ್ಮುಕೋಡಿ-ಬತ್ತತೋಡಿ-ತಾಳೆಂಬಲ- ಮಹಲ್ಲೋಟ-ಗುತ್ತರ್-ತನಿಯ	ಬಂಟ
AMTOOR - Amtoor- Karingana- Kedla- Rayappakodi-Karingana	Bant	ಅಮ್ಮೂರು ; ಅಮ್ಮೂರು-ಕರಿಂಗನ-ಕೇಡ್ಲ-ರಾಯಪ್ಪಕೋಡಿ-ಕಾರಿಂಗನಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ-	ಬಂಟ

Katte- Krishnapura-Kattermar-Poovala- Kodi- B.S.Kodi		ಕಟ್ಟೆಮಾರು-ಪೂವಲ-ಕೋಡಿ-ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಕೋಡಿ	
ANANTHADI -Kombila-Thumbekodi- Golikatte-Janathagraha-Jogibettu-Babanakatte-Hirhandabail-Kobrimutta-Vadthelu- Bakila-Arangala- Bantrinja- Thalipadpu-Sudhekattemar- Punjavu-Kongalai- Nellithottu-Delanthimar- Thakotemar-Puchchadi- Kallapu- Idemundev-Nedyara- Sankesha-Jarigekodi-Boggunda- Balike	Bant	ಅನಂತಡಿ-ಕೊಂಬಲ-ತುಂಬಿಕೋಡಿ-ಗೋಳಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಜನತಾಗ್ರಹ-ಜೋಗಿಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಬಾಬನಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಹಿರತಾಂಡಬೈಲು-ಕೊಬ್ಬಮುಟ್ಟು-ವಡ್ಡೇಲು-ಬಕಿಲಾ-ಅರಂಗಲ-ಬಂಟ್ರಂಜ-ತಾಲಪಡ್ತು-ಸುದೇಕಟ್ಟೇಮಾರ್-ಪುನ್ಜಾವು-ಕೊಂಗಾಲೈ-ನೆಲ್ಲತೊಟ್ಟು-ದೇಲಂತಿಮಾರ್-ತಾಕೊಟೆಮಾರ್-ಪುಜ್ಜಡಿ-ಕಲ್ಲಪು-ಇದಮುಂದೆವ್-ನೆಡಯಾರ-ಸಂಕೇಶ-ಜರಿಗಕೋಡಿ-ಬೊಗ್ಗುಂಡ-ಬಾಳಕೆ	ಬಂಟ
ANDINJE - Kodige - Baliyooru - Matadabailu - Pandilu - Mangarodi - Nellingeri - Kalladi - Doggannabettu	Belt	ಅಂದಿಂಜ: ಕೋಡಿಗೇ-ಬಲಿಯೂರು-ಮತದಬೈಲು-ಪಂಡಿಲು-ಮಂಗರೋಡಿ-ನೆಲ್ಲಿಂಗೇರಿ-ಕಲ್ಲಾಡಿ-ದೊಗ್ಗನಬೆಟ್ಟು	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
ARALA - Irni-Kalpane-Barla-Sangabettu-Hosabettu-Koyagudde- Bailu-Theppuguri-Gadikoppala-Dembude-Ermala-Darbe-Aggonde- Kallagudde-Suntihithlu-Acharibettu-Kagiguli-Mularapatna-Kuttikala- Kalleri-Uddottu-Natabettu-Kote-Thadyala-Kayardadi-Hoige-Annerabettu-Madyala-Varasari-Arbhi- Appayahithlu-Sornadu-Muliya-Kandadottu-Eerendilu-Bangerabettu-Pade-Bandasale-Porkala-Kattheyangadi-Angadiguttu-Chathra-Azadnagara	Bant	ಅರಾಲ ; ಇರ್ನಿ-ಕಲ್ಪನೆ-ಬರ್ಲ-ಸಂಗಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕೊಯಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಬೈಲು-ತೆಪ್ಪುಗುರಿ-ಗಡಿಕೊಪ್ಪಳ-ದೆಂಬುಡೆ-ಎರೆಮಾಳ-ದರ್ಬೆ-ಆಗ್ಗೊಂದೆ-ಕಲ್ಲಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಸುಂಟಕುತ್ತುಲು-ಆಚಾರಿಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕಾಗಿಗುಳ-ಮೂಲರಪಟ್ಟು-ಕುಟ್ಟಕಲ- ಕಲ್ಲೇರಿ-ಉಡ್ಡೊಟ್ಟು-ನಾಟಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕೋಟೆ-ತಡ್ಕಾಲ-ಹೊಯ್ಗೆ-ಕಾಯರದಡಿ-ಆನೆರಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಮಡ್ಕಾಲ-ವರಸರಿ-ಅರ್ಬಿ- ಅಪ್ಪಯ್ಯಕುತ್ತುಲು-ಸೊರ್ನಾಡು-ಮುಲ್ಕ-ಕಂದದೊಟ್ಟು-ಎರೆಂಡಿಲು-ಬಂಗರಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಪಡೆ-ಬಂಡಸಾಲೆ-ಪೂರ್ಕಲ-ಕಟ್ಟೆಯಂಗಡಿ-ಅಂಗಡಿಗುತ್ತು-ಭಿತ್ತ-ಅಜಾದ್ ನಗರ	ಬಂಟ
ARAMBODI - Hakkaribailu - Ugrodibailu - Kepadibailu-Angrakariya - Pillamagoli - Hokkadigoli - Hanneradukavalu - Poonja- Ummana Bettu - Ajjadibailu,	Belt	ಆರಂಬೋಡಿ ; ಹಕ್ಕರಬೈಲು-ಉಗ್ರೋಡಿಬೈಲು-ಕೆಪಡಿಬೈಲು-ಅಂಗ್ರಕರಿಯ-ಪಿಲ್ಲಂಗೋಲ-ಹೊಕ್ಕಡಿಗೋಲ-ಹನ್ನೆರಡುಕಾವಲು-ಪೂಂಜ-ಉಮ್ಮಾನಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಅಜ್ಜಡಿಬೈಲು	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
ARANTHODU - Deraje - Uluvaru - Adthale - Biliyaru - Gundla -	Sul	ಅರಂತೋಡು ; ದೇರಾಜೆ-ಉಳುವಾರು-ಅಡತಲೆ-ಬಿಳಿಯಾರು-ಗುಂಡ್ಲ-ಕರಿಂಜ-ಕೊಲ್ಲಾರು-	ಸುಳ್ಳ

Karimbi - Kulcharu - Aranthodu - Kirlaya - Aryadk - Aramanegaya - Chodipane		ಅರಂತೋಡು-ಕಿರ್ಲಾಯ-ಅರ್ಯಡ್ಡ-ಅರಮನೆಗಯ-ಜೋಡಿಪಣಿ	
ARIYADKA - Papemajalu-Kollaje-Payandoor-Madyangala-Kowdicharu- Kurinja-Ballikana-Ariyadka	Put	ಅರಿಯಡ್ಡ ; ಪಾಪೆಮಜಲು-ಕೊಲ್ಲಾಜೆ-ಪಯಂದೂರು-ಮಾಡ್ಯಂಗಲ- ಕೌದಿಜಾರು-ಕುರಿಂಜ-ಬಲ್ಲಕಣ-ಅರಿಯಡ್ಡ	ಪು
ARKULA - Valachil - Kampa - Arkula Padavu	Man	ಅರ್ಕುಲ; ವಲಾಚಿಲ್-ಕಂಪ-ಅರ್ಕುಜಲ-ಪಡವು	ಮಂ
ARYAPU * (Rural)-Sampya-Hantyar- Marike- Bangaradka-Valathadka-Megina -Panja	Put	ಅರ್ಯಾಪು * (ಗ್ರಾ); ಸಂಪ್ಯಾ-ಹಂತ್ಯಾರು-ಮರಿಕೆ-ಬಂಗರಡ್ಡ-ವಲತಡ್ಡ-ಮೇಗಿನಪಂಜ	ಪು
ATHIKARI BETTU - Mattu - Moilottu - Panjinadka - Kolokady - Kakwa - Nadikopala	Man	ಅಥಿಕಾರಿ ಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಮಟ್ಟು-ಮೈಲೊಟ್ಟು-ಪಂಜನಡ್ಡ-ಕೊಲೊಕಡಿ-ಕಕ್ಷ-ನದಿಕೊಪಲ	ಮಂ
ATTUR - Kapikadu	Man	ಅಟ್ಟುರು; ಕಪಿಕಾಡು	ಮಂ
BADAGA BELLUR - Madiyala-Parakur-Pallipadi-Malimary-Balike-Sankihithlu- Ambodimar-Kagiguli- Nellimar-Kukkaje-Yachilu-Pangalabettu-Dasakodi-Parimogru- Bhattaje-Kirale-Hosamane-Nadyodi-Varatilu-Athikarahithlu-Kolathamajal-Sanoor- Gundala-Nalimar-Majibail-Soorla- Varakodi	Bant	ಬಡಗ ಬೆಳ್ಳುರು ; ಮಡಿಯಾಳ-ಪರ್ಕೂರು-ಪಳ್ಳಪಾಡಿ-ಮಲ್ಲಮಾರಿ-ಬಾಳಕೆ-ಸಂಕಿಹಿತ್ಲು-ಅಂಬೋಡಿಮಾರು-ಕಾಗಿಗುಳ-ನೆಲ್ಲಮಾರು-ಕುಕ್ಕಾಜೆ-ಯಾಚಿಲು-ಪಾಂಗಳಬೆಟ್ಟು-ದಾಸಕೋಡಿ-ಪರಿಮೊಗ್ಗು-ಭಟ್ಟಾಜೆ-ಕಿರಾಲೆ-ಹೊಸಮನೆ-ನಾಡೋಡಿ-ವರತ್ತಿಲು-ಅತ್ರಿಕಾರಹಿತ್ಲು-ಕೊಳಮಜಲು-ಸಣ್ಣೂರು-ಗುಂಡ್ಲ-ನೆಲ್ಲಮಾರು-ಮಜಬೈಲು-ಸೂರ್ಲ-ವರಕೋಡಿ	ಬಂಟ
BADAGA KAJEKAR - Gundimanya- Perambadi-Karmbadka Bailu-Byari palke-Kijananubailu-Narsikumeru- Ka jekarbailu-Pandavarakallu-Aimbalody -Ambudelu-Hardottubailu-Gundidad da-Kedimelu-Madapalke-Kanapadibettu-Mitthottu-Kuthadibailu-Kodibettu -Adalatta-Aminodibailu-Komin adka-Ku duru-Kurudelu-Kodlakke- Madavbailu	Bant	ಬಡಗ ಕಜೆಕಾರು ; ಗುಂಡಿಮಾನ್ಯ-ಪೆರಂಬಾಡಿ-ಕರಂಬಡ್ಡಬೈಲು-ಬ್ಯಾರಿಪಾಲ್ಕೆ-ಕಿಜನಾರುಬೈಲು-ನರಸಿಕುಮೇರು-ಕಜೆಕಾರಬೈಲು-ಪಾಂಡವರ ಕಲ್ಲು-ಐಂಬಲೋಡಿ-ಅಂಬುಡೇಲು-ಹರ್ದೋಟ್ಟುಬೈಲು-ಗುಂಡಿದಡ್ಡ-ಕೆದಿಮೇಲು-ಮಾಡಪಲ್ಕೆ-ಕನ್ನಪಡಿಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಮಿತ್ತೊಟ್ಟು-ಕುತ್ತಾಡಿಬೈಲು-ಕೋಡಿಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಅಡಲಟ್ಟು-ಅಮಿನೋಡಿಬೈಲು- ಕೋನಡ್ಡ-ಕುದ್ರು-ಕುಡೇಲು-ಕೊಡ್ಲಕ್ಕೆ-ಮಾಧವಬೈಲು	ಬಂಟ
BADAGA KARANDURU - Nadaibailu - Arva - Padyodi -	Belt	ಬಡಗಕರಂದೂರು; ನಾಡೈಬೈಲು-ಅರ್ವ-ಪದ್ಯೋಡಿ-ಕೆಡ್ಡು-ಸುಂಕದಕಟ್ಟೆ-ದೊರಿಂಜೆ-	ಬೆಳ್ಳ

Keddu - Sunkadakatte - Dorinje - Guthinabailu - Neralike		ಗುತ್ತಿನಬೈಲು-ನೇರಲಿಕೆ	
BADAGANNUR -Perigeri-Mundakochi- Mundole-Thulasiyadka-Padekariya-Patte-Kudremajalu-Sareppady-Kodyadka-Nekkare- Alanthadka-Maindanadka- Chandukoodlu-Koila-Anile-. Kukkaje	Put	ಬಡಗನೂರು ; ಪೇಗೇರಿ-ಮುಂಡಕೊಜ್ಜಿ-ಮುಂಡೋಲ-ತುಳಸಿಯಡ್ಕ-ಪಡೆಕಾರ್ಯ-ಪಟ್ಟಿ-ಕುದ್ರೆಮಜಲು-ಸಾರೆಪ್ಪಾಡಿ-ಕೊಡ್ಯಡ್ಕ-ನೆಕ್ರೆ-ಆಲಂತಡ್ಕ-ಮೈಂದನಡ್ಕ-ಚಂದ್ಕೂಡ್ಲು-ಕೊಯ್ಲು-ಅನಿಲೆ-ಕುಕ್ಕಜೆ	ಪು
BADAGA ULIPADY - Ganjimatta - Suralpadi - Matti	Man	ಬಡಗ ಉಳಪಾಡಿ ; ಗಂಜೀಮಠ-ಸುರಲಪಾಡಿ-ಮಟ್ಟ	ಮಂ
BADAGA YEDAPADAVU - Bellechar - Naddodi - Manjanakatte	Man	ಬಡಗ ಯಡಪದವು ; ಬೆಳ್ಳೆಚಾರ್-ನಡದೊಡ್ಡಿ-ಮಂಜನಕಟ್ಟೆ	ಮಂ
BADAGA YEKKARU - KelaginaYekkar - Malekkar	Man	ಬಡಗ ಯೆಕ್ಕಾರು ; ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯೆಕ್ಕಾರು-ಮಲೆಕ್ಕಾರ್	ಮಂ
BADAGU MIJARU -Aaremajalu-Kalsanka -Yermal-SantheKatte-Anathraguthu- Kuthottu - Mooje - Bangabettu-Palke-Marakada - Anthoodi-Angadiguthu-Berinja-Gundabettu - Kontadka-Pade-Kadepalliguri- Pandramajalu - Ashwathapura-Moodabettu - Kondebettu - Guthubaremaru - Majamakodi - Mullinahithlu - Mayana - Manjanabailu	Man	ಬಡಗು ಮಿಜಾರು ; ಆರೆಮಜಲು-ಕಳಸಂಕ-ಯರ್ಮಳ-ಸಂತೆಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಅನಂತ್ರಗುತ್ತು-ಕುತೊಟ್ಟು-ಮೂಜೆ-ಬಂಗಬೆಟ್ಟು ಪಲ್ಲೆ-ಮರಕದ-ಅಂತೋಡಿ-ಅಂಗಡಿಗುತ್ತು-ಬೆರಿಂಜೆ-ಗುಂಡಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕೊಂತಡ್ಕ-ಪಡೆ-ಕಡೆಪಳ್ಳಗುರಿ-ಪಂಡ್ರಮಜಲು-ಅಶ್ವತ್ಥಪುರ-ಮೂಡಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕೊಂಡಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಗುತ್ತುಬಾರೆಮಾರು-ಮಜಮಕೋಡಿ-ಮುಳ್ಳನಹಿತ್ತು-ಮಯನ-ಮಂಜನಬೈಲು	ಮಂ
BADAKODI - Kinnibailu - Hosangadi bailu - Sampigepadibailu - Badakodibailu -Heramadibailumaradi - Nayakarakodi	Belt	ಬಡಕೋಡಿ ; ಕಿನ್ನಿಬಾಗಿಲು-ಹೊಸಂಗಡಿಬೈಲು-ಸಂಪಿಗಪಡಿಬೈಲು-ಬಡಕೋಡಿಬೈಲು-ಹೆರ್ಮಾಡಿಬೈಲು-ನಾಯಕರಕೋಡಿ	ಬೆಲ್
BAJATHURU -Valalu-Manikala-Kanchana-Melooru-Bedrodi-Odyame-Kuvecharu-Kindavu-Kaniya-Barike-Puyila-Periyadka-Parandaje-Nagoji-Omandooru-Kemmara-Nekkaraje-Patte-Neerakatte-Mudya-Ganada-moole	Put	ಬಜತೂರು ; ವಳಾಲು-ಮಣಿಕಲ್ಲು-ಕಾಂಚನ-ಮೇಲೂರು-ಬೆದ್ರೋಡಿ-ಒಡ್ಯೆಮ್ಮೆ-ಕುವೆಚಾರು-ಕಿಂದಾವು-ಕಣಿಯ-ಬಾರಿಕೆ-ಪುಯಲ-ಪೆರಿಯಡ್ಕ-ಪರಂದಜೆ-ನಾಗೋಜಿ-ಒಮ್ಮಂದೂರು-ಕೆಮ್ಮರ-ನೆಕ್ಕಾಜೆ-ಪಟ್ಟಿ-ನೀರಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಮುಡ್ಯ-ಗಾಣದಮೂಲೆ	ಪು

BAJIRE - Muddadi-Pejattakatte-Manolibailu - Hosa Bajire - Hosapatnabailu - Nelyapalke - Badaru - Jainarabadaru - Arkalabailu	Belt	ಬಜರೆ ; ಮುಡ್ಡಾಡಿ-ಪೆಜಟ್ಟಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಮನೋಲಬೈಲು-ಹೊಸಬಜರೆ-ಹೊಸಪಟ್ಟಬೈಲು-ನೆಲ್ಯಾಪಲ್ಕೆ-ಬದರು-ಜೈನರಬದ್ದು-ಅರ್ಕಲಬೈಲು	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
BALA - Ootte Kai - Balapadavu - Kumbalakere - Mangalapete - M.R.P. Colony	Man	ಬಲ ; ಒಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೈ-ಬಲಪದವು-ಕುಂಬಳಕೆರೆ-ಮಂಗಲಪೇಟೆ-ಎಂ.ಆರ್.ಪಿ.ಕಾಲನಿ	ಮಂ
BALAGODU - Panne - Kudumundooru - Gorthila - Shivala - Kiribaga - Puneri - Muchara - Balugodu - Mundokaje - Manadka - Hiriadka - Kothnadka - Uppukala - Kargodu	Sul	ಬಾಳಗೋಡು ; ಪನ್ನೆ-ಕುಡುಮುಂಡೂರು-ಗೊರ್ತಿಲ-ಶಿವಾಲ-ಕಿರಿಭಾಗ-ಪುನೇರಿ-ಮುಚ್ಚಾರ-ಬಾಳುಗೋಡು-ಮುಂಡೋಕಜೆ-ಮಾನಡ್ಕ-ಹಿರಿಯಡ್ಕ-ಕೊತ್ತನಡ್ಕ-ಉಪ್ಪುಕಳ-ಕಾಗೋಡು	ಸುಳ್ಳ
BALENJA - Heva - Balanjabailu - Heranda - Devasthanabailu - Nekkila - Sarabailu	Belt	ಬಲೆಂಜ ; ಹೇವ-ಬಲೆಂಜಬೈಲು-ಹೆರಾಂಡ-ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನಬೈಲು-ನೆಕ್ಕಿಲ-ಸರಬೈಲು	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
BALEPUNI - Seendya- Muloor- Kadvai-Nadguthu- Mudungarukatte- Chakrakodi- Aranthadi-Kudkoli- Narya- Mudungar-Keelari-Kayer- Kananthur-Santhayamule- Hoohakuvakallu-Umiya- Bangaragudde-Ganadakotya- Mundaje-Kodambilu-Adkare- Govindkodi-Garadipalla- Kacharmaru- Belleri- Thachchamajalu-Bolur-Darkasu- Durgalapu	Bant	ಬಾಳಪುಣಿ ; ಸೀಂಡ್ಯ-ಮೂಲೂರು-ಕಡವೈ-ನಡಗುತ್ತು-ಮುಡುಂಗಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಚಕ್ರಕೋಡಿ-ಅರಂತೋಡಿ-ಕುಡ್ಲೋಳ-ನಾರ್ಯ-ಮುಡುಂಗಾರ್-ಕೀಲಾರಿ-ಕಾಯೇರ್-ಕಣಂತೂರು-ಸಂತ್ಯಾಮಾಲೆ-ಹೂಹಾಕುವಕಲ್ಲು-ಉಮೈ-ಬಂಗಾರಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಗಾಣದಕೋಟ್ಯ-ಮುಂಡಾಜೆ-ಕೊಡಂಜಳು-ಅಡ್ಡರೆ-ಗೋವಿಂದಕೋಡಿ-ಗರಡಿಪಳ್ಳ-ಕಾಜಮಾರು-ಬೆಳ್ಳೆರಿ-ತಟ್ಟಮಜಲು-ಬೋಳೂರು-ದರಕಾಸು-ದುರ್ಗಾಲ್ಪು	ಬಂಟ
BALILA - Agalpady - Kanjodu - Balila - Panjigaru - Bajani - Kodenkiri	Sul	ಬಾಳಲ ; ಅಗಲಪಾಡಿ-ಕಾಂಜೋಡು-ಬಾಳಲ-ಪಂಜಿಗಾರು-ಬಜನಿ-ಕೊಡಂಕಿರಿ	ಸುಳ್ಳ
BALKUNJE - Parady-Mugeru- Kotnayagutthu-Balkunjepete - Bandasale	Man	ಬಲಕುಂಜೆ ; ಪರಡಿ-ಮುಗೇರು-ಕೊಟ್ಟಯಗುತ್ತು-ಬಲಕುಂಜೆಪೇಟೆ-ಬಂಡಸಾಲೆ	ಮಂ
BALLYA - Hosamata-Ballya- Govindakatta- Patte-Karandaya- Nella-Banari-Mathradi- Ajalpadpu-Deraje-Panyadi-	Put	ಬಲ್ಲಾ ; ಹೊಸಮಠ-ಬಲ್ಯ-ಗೋವಿಂದಕಟ್ಟ-ಪಟ್ಟೆ-ಕರಂದಾಯ-ನೆಲ್ಲ-ಬನಾರಿ-ಮತ್ರಾಡಿ-ಆಜಲಪಡ್ಡು-ದೇರಾಜೆ-ಪನ್ಯಾಡಿ-ಕೊಲ್ಯದಕಟ್ಟ-ಜೀಜಾರು-	ಪು

Kolyadakatta- Beejaru- Gonigudde-Pathraje-Sanila- Puthila		ಗೋಣಿಗುಡ್ಡ-ಪತ್ರಾಜೆ-ಸನಿಲಾ- ಪುತ್ರಿಲ	
BALNADU * (Rural)-Kanthila- Kabbinahithulu-Chanila- Beleyoorkatte- Murungi-Saja- Sarya-Ajjakkala	Put	ಬಲ್ನಾಡು * (ಗ್ರಾ) ; ಕಾಂತಿಲ-ಕಜ್ಜನಹಿತ್ತಲು- ಜಾನಿಲ-ಬೆಳೆಯೂರುಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಮುರುಂಗಿ-ಸಜಾ- ಸಾರ್ಯ-ಅಜ್ಜಕಲ್	ಪು
BALPA - Beedigudde-Agaltha- Argudi- Karja - Agolibailu - Yenekallu Quarters-Balpa Quarters-Sampyady- Konnadka - Yennemajalu	Sul	ಬಳ್ಳ ; ಬೇದಿಗುಡ್ಡ-ಅಗಲ್ತು-ಅಗುಡಿ-ಕಾರ್ಜ- ಅಗೋಳಬೈಲು-ಖಣಕಲ್ಲು ಬಡಾವಣೆ- ಬಳ್ಳಬಡಾವಣೆ-ಸಂಪ್ಯಾಡಿ-ಕೊನ್ನಡ್ಡ-ಎಣ್ಣೆಮಜಲು	ಸುಳ್ಳು
BALTHILA - Palaneeru-Mullaru- Darbe-Kamprbailu-Kallapapu- Nerlakodi-Yelthimar-Kadmadka- Dasakodi- Bolpodi- Kudrebettu- Kampanakodi- Chende- Kashekodi- Korya- Poorlipadi- Kudkoli- Kurpe- Kandila- Sudekar- Korya- Poorlipadi- Kudkoli- Kurpe- Kantika- Sudekar-Sannakukku- Senere Kodi-Berkala-Kinjanabailu- Hanuman Nagar- B.R.Nagar- Nelli- Kantika- Kurman-Jeeve- Kuntalpadi- Kallagudde- Dandemar	Bant	ಬಾಳುಲ ; ಪಳನೀರು-ಮುಲ್ಲಾರು-ದರ್ಬೆ-ಕಂಪ್ರಬೈಲು- ಕಲಲುಪು ನೀರ್ಲಕೋಡಿ-ಯಲ್ತಮಾರು-ಕಡಮಡ್ಡ- ಬಂದಾಸಕೋಡಿ-ಬೋಳಪಾಡಿ-ಕುದ್ರೆಬೆಟ್ಟು- ಕಂಪನಕೋಡಿ-ಚಂದೆ-ಕಶಿಕೋಡಿ-ಕೋರ್ಯ- ಪೂರ್ಲಪಾಡಿ-ಕುಡ್ಕೋಳ-ಕುರ್ಪೆ-ಕಂದಿಲ- ಸುಡೇಕರ-ಕಂಟಕ-ಸುದೇಕರ-ಸಣ್ಣಕುಕ್ಕು- ಸೆನೇರಕೋಡಿ-ಬೆರ್ಕಾಲ-ಕಿಂಜನಬೈಲು- ಹನುಮನಗರ-ಬಿ.ಆರ್.ನಗರ-ನೆಲ್ಲ-ಕಂಟಕ- ಕುರ್ಮಾನ್-ಜೀವೆ-ಕುಂತಲಪಾಡಿ-ಕಲ್ಲಗುಡ್ಡ- ದಂಡಮಾರು	ಬಂಟ
BANDARU - Baipadi - Panekallu - Mairoldadke - Navale	Belt	ಬಂದಾರು ; ಬೈಪಾಡಿ-ಪಣಕಲ್ಲು-ಮೈರೋಲ್ಡಡ್ಡ-ನವಲೆ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
BANNUR *(Rural)-Kuntiyana- Devasya-Golthila-Kanjoor- Badiyadka-Adenchiladka-Kaje	Put	ಬನ್ನೂರು * (ಗ್ರಾ) ; ಕುಂಟಯಾನ-ದೇವಸ್ಯ- ಗೋಲ್ತಲ-ಕಂಜೂರು-ಬಡಿಯಡ್ಡ-ಅಡೆಂಚಿಲಡ್ಡ-ಕಜೆ	ಪು
BANTRA -Mardhala-Pilimajalu- Palethadka- Aleri-Dola-Kampa- Perala-Mithodi-Neeraje- Kollesagu-Kayandoor-Mundradi	Put	ಬಂಟ್ರ ; ಮರ್ಧಾಳ-ಪಿಲಿಮಜಲು-ಪಳೆತಡ್ಡ-ಆಲೇರಿ- ಡೋಲ-ಕಂಪ-ಪೆರಾಲ-ಮಿತ್ತೂಡಿ-ನೀರಾಜೆ- ಕೊಳ್ಳಸಗು-ಕೈಯಂದೂರು-ಮುಂಡ್ರಾಡಿ	ಪು
BARIMAR - Barimar- Purusharakodi- Keva- Balya- Kadekana- Kallige- Alaithimar-	Bant	ಬಾರಿಮಾರು ; ಪುರುಷರಕೋಡಿ-ಕೇವ-ಬಲ್ಯಾ- ಕಡಕಣ-ಕಲ್ಲಗೆ-ಅಲಾಯ್ತಮಾರು-ಮೂಲಬೈಲ- ಪರ್ಪಕಜೆ-ಸಲ್ಕಾರು-ಕನ್ನಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಶೇರ-	ಬಂಟ

Mulibail-Parpakaje-Salmar-Kannabettu - Shera-Thungarakodi-Madubettu-Papathimar- Darbe- Burdu-Devasthankodi- Ganadapadappu-Adenkilajara- Hosakklu-Patlakodi- MahankaliPaduppu-Maduguri-Aungadimar- Arbi-Kakkekhana-Madi-Methimar		ತುಂಗರಕೋಡಿ-ಮಡುಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಪಾಪತಿಮ್ಮಾರ-ದರ್ಬೆ-ಬುರ್ಡು-ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದಕೋಡಿ-ಗಾಣದಪಡಪ್ಪು-ಅಡೆಂಕಿಲಜಾರ-ಹೊಸೊಕ್ಕು-ಪಟ್ಟಕೋಡಿ-ಮಹಾಕಾಳಪಡ್ಡು-ಮದುಗುರಿ-ಪೆಗಂಡಿಮಾರು-ಅರ್ಬ-ಕಕ್ಕಕಣ-ಮಡಿ-ಮತಿಮಾರು	
BARYA - Piligodu - Surya - Sarlikatte - Moorugoli - Baryabailu	Belt	ಬಾರ್ಯ ; ಪಿಲಿಗೋಡು-ಸೂರ್ಯ-ಸಾರಿಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಮೂರುಗೋಲ-ಬಾರ್ಯದಬೈಲು	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
BELALU - Maya - Kolpady - Boralguttu - Hippa - Baipady	Belt	ಬೆಳಾಲು ; ಮಾಯ-ಕೊಲ್ಪಡಿ-ಬೋರಲಗುತ್ತು-ಹಿಪ್ಪ-ಬೈಪಾಡಿ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
BELANDOOR - Belandoor-Kattetharu- Surulimajalu-Banari-Devasya-Bottatharu- Challangai-Kunkya-Pane- Kodange-Amai-Pallatharu-Kodankiri-Patte-Kelemberi- Karkala-Meepala-Pathaje-Abeera-Madodi-Kandoor-Ajarangala	Put	ಬೆಳಂದೂರು ; ಬೆಳಂದೂರು-ಕಟ್ಟಿತಾರು-ಸುರುಳಿಮಜಲು-ಬನಾರಿ-ದೇವಸ್ವ-ಬೊಟ್ಟತ್ತಾರು-ಚಲ್ಲಂಗೈ-ಕುಣಕ್ಕ-ಪಣೆ-ಕೊಡಂಗಿ-ಅಮೆಯಿ-ಪಳ್ಳತಾರು-ಕೋಡಂಕೇರಿ-ಪಟ್ಟಿ-ಕೆಲೆಂಪೇರಿ-ಕಾರ್ಕಳ-ಮೀಪಲ-ಪತಾಜೆ-ಅಬೇರ-ಮಾದೋಡಿ-ಕಂದೂರು-ಅಜರಂಗಾಲ	ಮ
BELLAIRU - Kolnadu - Kerekadu - Mooduthota - Kankanaguthu - Shekatta - Gontu - Kallapu - Magandadi	Man	ಬೆಳ್ಳಾಯರು ; ಕೊಲ್ನಾಡು-ಕೆರೆಕಾಡು-ಮೂಡುತೋಟ-ಕಂಕನಗುತ್ತು-ಶೇಕಟ್ಟ-ಗೊಂಬು-ಕಲ್ಲಾಪು-ಮಾಗನದಡಿ	ಮಂ
BELLARE -Darkastu - Nettare - Bellare - Pudkaje - Thadagaje	Sul	ಬೆಳ್ಳಾರೆ ; ದರಕಾಸ್ತು-ನೆಟ್ಟಾರು-ಬೆಳ್ಳಾರೆ-ಪುಡಕಾಜೆ-ತಡಗಜೆ	ಸುಕ್ಕ
BELLIPADI - Bellippadiguthu-Kodiyadka-Devasya-Kodimara-Katara-Andrigeru-Karnoji-Shanthinagara-Kundapu-Polya	Put	ಬೆಳ್ಳಪಡಿ ; ಬೆಳ್ಳಪಡಿಗುತ್ತು-ಕೋಡಿಯಡ್ಡ-ದೇವಸ್ವ-ಕೋಡಿಮರ-ಕಟಾರ-ಆಂದ್ರಿಗೇರು-ಕಾನೋಜ-ಶಾಂತಿನಗರ-ಕುಂಡಾಪು-ಪೋಳ್ಯ	ಮ
BELMA - Derala Katte-Renjadi-Kanakoor	Man	ಬೆಲ್ಮ ; ದೇರಲಕಟ್ಟೆ-ರೆಂಜಾಡಿ-ಕನಕೂರು	ಮಂ
BELUVAI - Kukudelu-Homalke-Mundaikadu-Kesragadde-Khana-Murkothupalke - Bailakoppa-Nadigudde - Perodi-Pelikunga-Barakala-Kariyanagadi - Manjana katte - Kayarkatte - Jangarabettu	Man	ಬೆಳುವಾಯಿ ; ಕುಕುಡೇಲು-ಹೊಮ್ಮಲ್ಲೆ-ಮುಂಡೈಕಾಡು-ಕೆನರಗಡ್ಡೆ-ಖಾನ-ಮುಕೋತ್ತುಪಾಲ್ಕೆ-ಬೈಲುಕೊಪ್ಪ-ನದಿಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಪೆರೋಡಿ-ಪೆಲಿಕುಂಗ-ಬರಕಾಲ-ಕರಿಯಂಗಡಿ-ಮಂಜನಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಕಾಯರಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಜಂಗರಬೆಟ್ಟು	ಮಂ

BETTAMPADY - Renja-Madaka-Guthu- Korangila-Kakkur-Mithadka-Kalanjila- Chelyadka	Put	ಬೆಟ್ಟಂಪಾಡಿ ; ರೆಂಜ-ಮದಕ-ಗುತ್ತು-ಕೊರಂಗಿಲ-ಕಕ್ಕೂರು-ಮಿತ್ತಡ್ಡ-ಕಲಂಜಲ-ಚೆಲ್ಯಡ್ಡ	ಪು
BILINELE - Nettana-Valthaje-Palthaje- Kurolgundi-Meronji-Goonadka-Madeparla- Parla-Pomboli-Sannara- Bilinele-Soodlu- Oggu-Devasya-Thimmadka- Malaje-Chendehithlu- Puthilabailadka-Chidgal-Bailu-Kaikamba-Nadthotu-Gopali- Nagarakatte-Valabailu-Kalappady- Palligadde-Kotebagilu-Moolemane-Cheru-Ermayil- Bhagya	Put	ಬಳನೆಲೆ ; ನೆಟ್ಟನ-ವಲ್ತಾಜೆ-ಪಲ್ತಾಜೆ-ಕುರೋಲಗುಂಡಿ-ಮೆರೋಂಜಿ-ಗೂನಡ್ಡ-ಮಡಪರ್ಲ-ಪರ್ಲ-ಪೊಂಬೋಲ-ಸನ್ನಾರ-ಬಳನೆಲೆ-ಸೂಡ್ಲು-ಒಗ್ಗು-ದೇವಸ್ವ-ತಿಮ್ಮಡ್ಡ-ಮಲಾಜೆ-ಚಂಡಹಿತ್ತು-ಪುತ್ತಿಲಬೈಲಡ್ಡ-ಚಿದಗಲ್-ಬೈಲು-ಕೈಕಂಬ-ನಾಡೋಲು -ಗೋಪಾಲ-ನಾಗರಕಟ್ಟೆ-ವಳಬೈಲು-ಕಲಪ್ಪಾಡಿ-ಪಲ್ಲಿಗಡ್ಡೆ -ಕೋಟೆಬಾಗಿಲು ಮೂಲೆಮನೆ-ಚೆರು-ಎಮೈಲು-ಭಾಗ್ಯ	ಪು
BILIYUR -Pachhadi-Hattukalase-Marala-Kana-Odahribettu-Maira-Nenja-Nuje-Denthadka-Kalenja-Mudanakoodi- Dhrme -Nadali-Biliyoor Holebadi-Thippakodi-Kundaje- Nadupalu-Biliyoor-Pulithadi-Kelaginamane-Bontramajalu- Poojaripalu-Madadharu-Allangaru- Baramelu-Santhya-Santhya Janatha Gruha-Karuvelu-Banabettu- Bedhra-Malladka-Meginamane -Kodapathya- Otechhru- Urimada-Padhabari-Manja -Mooribettu-Mallikatte-Yermethadka-Eithilu-Galigudde-Moodaibettu-Lokkone-Alandadka-Kallaje-Posavalike-Malethadka - Devinagara-Natty-Dambe-Narnadka- Ajerumajalu-Otethadka-Kattekana-Dambe-Appumoole-Poyyamoole-Gundiyaadka-Barangai-Malethadka- Mayilamoole-Derannamoole-Kallage-Lokkoni-Mallya-Ajeru-Mitha padavu -Mundovu Moole- Yermethotti-Thotada Moole-Balanthi Mogeru-Thonda nadka-Sarau-	Bant	ಬಿಳಿಯೂರು ; ಪಚ್ಚಾಡಿ-ಹತ್ತುಕಳನೆ-ಮರಲ-ಕಣ-ಒಡಾರಿಬೆಟ್ಟ-ಮೈರಾ-ನೆಂಜ-ನೂಜೆ-ದೆಂತಡ್ಡ-ಕಲೆಂಜ-ಮುದನಕೋಡಿ-ಧರ್ಮ-ಬಿಳಿಯೂರುಹೊಲೆಬದಿ-ತಿಪ್ಪಕೋಡಿ-ಕುಂದಾಜೆ-ನಡುಪಾಳು-ಬಿಳಿಯೂರು-ಪುಲತಾಡಿ-ಕೆಳಗಿನಮನೆ-ಬೊಂತ್ರಮಜಲು-ಪೂಜಾರುಪಾಳು-ಮಡದರು-ಆಲ್ಲಂಗಾರು-ಬರಮೇಲು-ಸಂತ್ಯ-ಜನತಾಗೃಹ-ಕಾರ್ವೇಲು-ಬನಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಬೆದ್ರ-ಮಲ್ಲಡ್ಡ-ಮೇಗಿನಮನೆ-ಕೊಡಪತ್ಯ-ಒಟ್ಟೆಚ್ಚು-ಉರಿಮಾಡ-ಪಡಬರಿ-ಮಂಜ-ಮೂರಿಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಮಲ್ಲಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಯರ್ಮೆತ್ತಡ್ಡ-ಐಯ್ಯಲ-ಗಾಳಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಮೂಡೈಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಲೊಕ್ಕೋನೆ-ಅಲಂದಡ್ಡ-ಕಲ್ಲಾಜೆ-ಪೊಸವಳಕೆ-ಮಲೆತಡ್ಡ-ದೇವಿನಗರ-ನಾಟ-ದಂಬೆ-ನರನಡ್ಡ-ಅಜೆರುಮಜಲು-ಓಟೆತಡ್ಡ-ಕಟ್ಟಿಕಣ-ಡಂಬೆ-ಅಪ್ಪು ಮೂಲೆ-ಪೊಯ್ಯಮೂಲೆ-ಗುಂಡಿಯಡ್ಡ-ಬರಂಗೈ-ಮಲೆತಡ್ಡ-ಮಾಯಿಲಮೂಲೆ-ದೇರಣ್ಣಮೂಲೆ-ಕಲ್ಲಗೆ-ಲೊಕ್ಕೋಣೆ-ಮಲ್ಲಯ-ಅಜೆರು-ಮಿತ್ತಪಡವು-ಮುಂಡೋವುಮೂಲ-ಯರ್ಮೆತೊಟ್ಟು-ತೋಟದಮೂಲೆ-ಬಾಲಂತಿಮೋಗೇರು-ತೊಂಡನಡ್ಡ-ಸಾಯ್-ಮಡುಮೂಲೆ-ಮೂಡಂಬೈಲು-ಬೈರಿಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಚೆಕ್ಕುಟ್ಟು	ಬಂಟ

Madumoole- Moodam -Bailu- Bairikatte-Chekkutti- Kollapadavu- Narnumoole- Daddalthadka- Guddegadde- Panjiguli-Pavulumoole- Thoranakatte		ಕೊಲ್ಲಪದವು-ನರನುಮೂಲೆ-ದಡ್ಡಲ್ಗಡ್ಡ-ಗುಡ್ಡಗಡ್ಡೆ- ಪಂಜಗುಳ-ಪಾವುಲಮೂಲೆ-ತೋರಣಕಟ್ಟೆ	
BOLANTHURU -Kokkapuni- Gundimajalu-Manolithota- Suribail- Kalpane-Bolanthur- Bhandasale- Nadaje-Dandemar- Bangarukodi- Narnakodi	Bant	ಬೊಳಂತೂರು ; ಕೊಕ್ಕಪುನಿ-ಗುಂಡಿಮಜಲು- ಚಾನಿಲ-ಮನೋಲತೋಟ-ಸೂರಿಬೈಲು-ಕಲ್ಪಣೆ- ಬೊಳಂತೂರು-ಭಂಡಸಾಲೆ-ನಾಡಾಜೆ- ದಂಡೇಮಾರು-ಬಂಗಾರುಕೋಡಿ-ನಾರಣಕೋಡಿ	ಬಂಟ
BOLIYAR -Dharma - Ranthadaka - Palligudde	Man	ಬೋಲ್ಯಾರ ;ಧರ್ಮ-ರಂತಡ್ಡ-ಪಳ್ಳಗುಡ್ಡೆ	ಮಂ
BONDATHILA - Pakkalapade - Sathikallu-Padu-Neerala-Kelarai- Turigudde	Man	ಬೋಂಡಂತಿಲ ; ಪಕ್ಕಲಪಾಡೆ-ಸತಿಕಲ್ಲು-ಪಡು- ನೀರ್ಲ-ಕೆಲರೈ-ತುರಿಗುಡ್ಡೆ	ಮಂ
BUDOLI -Kodibettu- Basavana Bailu- Budoliguttu-Dandegoli- Kodubudoli-Anthara-Bangle- Kalakunja	Bant	ಬುದೋಲ ;ಕೋಡಿಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಬಸವನಬೈಲು- ಬುದೋಲಗುತ್ತು-ದಂಡೇಗೋಲ-ಕೋಡುಬುದೇಲ- ಅಂತರ-ಬಂಗ್ಲೆ-ಕಲಕುಂಜ	ಬಂಟ
CHARMADI - Beetige -Hosamata - Kolambe- Shivabettu- Rathabeedi - Matadamajalu- Anthara - Mugulithadka - Farlani	Belt	ಚಾರ್ಮಾಡಿ ;ಜೀಟಿಗೆ-ಹೊಸಮಠ-ಕೊಲಂಬೆ- ಶಿವಬೆಟ್ಟು-ರಥಬೀದಿ-ಮಠದಮಜಲು-ಅತಾರ- ಬೆಳ್ಳಮುಗಲತಡ್ಡ-ಫರ್ಲಾನೆ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
CHARVAKA -Nooji-Athaje- Nadubailu- Sarangallu-Aruva- Yenmoor- Mudva- Kumblady- Khandiga-Karandlaje-Odadakare- Nanila-Idiadka- Beerolige- Bommalige- Kelaginakeri	Put	ಚಾರವಾಕ ; ನೂಜಿ-ಅವಜೆ-ನಡುಬೈಲು-ಸರಂಗಲ್ಲು- ಅರುವ-ಎಣ್ಣೂರು-ಮೂಡ್ಡ-ಕುಂಜಾಡಿ-ಖಂಡಿಗೆ- ಕರಂಧಜೆ-ಒಡದಕರೆ-ನಾನಿಲ-ಇಡಿಯಡ್ಡ- ಜೀರೋಲಗೆ-ಬೊಮ್ಮಲಗೆ-ಕೆಳಗಿನಕೇರಿ	ಪು
CHELLAIRU - Kandige - Sankamaru - Jathreguttu - Bandasale - Battaragundi - Chellairu Padavu -Kolya - M.R.P.L.Colony	Man	ಚೆಲ್ಲಾಯ್ತು ; ಕಂಡಿಗೆ-ಸಂಕಮಾರು-ಜಾತ್ರೆಗುತ್ತು- ಬಂಡಸಾಲೆ-ಬಟ್ಟರಗುಂಡಿ-ಪದವು-ಕೊಲ್ಯು- ಎಂ.ಪಿ.ಆರ್.ಎಲ್.ಕಾಲನಿ	ಮಂ
CHELUR - Koppala- Nandukodi- Chelurmatta- Kodanti- Guthinabail- Kedur- Kodi-Hallar- Gowdar-Paipalu- Adkere-	Bant	ಚೇಲೂರು ; ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ-ನಂದುಕೋಡಿ- ಚೇಲೂರುಮಠ-ಕೊಡಂತಿ-ಗುತ್ತಿನಬೈಲು-ಕೆದೂರು- ಕೋಡಿ-ಹಳ್ಳಾರ್-ಗೌಡರ್-ಪೈಪಾಲು-ಅಡ್ಕರೆ-	ಬಂಟ

Padebettu- Nerolthadi- Kinnemajalu		ಪಡಬೆಟ್ಟು-ನೆರೋಲ್ತಾಡಿ-ಕಿನ್ನೆಮಜಲು	
CHENNAITHODI -Mavinakatte- Padivalakodi-Chennaithodi- Karandabettu-Kullalu- Vamadapadavu- Kadthalebettu- Kallapapu-Muradamelu-Handevu- Maranabail-Shivanagara	Bant	ಚೆನ್ನೈತೋಡಿ; ಮಾವಿನಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಪಡಿವಲಕೋಡಿ- ಚೆನ್ನೈತೋಡಿ-ಕರಂಡಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕುಲ್ಲಾಳು- ವಾಮದಪದವು-ಕಡತಲೆಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕಲ್ಲಪಪು- ಮುರಡಮೇಲು-ಹಂದೆವು-ಮಾರನಬೈಲು-ಶಿವನಗರ	ಬಂಟ
CHIBIDRE - Periyabka - Makala - Antrabailu - Malana - Kukkuje - Nalilu - Madrottu - Bontrapalu - Mukkuda - Kakkinje	Belt	ಚಿಬಿದ್ರೆ ; ಪೆರಿಯಡ್ಡ-ಮಾಕಲ-ಅಂತ್ರಬೈಲು-ಮಲನ- ಕುಕ್ಕಾಜೆ-ನಳಲು-ಮದ್ರೊಟ್ಟು-ಬೊಂತ್ರಪಾಳು- ಮುಕ್ಕುಡ-ಕಕ್ಕಿಂಜೆ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
CHICKAMUDNOOR * (Rural)- Kemmai-Dharandakukku-Eka- Kolya-Puluvaru-Beeriga- Guthikallu- Kumbruga- Beernahithlu-Enimuguru- Hundratta-Badakayade- Uramalu- Anthimaru- Koppala-Palasadka- Hosalake-Moodayoor	Put	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮುದನೂರು * (ಗ್ರಾ) ; ಕೆಮ್ಮಾಯಿ- ದಾರಂದಕುಕ್ಕು-ಏಕ-ಕೋಲ್ಕು-ಪುಲುವಾರು- ಜೀರಿಗ-ಗುತ್ತಿಕಲ್ಲು-ಕುಂಬುಗ-ಬೀರ್ನಹಿತ್ತು- ಏನಿಮುಗೇರು-ಹುಂದ್ರಟ್ಟು-ಬಡಕಯಡೆ-ಉರಮಲು- ಅಂತಿಮಾರು-ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ-ಪಲಸಡ್ಡ- ಹೊಸಲಕ್ಕ- ಮೂಡಾಯೂರು	ಪು
DAREGUDD - Aramanekare - Hithlukare - Padyarukare - Guthukare - Vittalakare - Narayana Guthu Kare	Man	ದರೆಗುಡ್ಡ ; ಅರಮನೆಕೆರೆ-ಹಿತ್ಲಕೆರೆ-ಪಡ್ಯಾರುಕಾರೆ- ಗುತ್ತುಕಾರೆ-ವಿಟ್ಟಲಕೆರೆ-ನಾರಾಯಣಗುತ್ತುಕೆರೆ	ಮಂ
DELANTHABETTU - Shibaruru - Raghavendra Matha - Mutikallu - Rajiv Nagara - Hosakatte - Anekatta	Man	ದೇಲಂತಬೆಟ್ಟು ; ಶಿಬರೂರು-ರಾಘವೇಂದ್ರಮಠ- ಮೂತಿಕಲ್ಲು-ರಾಜೀವ್‌ನಗರ-ಹೊಸಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಆನೆಕಟ್ಟೆ	ಮಂ
DEVACHALLA - Kandrappady - Gudde - Battakaje - Ambekallu - Kera - Challa - Honnady - Balethota - Bajinadka - Thalooru - Methadka - Harladka - Manjalkaje - Narpa - Karangiladka - Doddykadu - Sevaje - Mavinakatte - Kuchala - Pareppady - Achrappady - Deva - Addanapare - Kannadakaje - Peralakaje - Padpu - Kumbarakery - Balegudde -	Sul	ದೇವಚಳ್ಳ ; ಕಂದ್ರಪ್ಪಾಡಿ-ಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಬಟ್ಟಕೆಜೆ-ಅಂಬೆಕಲ್ಲು- ಕೇರ-ಚೆಳ್ಳ-ಹೊನ್ನಾಡಿ-ಬಾಳೆತೋಟ-ಬಾಜನಡ್ಡ- ತಳೂರು-ಮೆತ್ತಡ್ಡ-ಹರ್ಲಡ್ಡ-ಮಂಜಲಕಜೆ-ನರ್ಪ- ಕರಂಗಿಲಡ್ಡ-ದೊಡ್ಡಿಕಾಡು-ಸೇವಾಜೆ-ಮಾವಿನಕಟ್ಟೆ- ಕುಬಾಲ-ಪಾರೆಪ್ಪಾಡಿ-ಅಚ್ಚಪ್ಪಾಡಿ-ದೇವ- ಅಡ್ಡನಪಾರೆ-ಕನ್ನಡ್ಡಜೆ-ಪೆರ್ಲಕಜೆ-ಪಡ್ಡು- ಕುಂಬಾರಕೇರಿ-ಬಾಳೆಗುಡ್ಡೆ-	ಸುಳ್ಳ

Mundody - Valthaje - Karangallu - Doddakaje- Kuntikana		ಮುಂಡೋಡಿ-ವಾಲ್ತಾಜೆ-ಕಾರಂಗಲ್ಲು-ದೊಡ್ಡಕಜೆ-ಕುಂಟಿಕಾನ	
DEVASYA MUDUR -Dandibettu-Shedme- Undaru-Amei-Kuntalapalke- Mulkajemada- Devasya	Bant	ದೇವಸ್ಯ ಮೂಡೂರು ; ದಂಡಿಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಶೆಡ್ಡೆ-ಉಂಡಾರು-ಆಮೆಯ-ಕುಂತಲಪಾಲ್ಕೆ-ಮುಲ್ಕಜೆಮಾಡ-ದೇವಸ್ಯ	ಬಂಟ
DEVASYA PADUR - Periyaru-Parari- Mangaje-Marayithottu- Allipade- Malabe- Kedigebailu- Kuntalapalike- Batrodi- Mudimara-Dhota- Heerengi- Pananthabail-Kinyuru- Thumbejalu- Kulal	Bant	ದೇವಸ್ಯ ಪಡೂರು ; ಪೆರಿಯಾರು-ಪರಾರಿ-ಮಂಗಾಜೆ-ಮಾರೈತೊಟ್ಟು-ಅಲ್ಲಪಡೆ-ಮಲಬೆ-ಕೇದಿಗೇಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕುಂತಲಪಲ್ಕೆ-ಬತ್ತೋಡಿ-ಮುಡಿಮಾರ-ದೋಟ-ಹಿರೇಂಗಿ-ಪಣಂತಬೈಲು-ಕಿನ್ನಿಯೂರು-ತುಂಬೆಜಾಲು-ಕುಲಾಲ	ಬಂಟ
DHARMASTHALA - Mallarmadi - Kanyadi - Narya - Dharmasthalapete - Kallery - Mundrupadi - Netravathi - Kolpe - Dondole - Nerthane - Harappady - Kanchimaru - Mulikar - Boliyaru - Ajikuri - Kenkanaje - Kodibailu- Jodusthana - Hantemajalu - Nadugudde	Belt	ಧರ್ಮಸ್ಥಳ ; ಮಲ್ಲರಮಡಿ-ಕನ್ಯಾಡಿ-ನಾರ್ಯ-ಧರ್ಮಸ್ಥಳಪೇಟೆ-ಕಲ್ಲೇರಿ-ಮೂದ್ರುಪಾಡಿ-ನೇತ್ರಾವತಿ-ಕೊಲ್ಪೆ-ದೊಂಡೋಳಿ-ನೇರ್ತಣೆ-ಹರಪ್ಪಾಡಿ-ಕಂಚಮಾರು-ಮೂಲಕಾರ-ಬೊಳಿಯಾರು-ಅಜಕುರಿ-ಕೆಂಕನಜೆ-ಕೋಡಿಬೈಲು-ಜೋಡುಸ್ಥಾನ-ಹಂತಮಜಲು-ನಡುಗುಡ್ಡೆ	ಬೆಲ್ಟ್
DOLPADY -Idiadka- Koodige-Kaje- Marlani- Katta-Kujombodi- Dolpady-Pallathooru-Pijakkala- Akkaje- Pulimaradka- Marakkada- Koorelu-Kalenjodi-Keele-Kalangaje	Put	ದೊಲ್ಪಾಡಿ ; ಇಡಿಯಡ್ಡ-ಕೂಡಿಗೇ-ಕಜೆ-ಮರ್ಲಾನಿ-ಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಕುಜೊಂಬೋಡಿ-ದೊಲ್ಪಾಡಿ-ಪಳ್ಳತ್ತೂರು-ಪಿಜಕ್ಕಲ-ಅಕ್ಕಾಜೆ-ಪುಲಮಾರಡ್ಡ-ಮರಕ್ಕಡ-ಕೂರೇಲು-ಕಲೆಂಜೋಡಿ-ಕೀಲೆ-ಕಲಂಗಜೆ	ಪುಟ್
ELATHUR - Bakira Kodi - Nelligudde	Man	ಎಲ್ಲೂರು ; ಬಾಕಿರಕೋಡಿ-ನೆಲ್ಲಗುಡ್ಡೆ	ಮಂ
ELINJE - Devastana Pradesha - Shuntipadi - Sankalakaria - Patte - Kudripadavu	Man	ಎಲಂಜೆ ; ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನಪ್ರದೇಶ-ಶುಂಠಿಪಡಿ-ಸಂಕಲರ್ಕಾಯ-ಪಟ್ಟೆ-ಕುದ್ರಿಪದವು	ಮಂ
ELIYA NADUGODU -Enmaje-Nooyi- Golidottu-Panebettu- Padupalejalu- Bogarbettu- Nadyodi- Kurudadi-Balthabailu- Majalu-Hosamane- Kalayidadda- Konerabettu-Kuthlodi-Atlabettu- Adamuguru- Karenkila- Badyaru- Mavinakatte	Bant	ಎಲಿಯ ನಡುಗೋಡು ; ಎನ್ಮಂಜೆ-ನೂಯಿ-ಗೋಲದೊಟ್ಟು-ಪನೆಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಪಡುಪಲೆಜಲು-ಬೊಗರಬೆಟ್ಟು-ನದ್ಯೋಡಿ-ಕುರುದಡಿ-ಬಲ್ತಬೈಲು-ಮಜಲು-ಹೊಸಮನೆ-ಕಲಾಯದಡ್ಡ-ಕೊನೇರಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕುತಲೋಡಿ-ಆಲ್ತಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಅಡಮುಗೇರು-ಕರೆಂಕಿಲ-ಬಡ್ಯಾರು-ಮಾವಿನಕಟ್ಟೆ	ಬಂಟ

ERVUAILU - Summaje - Kalooru - Kattanige - Koodange - Sunkaladi - Neerakolambe - Deddaguri - Ponibettu - Janikodi - Batrakodi - Kompadi - Barke - Lingukodi - Hosayaru Padavu - Ambodiyaru - Doddaguthu - Mulibettu - Haleneeru - Konnepadavu - Majalu	Man	ಎವೈಯಲು ; ಸುಮ್ಮಜೆ-ಕಲ್ಲೂರು-ಕಟ್ಟಣಿಗೆ-ಕೊಡಂಗಿ-ಸುಂಕಲಡಿ-ನೀರಕೊಳಂಬೆ-ದೆಡ್ಡಗುರಿ-ಮಂಪೊನಿಬೆಟ್ಟು- ಜಾನಿಕೋಡಿ-ಕೊಂಪಡಿ-ಬರ್ಕೆ-ಅಂಗುಕೋಡಿ-ಹೊಸಯರುಪದವು-ಅಂಬೋಡಿಯಾರು-ದೊಡ್ಡಗುತ್ತು- ಮೂಲಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಹಳೇನೀರು-ಕೊನ್ನೆಪದವು-ಮಜಲು	ಮಂ
GOLITHATTU - Udalaru- Shanthinagar-Sannampady- Aranthbailu-Kochila-Kudmaru	Put	ಗೋಳತಟ್ಟು ; ಉಡ್ಲಾರು-ಶಾಂತಿನಗರ-ಸನ್ನಂಪಡಿ-ಆರಂತ್ಬೈಲು-ಕೊಜಲ-ಕುದ್ಮಾರು	ಪು
GARDADI - Padthire -Panjinadai - Gardady Guthubail - Bardaje - Ponjila - Rannady - Mandije - Hathanadi	Belt	ಗರ್ಡಾಡಿ ; ಪಡ್ತಿರೆ-ಪಂಜನದೈ-ಗರಡಿಗುತ್ತುಬೈಲು-ಬರ್ದಾಜೆ-ಪೊಂಜಲ-ರನ್ನಾಡಿ ಮಂದಿಜೆ-ಹತ್ತನಡಿ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
GOLTHAMAJAL - Netla-Chanila-Makkaru -Bommanakodi-Kuntipapu-Bandottu-Kolakeeru - Nandamogeru- Kalladka-Krishnakodi-Manimajal-Bolangadi-Murabail-Chiminiguri-Golthamajal-Karingana Cross-Shantipalke-Pilinja-Yedla-Balkata	Bant	ಗೊಳ್ಳಮಜಲು ; ನೆಟ್ಟ-ಚಾನಿಲ-ಮಕ್ಕರು-ಬೊಮ್ಮನಕೋಡಿ -ಕುಂತಿಪಾಪು-ಬಂದೊಟ್ಟು-ಕೊಳಕೀರು-ನಂದಮೋಗೇರು-ಕಲ್ಲಡ್ಡ-ಕೃಷ್ಣಕೋಡಿ-ಮಾಣಿಮಜಲ-ಬೊಳಂಗಡಿ-ಮುರಬೈಲು-ಚಮಿನಿಗುರಿ-ಗೊಳ್ಳಮಜಲು-ಕರಿಂಗನಕ್ರಾಸ್-ಶಾಂತಿಪಾಲ್ಕೆ-ಪಿಲಂಜ-ಯೆಡ್ಲ-ಬಲ್ಕಟ	ಬಂಟ
GUNDURI - Thumbedalke - kunjodibailu - Pokkibailu - Janthodibailu - Pooringeri - Kodangepatla - Mithalade - Maddelakodi	Belt	ಗುಂಡೂರು ; ತುಂಬೆದಲ್ಕೆ-ಕುಂಜೋಡಿಬೈಲು-ಪೊಕ್ಕಿಬೈಲು-ಜನ್ನೊಂಡಿಬೈಲು-ಪೂರಿಂಗೇರಿ-ಕೊಡಂಗಪಟ್ಟ-ಮಿತ್ತದ-ಮಡ್ಡಕೋಡಿ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
GUTHIGARU - Mogra - Paika - Ballakka - Kamila - Chatrapady - Valalambe	Sul	ಗುತ್ತಿಗಾರು ; ಮೋಗ್ರ-ಪೈಕ-ಬಳ್ಳಕ್ಕ-ಕಾಮಿಲ-ಚತ್ರಪಾಡಿ-ವಳಲಂಬೆ	ಸುಳ್ಳ
HALE ANGADY -Santekatte-Haleangadi pete-Indiranagara-Karithota-Sagu- Koppala	Man	ಹಳೆಯಂಗಡಿ ; ಸಂತೆಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಹಳೆಯಂಗಡಿಪೇಟೆ-ಇಂದಿರಾನಗರ-ಕರಿತೋಟ-ಸಗು-ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ	ಮಂ
HALE NERANKI - Kunzukku-Ijjavu- Parakkalu-Madenjimar-Badinadka- Aleppady-Santhya-Iranthadi-Aratige- Kanemaru-Hirinja-Kadra- Barembettu-	Put	ಹಳೇನೇರಂಕಿ ; ಕುಂಜುಕ್ಕು-ಇಜಾವು-ಪರಕ್ಕಲು-ಬದಿನಡ್ಡ-ಲೆಪ್ಪಾಡಿ-ಸಂತ್ಯಾ-ಇರಂತಡಿ-ಅರಟ್ಟಿಗೆ-ಕನೆಮಾರು-ಹಿರಿಂಜ-ಕದ್ರ-ಬಾರೆಂಬೆಟ್ಟು-	ಪು

Ettarapadpu-Indranda-Kalleri-Kodla		ಎತ್ತರಪಡ್ಡು-ಇಂದ್ರಾಂಡ-ಕಲ್ಲೇರಿ-ಕೋಡ್ಲ	
HAREKALA - Sampigedadi - Debbili - Kolke -Baitharu - Mallaru - Kottarikuduru *	Man	ಹರೆಕಾಳ ; ಸಂಪಿಗದಡಿ-ದೆಬ್ಬಿಲ-ಕೊಲ್ಕೆ-ಬೈತಾರು-ಮಲ್ಲಾರು-ಕೊಟ್ಟಾರಿಕುದುರು	ಮಂ
HARIHARA PALLATHADKA - Harihara - Kajjody - Mallara - Mundaje - Gundihithlu - Bendodi - Kallamata - Urimajalu - Yellapadka - Kanthukumeri - Koppathadka - Kukkundradka - Devaruliya - Devaragadde	Sul	ಹರಿಹರಪಳ್ಳಡ್ಡ ; ಹರಿಹರ-ಕಜ್ಜೋಡಿ-ಮಲ್ಲಾರ-ಮುಂಡಾಜೆ-ಗುಂಡಿಹಿತ್ಲು-ಬೆಂಡೋಡಿ-ಕಲ್ಲಮಠ-ಉರಿಮಜಲು-ಯಲ್ಲಪಡ್ಡ-ಕಾಂತುಕುಮೇರಿ-ಕೊಪ್ಪತಡ್ಡ-ಕುಕ್ಕುಂದ್ರಡ್ಡ-ದೇವರುಳಿಯ-ದೇವರಗಡ್ಡೆ	ಸುಳ್ಳ
HATHYADKA - Muddige - Navale - Arsinamakki - Medina - Udyar - Palastadka - Hosathota - Boodumuguru - Upparadka	Belt	ಹತ್ಯಡ್ಡ ; ಮುಡ್ಡಿಗಿ-ಅರಿಸಿನಮಕ್ಕಿ-ಮೆದಿನ-ಉಡ್ಯಾರ-ಪಲ್ಸಡ್ಡ-ಹೊಸತೋಟ-ಬೂದುಮುಗೇರು-ಉಪ್ಪಾರಡ್ಡ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
HIREBANDADI - Adekal- Kemmara-Jadenki-Bandadi- Patarthi	Put	ಹಿರೆಬಂಡಾಡಿ ; ಅಡೆಕಲ್-ಕೆಮ್ಮಾರ-ಜೆಡೆಂಕಿ-ಬಂಡಾಡಿ-ಪತರ್ತಿ	ಪು
HOSABETTU - Masthikatte - Shediguri - Koppala-Egrrgekari- Konnepadavu- Beravu-Angajalu- Bavadabail-Bare- Muchharapalke - Kadambara Bailu - Megina Bailu - Dhota - Sangithlu - Balike Bailu	Man	ಹೊಸಬೆಟ್ಟ ; ಮಾಸ್ತಿಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಶೆಡಿಗುರಿ-ಕೊಪ್ಪಲ-ಕೊನ್ನೆಪದವು-ಬೆರೆವು-ಅಂಗಜಲು-ಬವದಬೈಲು-ಬೊರೆ-ಮುಚ್ಚರಪಾಲ್ಕೆ-ಕದಂಬರಬೈಲು-ಮೇಗಿನಬೈಲು-ದೋಟ-ಸಂಗಿತ್ಲು-ಬಾಳಕೆಬೈಲು	ಮಂ
HOSANGADI - Perinje Guttu - Perinjebylu - Kolakebailu - Gummattu - Hosangala - Heramaklu - Balanaguttu Bailu - Hosangadi - Sankadabailu	Belt	ಹೊಸಂಗಡಿ ; ಪೆರಿಂಜೆಗುತ್ತು-ಪೆರಿಂಜೆಬೈಲು-ಕೊಲೆಬೈಲು-ಗುಮ್ಮಟ್ಟು-ಹೊಸಂಗಲ-ಹೆರಮಾಕ್ಲು-ಬಾಲನಗುತ್ತುಬೈಲು-ಹೊಸಂಗಡಿ-ಸಂಕದಬೈಲು	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
ICHLAMPADY -Kudala- Beedubailu-Bijeru-Odyathadka- Kallarba-Kernadka-Alanga-Nerla- Kalya-Badane-Koramuru- Manadka	Put	ಇಚ್ಚಂಪಾಡಿ ; ಕೂಡಲ-ಬೀಡುಬೈಲು-ಬಿಜೇರು-ಬಡ್ಡತಡ್ಡ-ಕಲ್ಲಬ-ಕೆರನಡ್ಡ-ಅಳಂಗ-ನೆರ್ಲ-ಕಲ್ಯಾ-ಬಡ್ಡ-ಕೊರ್ಮೇರು-ಮನಡ್ಡ	ಪು
IDKIDU - Kolpe- Urimajalu- Alikemajalu-Mithoor-Hemaje- Karinka- Bangerakodi-Nerlaje- Mundrabailu-Surya-Kedimaru-	Bant	ಇಡ್ಡಿದು ; ಕೊಲ್ಕೆ-ಉರಿಮಜಲು-ಅಳಿಕೆಮಜಲು-ಮಿತ್ತೂರು-ಹೆಮಾಜೆ-ಕರಿಂಕ-ಬಂಗೇರಕೋಡಿ-ನೆರ್ಲಾಜೆ-ಮುಂದ್ರಬೈಲು-ಸೂರಿಯ-ಕೆದಿಮಾರು-	ಬಂಟ

Suryabailu- Kerendelu-Badeja-Darbe-Kallasarpe- Madaka-Devasya-Arkejaru-Koppala-Boodinamajalu-Kuvethila-Konkodi-Kodencharupalu-Vadydpe- Baddiyarpe- Kemanaje-Pundikai- Kuvethila		ಸೂರ್ಯಬೈಲು-ಕೆರೆಂದೇಲು-ಬಡೇಜ-ದರ್ಬೆ-ಕಲ್ಲಸರ್ಪೆ-ಮಡಕ-ದೇವಸ್ವ-ಅರ್ಕೆಜಾರು-ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ-ಬೂದಿನಮಜಲು-ಕವೆತ್ತಿಲ-ಕೊಂಕೋಡಿ-ಕೊಡಂದರ್ಪಲು-ವಡ್ಯಾಡ್ಡೆ- ಬಡ್ಡಿಯರ್ಪೆ-ಕೆಮ್ಮಾಜೆ-ಪುಂಡಿಕಾಯ್-ಕುವೆತ್ತಿಲ	
ILANTHILA - Andethadka - Jogibettu - Gajanthodi - Kailaru - Padenkey - Nejikaru - Kadavinabagilu - Bannengala Kayarpady	Belt	ಇಳಂತಿಲ ; ಅಂದೆತಡ್ಡ-ಜೋಗಿಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಗಜಂತೋಡಿ-ಕೈಲಾರು-ಪಡೆಂಕೆ-ನೆಜಿಕಾರು-ಕಡವಿನಬಾಗಿಲು-ಬನ್ನೆಂಗಲ-ಕಾಯರಪಡಿ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
INAKIDU - Noojibettu - Kotebailu - Banooru - Gundadka - Kedila - Katramane - Koojugodu - Kattemane - Ijinadka - Kujumbaru - Pailaje	Sul	ಐನಕಿದು ; ನೂಜಿಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕೋಟೆಬೈಲು-ಬನ್ನೂರು-ಗುಂಡಡ್ಡ-ಕೆದಿಲ-ಕಾಟ್ರಮನೆ-ಕೂಜುಗೋಡು-ಕಟ್ಟಮನೆ-ಇಜ್ಜಿನಡ್ಡ-ಕುಜುಂಬಾರು-ಪೈಲಾಜೆ	ಸುಳ್ಳ
INDABETTU - Bangady - Deraje - Kaje - Bedrabettu -Parari - Katnadka	Belt	ಇಂದಬೆಟ್ಟು ; ಬಂಗಾಡಿ-ದೇರಾಜೆ-ಕಜೆ-ಬೇಡ್ರಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಪರಾರಿ-ಕಟ್ಟನಡ್ಡ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
IRA -Kukkaje-Darbe-Thiruvale-Kenjila- Nayarmajal-Majalakodi-Suvarnapadpu-Kuriyodi-Bandasale- Nadukenjila-Chattekallu-Kalladi-Mulelekkeeru-Kinnimajal-Pathrodi- Mugulya-Kukkajesite-Sudugadu- Madanaji-Panjaji-Serigarabail- Sampila-Thalithabettu-Kundavu-Darkas-Kudange-Balike- Panjikalpadpu-Suthrabail- Bhavabeedu-Iraguthu- Parladka- Parapu-Yermaji- Badagala- Murkunja-Mundadi- Achebail- Gopalakodi-Balepan	Bant	ಐರ ; ಕುಕ್ಕಾಜೆ-ದರ್ಬೆ-ತಿರುವಲೆ-ಕೆಂಜಲ-ನಾಯರ್ಮಜಲು-ಮಜಲಕೋಡಿ-ಸುವರ್ಣಪಡ್ಡು-ಕುರ್ಯೋಡಿ-ಬಂಡಸಾಲೆ-ನಡುಕೆಂಜಲ-ಪಟ್ಟಕಲ್ಲು-ಕಲ್ಲಾಡಿ-ಮೂಲೆಲೆಕ್ಕು-ಕಿನ್ನಿಮಜಲು-ಪತ್ತೋಡಿ-ಮುಗುಳ್ಳು-ಕುಕ್ಕಾಜೆಸೈಟ್-ಸುಡಗಾಡು-ಮಡನಜಿ-ಪಂಜಲ-ಸೆರಿಗಾರಬೈಲು-ಸಂಪಿಲ-ತಾಲತಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕುಂಡ್ಲು-ದರ್ಕಾಸ್-ಕುಡಂಗಿ-ಬಾಳಕೆ-ಪಂಜಕಲ್ಲಡ್ಡು-ಸೂತ್ರದಬೈಲು-ಭವಬೇಡು-ಇರಗುತ್ತು-ಪರ್ಲಡ್ಡ-ಪರ್ಪು-ಯರ್ಮಜ-ಬಡಗಲ-ಮುರ್ಕುಂಜ-ಮಂದಡಿ-ಅಂಜೆಬೈಲು-ಗೋಪಾಲಕೋಡಿ-ಬಾಲೆಪನ್	ಬಂಟ
IRDE - Gandhi-Darbe-Badanthadka- Padranja-Balyottu-Bailady	Put	ಇರ್ದೆ ; ಗಂಡಿ-ದರ್ಬೆ-ಬದಂತಡ್ಡ-ಪಡ್ರಂಜ-ಬೈಲಾಡಿ-ಬಲ್ಯೋಟ್ಟು-ಬೈಲಾಡಿ	ಪು
IRVATHUR - Beedu- Yedthur Padavu- Mannur-Panjodi-	Bant	ಇರವತ್ತೂರು ; ಬೇಡು-ಎಡತೂರುಪದವು-ಮಣ್ಣೂರು-ಪಂಜೋಡಿ-ಮಣ್ಣರೂತ್ತು-ಮಠದಬೈಲು-	ಬಂಟ

Mannarottu- Matadabailu- Mangalthimar- Thimaradda- Pethara-Nayarmar- Purli- Melpathre-Pollerottu -Pidar- Deremar		ಮಂಗಳಮಾರು-ತಿಮ್ಮರಡ್ಡ-ಪೆಬಾರ- ನಾಯಮಾರ್-ಪುರ್ಲ-ಮೇಲ್ಪತ್ತೆ-ಪೊಲ್ಲೆರೊಟ್ಟು- ಪಿಡಾರ್-ದರೆಮಾರ್	
JALSOOR - Sonangeri - Paicharu - Adkaru - Kadikadka - Jalsoorgate - Konadka - Bolubailu - Kemanaballi	Sul	ಜಾಲ್ಲೂರು ; ನೋಣಂಗೇರಿ-ಪೈಚಾರು-ಅಡ್ಕಾರು- ಕದಿಕಾಡ್ಡ-ಜಾಲ್ಲೂರುಗೇಬ್-ಕೋನಡ್ಡ- ಬೋಳುಬೈಲು-ಕೇಮನಬಳ್ಳ	ಸುಳ್ಳು
KABAKA * (Rural)Mura- Polya- Banari-Padnadka-Kabaka- Kuvethila-Vidyapura-. Nekkare- Seegethadi- Dasamoole- Kaje- Vadya-Panjurli Pade-Kadava- Sabbanakodi-Nooji-Moodakare- Padenjaru-Posalakke- Devasya- Keduvadka-Munglimane- Jaladka- Baipadave	Put	ಕಬಕ* (ಗ್ರಾ) ;ಮುರ-ಪೋಳ್ಳ-ಬನಾರಿ-ಪಡನಡ್ಡ- ಕಬಕ-ಕುವೆತ್ತಿಲ-ವಿದ್ಯಾಪುರ-ನೆಕ್ಕರೆ-ನೀಗೇತಡಿ- ದಾಸಮೂಲೆ-ಕಜೆ-ವಡ್ಯ-ಪಂಜೂರ್ಲಪಡೆ-ಕಡವ- ಸಬ್ಬನಕೋಡಿ-ನೂಜಿ-ಮೂಡಕರೆ-ಪದೆಂಜರು- ಪೊಸಲಕ್ಕ-ದೇವಸ್ವ-ಕೆದುವಡ್ಡ-ಮುಂಗ್ಲಿಮನೆ- ಜಾಲಡ್ಡ-ಬೈಪದವು	ಪು
KADABA -Kevala-Pallpali- Pijakkala- Parappu-Arthila-Amai- Angana-Panejalu- Shedigundi Road-Kalara- Kodibailu- Damrodi- Mulimajalu-Periyadka- Kadababailu-Angadimane- Kadabapete-Kadabaguttu- Pelathodi	Put	ಕಡಬ; ಕೆವಲ-ಪಳ್ಳಪಾಲ-ಪಿಜಕ್ಕಲ-ಪರಪ್ಪು - ಅರ್ತಿಲ-ಅಮಾಯಿ-ಅಂಗನ-ಪಣಜಲು-ಶೆಡಿಗುಂಡಿ ರಸ್ತೆ-ಕಲಾರ- ಕೋಡಿಬೈಲು-ದಮ್ರೋಡಿ- ಮೂಲಮಜಲು-ಪೆರಿಯಡ್ಡ-ಕಡಬಬೈಲು- ಅಂಗಡಿಮನೆ-ಕಡಬಪೇಟೆ-ಕಡಬಗುತ್ತು-ಪೆಲತ್ತೋಡಿ	ಪು
KADABETTU - Kadabettuguttu- Anthara-MeginaKadabettu- Katlody-Baidyaru-Enekala- Maikala- Gurumpe- Bollottu- Ajjimeru-Haroddu-Kelagina Vogga-Dande-Kandadi-Pilingala- Menadu-Kerekody-Maribettu- Nirkhana	Bant	ಕಾಡಬೆಟ್ಟು ; ಕಾಡಬೆಟ್ಟುಗುತ್ತು-ಅಂಥರ- ಮೇಗಿನಕಾಡಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕಾಟಲೋಡಿ-ಬೈಡ್ಯಾರು- ಎನೆಕಲ್-ಮೈಕಲ-ಗುರುಂಪೆ-ಬೊಳ್ಳೊಟ್ಟು- ಅಜ್ಜಿಮೇರು-ಹಾರೊಡ್ಡ-ಕೆಳಗಿನವೊಗ್ಗ-ದಂಡೆ- ಕಂದಡಿ-ಪಿಲಂಗಲ-ಮೇನಾಡು- ಕೆರೆಕೋಡಿ- ಮರಿಬೆಟ್ಟು-ನೀರ್ವಣ	ಬಂಟ
KADANDALE -Tharthunje- Murtha gudde - Nalleguthukare - Bemara - Golidadi -Mukkadapu - Joyile - Dava sthanabali - Hosahithlu - Nalleguthu - Kelaginadaddu - Madake -	Man	ಕಡಂದಲೆ ; ತಾರ್ತುಂಜೆ-ಮೂರ್ತಗುಡ್ಡೆ- ನಲ್ಲೆಗುತ್ತುಕಾರೆ-ಬೆಮರ-ಗೋಲದಡಿ-ಮುಕ್ಕಡಪು- ಜೋಯಿಲೆ-ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನಬಳಿ-ಹೊಸಹಿತ್ಲು-ನಲ್ಲೆಗುತ್ತು- ಕೆಳಗಿನದಡ್ಡ-ಮಡಕೆ-	ಮಂ

Balladi - Doddamane - Balithota - Kodange - Banangadi - Dhaddi mane - Barabettu - Simakala - Guddabettu - Puchhanadu - Gundala - Mithadka - Mudai Hithlu - Kakkunje - Barangala - Kayaragudde - Jodukatte - Badagabettu		ದೊಡ್ಡಮನೆ-ಬೈತೋಟ-ಕೊಡಂಗಿ-ಬನಂಗಡಿ-ಧಟ್ಟಮನೆ-ಬರಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಸಿಮಕಲ-ಗುಡ್ಡಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಪುಚ್ಚನಾಡು-ಗುಂಡಲ-ಮಿತ್ತಡ್ಡ-ಮೂಡೈಹಿತ್ತು-ಕಕ್ಕುಂಜೆ-ಬರಂಗಾಲ-ಕಾಯರಗುಡ್ಡ-ಜೋಡುಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಬಡಗಬೆಟ್ಟು	
KADESHWALYA - Gujjurkukku- Amai-Nujinadakka-Pandibettu- Kampadakodi- Muchila- Kurumbalge- Kundaje-Kadekoli Majalu-Dadukodi- Bengadadi- Annangla-Thimaraje- Mungoor- Dasarakodi-Kapikadu - Kallaje- Surlaje-Jadthila-Anadka-Pattla- Kadeshwalya- Mithimar- Kandiga- Bhava- Nalkemar-(Naduma)- Ajjanagudde- Kaje- Banari- Erkalije- Onibagilu- Nethra- Peralapu- Balayakodi- Munnimar- Naddelu -Pachadibail -Kemmanu- Pilingala-Prathapa Nagar- Kerangodi- Keremoole- Herthadkka- Mundala- Kurumblaje- Kundaje- Kadekolimajalu- Dadukodi- Bengadadi-Annengla-Thimaraje- Moongur- Dasarakodi- Caffikadu- Kallaje- Surlaje- Jadthila- Anedakk- Patla- Kadeshwalya- Mittimar-Kandiga- Bava- Nadumar- Ayyanagudde- Dharbe- Bhanari- Errklaje- Onibhagilu- Nethra- Perlpu- Ballyayakodi - Munnimar- Naddelu- Pachhadi bail- Kemmanu- Pilingala- Prathapnagar- Keremoole- Hirthadka- Mundala	Bant	ಕಡೇಶ್ವಲ್ಯ ;ಗುಜ್ಜುರಕುಕ್ಕು-ಅಮಾಯ-ನೂಜಿನಡ್ಡ-ಪಾಂಡಿಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕಂಪದಕೋಡಿ-ಕಡೇಶ್ವಲ್ಯ-ಮಿತ್ತಿಮಾರು-ಕಂಡಿಗ-ಭವ-ನಾಲ್ಕೆಮಾರು-ಅಜ್ಜನಗುಡ್ಡ-ಕಜೆ-ದರ್ಬೆ-ಬನಾರಿ-ಎರ್ಕಲಜೆ-ಓಣಿಬಾಗಿಲು-ನೇತ್ರ-ಪೆರ್ಲಪು-ಬಲಯಕೋಡಿ-ಮುನ್ನಿಮಾರು-ನಡ್ಡಲು-ಪಚಡಿಬೈಲು-ಕೆಮ್ಮಾರು-ಪಿಲಂಗಲ-ಪ್ರತಾಪನಗರ-ಕರಂಗೋಡಿ ಕರೆಮೂಲೆ-ಹಿರ್ತಡ್ಡ-ಮುಂಡಲ-ಕುರುಂಜುಜೆ-ಕುಂದಾಜೆ-ಕಡೇಕೋಳಮಜಲು-ದಡುಕೋಡಿ-ಬೆಂಗದಡಿ-ಅನ್ನೆಂಗ್ಲ-ತಿಮರಾಜೆ-ಮುಂಗೂರು-ದಾಸರಕೋಡಿ-ಕಾಫಿಕಾಡು-ಕಲ್ಲಜೆ-ಸುಲಾಜೆ-ಬಡ್ತಿಲ-ಅನಡ್ಡ-ಪಟ್ಟ-ಕಾಡೇಶ್ವಲ್ಯ-ಮಿಟ್ಟಿಮಾರ್-ಕಂಡಿಗ-ಬಾವ-ನಡುಮಾರ್-ಅಯ್ಯನಗುಡ್ಡ-ಧರ್ಬೆ-ಬಾನರಿ-ಎರ್ಲಾಜೆ-ಓಣಿಬಾಗಿಲು-ನೇತ್ರ-ಪೆರ್ಲಪು-ಬಲ್ಯಯಕೋಡಿ-ಮುನ್ನಿಮಾರ್-ನಡ್ಡಲು-ಪಚ್ಚಡಿಬೈಲ್-ಕೆಮ್ಮಾರು-ಪಿಲಂಗಲ-ಪ್ರತಾಪ್ ನಗರ-ಕರೆಮೂಲೆ-ಹಿರ್ದಡ್ಡ-ಮುಂದಾಲ	ಬಂಟ
KADIRU DYAVARA - Belluru Bailu - Kanarpa - Valambra Bailu - Bandaje - Uddara Bailu -	Belt	ಕದಿರು ದ್ಯಾವರ ; ಬೆಳ್ಳೂರುಬೈಲು-ಕನರ್ಪ-ವಲಂಬ್ರಬೈಲು-ಬಂದಾಜೆ-ಉಡ್ಡರಬೈಲು-	ಬೆಳ್ಳ

Kuchuru - Kundodi Bailu - Hedya - Ermalpalke		ಕೂಚೂರು-ಕುಂದೋಡಿಬೈಲು-ಹೆಡ್ಯಾ-ಎರ್ಮಲಪಲ್ಲೆ	
KAIMANA -Baithadka-Marakkada-Sajanku- Munglimajalu-Kamanaje-Narya-Kajebagilu-Maderi-Koppa-Agali-Ankajalu-Thumbya- Naithadka-Markaje-Korikkaru-Bommodi	Put	ಕಾಯಿಮಣ ; ಬೈತಡ್ಕ-ಮರಕ್ಕಡ-ಸಜಂಕು-ಮುಂಗ್ಲಿಮಜಲು-ಕಮನಾಜೆ-ನಾರ್ಯ-ಕಜೆಬಾಗಿಲು-ಮಾದೇರಿ-ಕೊಪ್ಪ-ಅಗಳ-ಅಂಕಜಲು-ತುಂಬ್ಯ-ನೈತಡ್ಕ-ಮಾರ್ಕಜೆ-ಕೊರಿಕ್ಕಾರು-ಬೊಮ್ಮೋಡಿ	ಪು
KAIRANGALA - Pandikatta- Mittabare- Pare-Tharebari- Anegundi- Ankadakala- Duggajarakatte- Kollaramajalu- Nadupadav-Laada- Maraikkatte- Tadangai-Beeroor-Padenjar- Pijinebail-Yarmati- Montugoli- Thimarakodi- Posamaru- Nattihithlu- Korakkar- Jatanamule-Padikallu- Nandarlapadpu- Mudipudarkast- Hoohakuvakallu-Thirtharakadu- Bare	Bant	ಕೈರಂಗಲ ; ಪಾಂಡಿಕಟ್ಟ-ಮಿಟ್ಟಬಾರೆ-ಪಾರೆ-ತರೆಬ್ರ-ಆನೆಗುಂಡಿ-ಅಂಕದಕಲ-ದುಗ್ಗಜರಕಟ್ಟ-ಕೊಲ್ಲರಮಜ್ಜು-ನಡುಪಡ್ಡು-ಲಾಡ-ಮಾರೈಕಟ್ಟ-ತಡಂಗೈ-ಬೀರೂರು-ಪಡಂಜಾರ-ಪಿಜಿನೆಬೈಲು-ಯರ್ಮಾಟ-ಮುರಿಬುಗೋಳ-ತಿಮ್ಮರಕೋಡಿ-ಪೊಸಮಾರು-ನಟ್ಟಿಬೈ-ಕೊರಕ್ಕಾರ್-ಜಾಟನಮೂಲೆ-ಪಡಿಕಲ್ಲು-ನಂದಾರ್ಲಪಡ್ಡು-ಮುಡಿಪುದರಪಾಸ್ತು-ಹೂಹಾಕುವಕಲ್ಲು-ತೀರ್ಥರಕಾಡು-ಬ್ಬಾರೆ	ಬಂಟ
KALAMANJA - Siddabailu - Nidigal - Kukkemajalu - Kanduru - Arabi - Pajiradka - Kadambu - Akshayanagara - Parari - Kudenchivalya	Belt	ಕಲ್ಮಂಜ ; ಸಿದ್ಧಬೈಲು-ನಿಡಿಗಲ್-ಕುಕ್ಕಮಜಲು-ಕಂದೂರು-ಅರ್ಬಿ-ಪಜರಡ್ಡ-ಕಡಂಬು-ಅಕ್ಷಯನಗರ-ಪರಾರಿ-ಕುದೆಂಚಿವಲ್ಯ	ಬೆಲ್ಟ್
KALANJA - Ayyanakatte - Thanteppady - Kilangody - Kalanja - Marimajalu - Kotemundugaru - Kedila - Kajemoole - Varanasi - Kote	Sul	ಕಳಂಜ ; ಅಯ್ಯನಕಟ್ಟೆ-ತಂಟೆಪಾಡಿ-ಕಿಲಂಗೋಡಿ-ಕಳಂಜ-ಮರಿಮಜಲು-ಕೋಟೆಮುಂದುಗಾರು-ಕೇದಿಲ-ಕಜೆಮೂಲೆ-ವಾರಣಾಸಿ-ಕೋಟೆ	ಸುಲ್
KALANJA - Puttige - Shibaraje - Pangala - Kayarthadka	Belt	ಕಳಂಜ ; ಪುತ್ತಿಗೆ-ಶಿಬರಾಜೆ-ಪಂಗಲ-ಕಾಯರ್ತಡ್ಡ	ಬೆಲ್ಟ್
KALAVAR - Rayarakodi - Janatha Bettu - Methabettu - Talavaru gudde-Chandrasahana nagar - Talavaru Gampa - Porulu	Man	ಕಲವಾರ್ ; ರಾಯರಕೋಡಿ-ಜನತಾಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಮೆತ್ತಬೆಟ್ಟು-ತಳವಾರುಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಚಂದ್ರಹಾಸನಗರ-ತಳವಾರಗಾಂಪ-ಪುರೋಳ	ಮಂ
KALIYA - Gerukatte - Honila - Mugerumar - Kuntini - Medina - Parari - Murtaje - Kulai - Khandiga	Belt	ಕಳಿಯ ; ಗೇರುಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಹೊನಿಲ-ಮುಗೇರುಮಾರು-ಕುಂಟಿನಿ-ಮೇದಿನ-ಪರಾರಿ-ಮುರ್ತಾಜೆ-ಕುಲೈ-ಖಂಡಿಗ	ಬೆಲ್ಟ್

KALLAMUNDKOORU - Kalasa - Kaidabettu - Thodankila - Maldhabettu - Banangadi - Kuthattu - Muraje - Thorpu - Nekkar - Dhaddu - Kudripadavu - Kottarapadi - Manjanabailu - Agari - Ariyala - Mailottu - Kudubettu - Shettegudde	Man	ಕಲ್ಲಮುಂಡುಕೂರು ; ಕಳಸ-ಕೈದಬೆಟ್ಟು-ತೋಡಂಕಿಲ-ಮಲದಾಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಬನಂಗಡಿ-ಕುತ್ತಟ್ಟು-ಮುರಾಜೆ-ತೋರ್ಪು-ನೆಕ್ಕಾರ-ಧಡ್ಡು-ಕುದ್ರಿಪದವು-ಕೊಟ್ಟಾರಪಡಿ-ಮಂಜನಬೈಲು-ಅಗರಿ-ಅರಿಯಾಲ-ಮೈಲೊತ್ತು- ಕೂಡುಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಶೆಟ್ಟಗುಡ್ಡೆ	ಮಂ
KALLIGE - Kallige-Thodambila- Pannadka-Kanjathuru-Kodange- Mundaje-Nattihithlu-Daribagilu- Kanapady-Pilikaje-Nethrekere- Chandrike- Gundi-Pambadara bettu- Perodibeedu- Jarandagudda- Benjanapadavu- Pacchinadka-Thalipadpu- Devandabettu- Brammarakutlu- Madange- Veeraje- Kalpane	Bant	ಕಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ; ಕಲ್ಲಿಗೆ-ತೋಡಂಬಿಲ-ಪನ್ನಡ್ಡ-ಕಂಜತೂರು-ಕೊಡಂಗಿ-ಮುಂಡಾಜೆ-ನಟ್ಟಹಿತ್ತು-ದಾರಿಬಾಗಿಲು-ಕನಪಾಡಿ-ಪಿಲಿಕಾಜೆ-ನೆತ್ತರಕೆರೆ-ಚಂದ್ರಿಕ-ಗುಂಡಿ-ಪಾಂಬದರಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಪೆರೋಡಿಬೀಡು-ಜರಂದಗುಡ್ಡ-ಬೆಂಜನಪದವು-ಪಚ್ಚನಡ್ಡ-ತಾಲಪಡ್ಡು-ದೇವಂದಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಬ್ರಹ್ಮರಕುಟ್ಟು-ಮಡಂಗಿ-ವೀರಾಜೆ-ಕಲ್ಪಾಣಿ	ಬಂಟ
KALMADKA - Marakkada - Kalmadka - Kachila	Sul	ಕಲ್ಮಡ್ಡ ; ಮರಕ್ಕಡ-ಕಲ್ಮಡ್ಡ-ಕಾಚಿಲ	ಸುಳ್ಳು
KALMAKARU - Koppadka - Idyadka - Goonadka - Mentekaje - Padpubailu - Santekatte - Balebailu - Panne - Gadikallu	Sul	ಕಲ್ಮಕಾರು ; ಕೊಪ್ಪಡ್ಡ-ಐಡ್ಯಡ್ಡ-ಗೂನಡ್ಡ-ಮೆಂತೆಕಜೆ-ಪಡ್ಡುಬೈಲು-ಸಂತೆಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಬಾಳೆಬೈಲು-ಪನ್ನೆ-ಗಡಿಕಲ್ಲು	ಸುಳ್ಳು
KANAKA MAJALU - Mugeru - Nariyur - Anegundi - Adkar - Karinja - Akkimale - Kadhikadka - Mata - Kudkuli - Derkaji - Nedilu - Mali	Sul	ಕನಕಮಜಲು ; ಮುಗೇರು-ನೇರಿಯೂರು-ಆನೆಗುಂಡಿ-ಅಡ್ಕರ್-ಕಾರಿಂಜ-ಅಕ್ಕಿಮಲೆ-ಕಡಿಕಡ್ಡ-ಮಲೆ-ಕುದಕುಳ-ದೇರಕಜೆ-ನೆಡಿಲು-ಮಾಳ	ಸುಳ್ಳು
KANDAVARA - Yethamogaru - Moodakere	Man	ಕಂದಾವರ ; ಎತ್ತಮೋಗ್ಗು-ಮೂಡಕೆರೆ	ಮಂ
KANIYOOR - Ambalaje-Kunduli- Navooru- Bailadde-Mala- Bobbeker-Abbada- Punchatharu- Birnelu-Paika-Bengadka- Beerukudike-Malekerchi- Nerolthadka-Bandaje-Kattatharu- Matatharu-Perlodi- Kaniyooru- Anila- Mugaranja-Kennaru- Kampa-Meeje-Bedraje- Kooduraste- Kudkuli	Put	ಕಾಣಿಯೂರು ; ಅಂಬಲಜೆ-ಕುಂದುಲ-ನಾಪೂರು-ಬೈಲ್ಗಡ್ಡ-ಮಾಳ-ಬೊಬ್ಬೆಕೇರಿ-ಅಬ್ಬಡ-ಪುಂಜತಾರು-ಬರ್ನೆಲು-ಬೈಕ-ಬೆಂಗಡ್ಡ-ಬೀರಕುಡಿಕೆ-ಮಲೆಕೆರ್ಚಿ-ನೆರೊಲ್ಗಡ್ಡ-ಬಂದಾಜೆ-ಕಟ್ಟಾತಾರು-ಮಲತ್ತಾರು-ಪೆರ್ಲೋಡಿ- ಕಾಣಿಯೂರು-ಅನು-ಮುಗರಂಜ-ಕೆನ್ನಾರು-ಕಂಪ-ಮೀಜೆ-ಬೆದ್ರಾಜೆ-ಕೂಡುರಸ್ತೆ-ಕುಡ್ಕುಲ	ಪು

KANIYOORU - Piligudu - Adenja- Kasaba - Padmunja - Parakedu - Poyya - Kollaje	Belt	ಕಣಿಯೂರು ; ಪಿಲ್ಲೂಡು-ಅದೆಂಜ-ಕನಬ- ಪದ್ಮಂಜ-ಪರಕೆದು-ಪೊಯ್ಯ-ಕೊಲ್ಲಾಜೆ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
KANYADY - Moodabettu - Sorakke - Baraya - Guripalla - Dompadapalke - Kelthaje	Belt	ಕನ್ಯಾಡಿ ; ಮೂಡಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಸೊರಕ್ಕೆ-ಬರಾಯ- ಗುರಿಪಳ್ಳ-ದೊಂಪಡಪಲ್ಲೆ-ಕೆಲ್ತಾಜೆ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
KANYANA -Panjaje-Kanichar- Delanthabettu-Shirankallu- Balekodi- Nandarabettu- Kaniyoor-Banari- Antharaguthu- Kanyana-Bandithadka- Marthanadi-Bairikatte-Ichche- Kammaje- Marajimoole- Basrimoole- Pilinguli-Yarusaru- Gurimarga- Shantimoole- Angri- Golikatte- Nirpaje-Akkarekodi- Settibettu-Arpini-Neklaje-Konale- Parakkaje-Karminadi- Poyyegedde- Jalakadagundi	Bant	ಕನ್ಯಾನ ; ಪಂಜಾಜೆ-ಕಣಿಚಾರ್-ದೆಲಂತಬೆಟ್ಟು- ಶಿರಾನಕಲ್ಲು-ಬಾಳಿಕೋಡಿ-ನಂದರಬೆಟ್ಟು- ಕಣಿಯೂರು-ಬನಾರಿ-ಅಂತರಗುತ್ತು-ಕನ್ಯಾನ- ಬಂಡಿತಡ್ಡ-ಮಾರ್ತನಾಡಿ-ಬೈರಿಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಇಚ್ಚೆ-ಕಮ್ಮಾಜೆ- ಮರಜಮೂಲೆ-ಬನ್ನಿಮೂಲೆ-ಪಿಲಂಗುಲ- ಯರುಸಾರು-ಗುರಿಮಾರ್ಗ-ಸಾಂತಿಮೂಲೆ-ಅಂಗ್ರಿ- ಗೋಳಕಟ್ಟೆ-ನಿರ್ಪಾಜೆ-ಅಕ್ಕರೆಕೋಡಿ-ನೆಟ್ಟಬೆಟ್ಟು- ಅರ್ಪಿನಿ-ನೆಕ್ಕಾಜೆ-ಕೊನಲೆ-ಪರಕ್ಕಾಜೆ-ಕರ್ಮಿನಡಿ- ಪೊಯ್ಯಗಡ್ಡೆ-ಜಳಕದಗುಂಡಿ.	ಬಂಟ
KARAMBARU - Kajimogru - Karambarubeedu - Ermethodi - Parlanda - Banthadka - Katlakodi - Surlodi - Kodle	Belt	ಕರಂಬಾರು ; ಕಾಜಿಮೊಗ್ಗು-ಕರಂಬಾರುಬೇಡು- ಎರ್ಮೆತೋಡಿ-ಪರ್ಲಂಡ-ಬಂತಡ್ಡ-ಕಾಟ್ಟಕೋಡಿ- ಸುರ್ಲೋಡಿ-ಕೊಡ್ಲೆ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
KARAYA - Punjala - Kaiyadi - Hakote - Tharidadi - Mugga - Kallapu - Kollibailu -Panjikudelu	Belt	ಕರಾಯ ; ಪುಂಜಲ-ಕೈಯಾಡಿ-ಹಾಕೋಲೆ- ತರಿದಡಿ-ಮುಗ್ಗ-ಕಲ್ಲಪು-ಕೊಲ್ಲಬೈಲು- ಪಂಜಕುದೇಲು	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
KARIMANELU - Shreeramanagara-Baredelu - Thimmanottu - Khandiga. - Shanthinagara - Karolyn	Belt	ಕರಿಮನೇಲು ; ಶ್ರೀರಾಮನಗರ-ಬರ್ಡೇಲು- ತಿಮ್ಮನೋಟ್ಟು-ಖಂಡಿಗ-ಗಾಂಧಿನಗರ-ಶಾಂತಿನಗರ- ಪಡೆಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಬೋಳೂರುಬೈಲು-ಕೈರೋಲ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
KARIYANGALA -Pallipaddy- Padpu- Pollali-Chera-Kottaripallu- Ayaramaru- Solthady-Punchame- Badakabailu- Vimalakodi- Maiyarakuttalu- Acharithota- Gundikumeru-Uripadde- Kadapukariya-Kallagudde- Kinnigudde-Kanyabettu- Mithakodi- Kodimajalu- Mattadahithalu-Melenakalkuta- Kelagenakalkuta- Sanurapadavu-	Bant	ಕರಿಯಂಗಲ ; ಪಳ್ಳಪ್ಪಾಡಿ-ಪಡ್ಡು-ಪೊಳಲ-ಚೇರ- ಕೊತ್ತರಿಪಳ್ಳು-ಅಯ್ಯರಮಾರು-ಸೊಕ್ಕಡಿ-ಪುಂಜಮ- ಬಡಗಬೈಲು- ವಿಮಲಕೋಡಿ-ಮೈಯಾರಕುತ್ತಲು- ಆಚಾರಿತೋಟ-ಗುಂಡಿಕುಮೇರು-ಉರಿಪಡ್ಡೆ- ಕದಪುಕಾರಿಯ-ಕಲ್ಲಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಕಿನ್ನಿಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಕನ್ಯಾಬೆಟ್ಟು- ಮಿತ್ತಕೋಡಿ-ಕೋಡಿಮಜಲು-ಮರದಕುತ್ತಲು- ಮೇಲನಕಲ್ಲುಟ- ಕೆಳಗಿನಕಲ್ಲುಟ-ಸಾನೂರಪದವು-	ಬಂಟ

Mangaje- Gannemaru-Kuttikalla-Koladaballi-Akhileshwara-Kujumbrakodi-Swamilakodi-Miyalla-Belvapathare-Kariyanga		ಮಂಗಾಜೆ-ಗಣ್ಣೆಮಾರು-ಕುಟ್ಟಕಲ್ಲ-ಕೊಳದಬಳಿ-ಅಖಿಲೇಶ್ವರ-ಕುಜುಂಬ್ರಕೋಡಿ-ಸ್ವಾಮಿಲಕೋಡಿ-ಮಿಯಾಲ-ಬೆಲ್ವಪತ್ರೆ-ಕರಿಯಂಗಲ	
KARNIRE - Koppala - Mullagudde - Dendadka-Pachangeri- Koppala - Mugeru	Man	ಕರ್ನೀರೆ ; ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ-ಮುಳ್ಳಗುಡ್ಡ-ದೆಂದಡ್ಡ-ಪಂಚಂಗೇರಿ-ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ-ಮುಗೇರು	ಮಂ
KAROPADY -Odiyoor-Kodange-Tenkabail-Mithanadka-Muguli-Betha-Padyana-Sonara - Padekallu-Bolugudde-Sunkadakatte- Bedagudde-Saya-Pambathaje- Pernamugeru-Anekallu- Kandelu- Palige- Padi-Vujayadka- Gubya-Kammje-Nellikatte- Chembarpu- Samadka-Shankaramoole-Kukkaje-Aniyala-Sendragaya-Kula- Sardakodi-Kalai-Seraje-Matrapadi-Bengadapadpu-Kodla-Kanajemoole- Gundamajalu-Kattatharu-Patla	Bant	ಕರೊಪಾಡಿ ; ಒಡಿಯೂರು-ಕೊಡಂಗಿ-ತೆಂಕಬೈಲು-ಮಿತ್ತನಡ್ಡ-ಮುಗುಳ-ಬೆತ್ತ-ಪಡ್ಯಾನ-ಸೊನಾರ-ಪಡೆಕಲ್ಲು-ಬೋಳುಗುಡ್ಡ-ಸುಂಕದಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಬೇಡಗುಡ್ಡ-ಶಯ-ಪಂಬತಜೆ-ಪೆರ್ನಮುಗೇರು-ಆನೆಕಲ್ಲು-ಕಂದೇಲು-ಪಳಗೆ-ಪಾಡಿ ಪುಜಯಡ್ಡ-ಗುಬ್ಯ-ಕಮ್ಮಾಜೆ-ನೆಲ್ಲಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಚೆಂಬಪುರ್-ಸಮಡ್ಡ-ಶಂಕರಮೂಲೆ-ಕುಕ್ಕಾಜೆ-ಅನಿಯಾಲ-ಸಂದ್ರಗಯ-ಕುಲ-ಸರ್ದಕೋಡಿ-ಕಲಾಯ್-ಸೆರಾಜೆ-ಮತ್ತಪಾಡಿ-ಬೆಂಗಾರಪಡ್ಡ-ಕೂಡ್ಡ-ಕಣಜೆಮೂಲೆ-ಗುಂಡಮಜಲು-ಕಟ್ಟತಾರು-ಪಲ್ಲ	ಬಂಟ
KARPE - Ukkuda Kallu- Kelagina Neklaje- Megina Neklaje- Guliguli-Kuppettu- Kodu- Nadibailu-Barke-Gurikanda-Halai- Bava-Kuttikala-Varasari- Bidirukadu-Nanja-Bhandasale-Shettibettu-Dhota-Kadaigundi-Shanthila-Kinnaje-Margadangadi	Bant	ಕರ್ಪೆ ; ಉಕ್ಕಡಕಲ್ಲು-ಕೆಳಗಿನನೆಕ್ಕಜೆ-ಮೇಗಿನನೆಕ್ಕಜೆ-ಗುಳಗುಳ-ಕುಪ್ಪಟ್ಟು-ಕೋಡು-ನದಿಬೈಲು-ಬಾರ್ಕೆ-ಗುರಿಕಂಡ-ಹಲ್ಮೆ-ಬವ-ಕುಟ್ಟಕಲ-ಪರ್ಸಾರಿ-ಜದ್ದುಕಾಡು-ನಂಜ-ಭಂಡಸಾಲೆ-ಶೆಟ್ಟಬೆಟ್ಟು-ದೋಟ-ಕಡೆಗುಂಡಿ-ಶಾಂತಿಲ-ಕಿನ್ನಾಜೆ-ಮಾರ್ಗದಂಗಡಿ	ಬಂಟ
KASHIPATNA - Maruthikadu - Guthinabailu - Keladapete - Perandadka - Harjarubailu - Kelambya - Balya - Keshi parnabailu	Belt	ಕಾಶಿಪಟ್ಟ ; ಮಾರುತಿಕಾಡು-ಗುತ್ತಿನಬೈಲು-ಕೇಳದಪೇಟೆ-ಪೇರಂದಡ್ಡ-ಹರ್ಜಾರುಬೈಲು-ಕೆಳಂಬ್ಯ-ಬಲ್ಯ-ಬೈಲು	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
KAVAL MUDUR -Peruvaru-Aranthottu-Kallanja-Pilikudelu-Kombelu-Kodialu-Panjady-Padantharabettu-Kavalkatte-Sheva- Bardabailu-Kurmalu-Ballody- Biyanadka- Keddalike-	Bant	ಕಾವಲ ಮೂಡೂರು ; ಪೆರುವಾರು-ಅರಂತೊಟ್ಟು-ಕಲ್ಲಂಜ-ಪಿಲಿಕುದೇಲು-ಕೊಂಬೆಲು-ಕೊಡ್ಯಾಲು-ಪಂಜಾಡಿ- ಪಡಂತರಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕಾವಲಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಶೇವಾ-ಬರದಬೈಲು-ಕುರ್ಮಲು-ಬಲ್ಲೊಡಿ-ಜಯನಡ್ಡ-ಕೆದ್ದಳಕೆ-	ಬಂಟ

Nelligudde- Pulimajalu-Undaru-Tenkala- Bengathody- Muchilody-Gramadabettu- Karinjabailu-Kuntiana-Kalai		ನೆಲ್ಲಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಪುಲಮಜಲು-ಉಂದಾರು-ತೆಂಕಲ-ಬೆಂಗತ್ತೋಡಿ-ಮುಜಲೋಡಿ-ಗ್ರಾಮದಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕಾರಿಂಜಬೈಲು-ಕುಂಬ್ಯಾನ-ಕಲೈ	
KAVAL PADUR -Hanchikatte-Alampuri- Kulenjikody-Mangaje-Kodle-Pachaje-Kelagina Vogga-Nirkhana-Karinja Cross-Panekala-Kangitlu- Ajjibakimaru-Rajapalke-Sharbettu-Bambila-Perupade-Ninnikallu-Talitottu-Karinjabailu-Madtimaru-Madva-Barkatta-Ugranihitlu-Kailaru-Rajamaru-Khandiga-Bangerakere-Bengathody- Alangaru	Bant	ಕಾವಲ ಪಡೂರು ; ಹಂಚಿಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಆಲಂಪೂರಿ-ಕುಲೆಂಜಿಕೋಡಿ-ಮಂಗಜೆ-ಕೋಡ್ಲೆ-ಪಂಜ್ಜಾಜೆ-ಕೆಳಗಿನವೊಗ್ಗ-ನೀರ್ಬಣ-ಕಾರಿಂಜಕ್ರಾಸ್-ಪಣೆಕಲ-ಕಂಗಿತ್ತಲು-ಅಜ್ಜಿಬಾಕಿಮಾರು-ರಾಜಪಾಲ್ಕೆ-ಶರಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಬಂಜಲ-ಪೆರುಪಡೆ- ನಿನ್ನಿಕಲ್ಲು-ತಾಲತೋಟ್ಟು-ಕಾರಿಂಜಾಬೈಲು-ಮಡ್ಡಿಮಾರು-ಮಡವ-ಬರ್ಕಟ್ಟು-ಉಗ್ರಾಣಿಹಿತ್ತಲು-ಕೈಲಾರು- ರಾಜಮಾರು-ಖಂಡಿಗ-ಬಂಗೇರಕೆರೆ-ಬೆಂಗತ್ತೋಡಿ-ಆಲಂಗಾರು	ಬಂಟ
KAVATHAR - Puttur - Batta Bhoomi - Bendedaka - Darkasthu - Kudumbuguri	Man	ಕವತ್ತಾರ್ ; ಪುತ್ತೂರು-ಬತ್ತಭೂಮಿ-ಬೆಂಡೆಡ್ಕ-ದರಕಸ್ತು-ಕುಡುಂಬುಗುರಿ	ಮಂ
KEDAMBADY - Mundala-Thingalady- Kattathar	Put	ಕದಂಬಾಡಿ ; ಮುಂಡಾಲ-ತಿಂಗಲಾಡಿ-ಕಟ್ಟತಾರು	ಪು
KEDILA - Gadiyara- Peramuggeru-Sathikallu- Barengai- Kudman-Kudman- Kailaru- Jathanakodi-Kainthaje- Kolachappu-Kolachappu- Kolachappu- Kanjalipalke- Saroli-Punjathodi-Badakkila- Kshethrapalke-Mudraje- Kanthukodi- Murgaje-Valakumeru- Valthaje- Kukkaje-Anadka-Karimajalu-Kudumbladi-Patarakodi - Kallaje- Muruva-Mithila-Betike- Kedila- Kampa-thalipadpu- Angaraje	Bant	ಕೇದಿಲ; ಗಡ್ಯಾರ-ಪೆರಮುಗೇರು-ಶಾಂತಿಕಲ್ಲು-ಬರೆಂಗೈ-ಕುಡ್ಯಣಿ-ಕೈಲಾರು-ಜನತಾಕೋಡಿ-ಕೈಂತಾಜೆ-ಕೊಳಪಪ್ಪು-ಪಣಜಬಲ್ಲೆ-ಕಂಜಲಪಲ್ಲೆ-ಸರೋಲ-ಪುಂಜತೋಡಿ-ಬಡಕ್ಕಿಲ-ಕೈತ್ತಪಾಲ್ಕೆ-ಮುದ್ರಾಜೆ-ಕಂತುಕೋಡಿ-ಮುಗಾಣೆ-ವಲಕುಮೇರು-ವಲ್ಲಜ-ಕುಕ್ಕಾಜೆ-ಅನೇಡ್ಕ-ಕರಿಮಜಲು-ಕುದುಂಬುಡಿ-ಪತ್ತರಕೋಡಿ-ಕಲ್ಲಾಜೆ-ಮುರುವ-ಮಿತ್ತಿಲ-ಬೇಟಕೆ-ಕೇದಿಲಾ-ಕಂಪ-ತಾಲಪಡ್ಡು-ಅಂಗರಾಜೆ	ಬಂಟ
KELLAPUTHIGE - Varabailu - Kariyalu - Doddamanekere - Bootharaja Gudde	Man	ಕಲ್ಲಪುತ್ತಿಗೆ ; ವಾರಬೈಲು-ಕರಿಯಾಳು-ದೊಡ್ಡಮನಕೆರೆ-ಬೂತರಾಜಗುಡ್ಡೆ	ಮಂ
KEMMINJE (RURAL) *-Neithady-Korngu- Bedrala	Put	ಕೆಮ್ಮಿಂಜ * (ಗ್ರಾ) ; ನೈತಾಡಿ-ಕೊರಂಗು-ಬೆಡ್ರಾಳ	ಪು
KEMRAL - Battakodi - Kemral - Pakshikere - Padmanoor	Man	ಕೆಮ್ಮ್ರಾಲ್ ; ಭಟ್ಟಕೋಡಿ-ಕೆಮ್ಮ್ರಾಲ್-ಪಕ್ಷಿಕೆರೆ-ಪದ್ಮಣ್ಣರು	ಮಂ

KENJAR - Karambaru -Kenjaru - Kenjara Padavu- Malavu Padavu- Ambedkar Nagar - Porkodi - Pathadi - Paddodi - Barinja-Ulla- Kattolapuni-Pejavar - Kanajokatti	Man	ಕೆಂಜಾರು ; ಕರಂಬರು-ಕೆಂಜಾರು-ಕೆಂಜಾರುಪದವು- ಮಳವುಪದವು-ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್‌ನಗರ-ಪೊಕ್ಕೋಡಿ- ಪತ್ತಾಡಿ-ಬರಿಂಜ-ಉಳ್ಳ-ಕಟ್ಟಿಲುಪುನಿ-ಪೇಜಾವರ- ಕಣಜಕಟ್ಟಿ	ಮಂ
KENYA - Nerianga - Kenya - Kankallu	Sul	ಕೆನ್ಯಾ ;ನೆರಿಯಂಗ-ಕೆನ್ಯಾ-ಕಣಕಲ್ಲು	ಸುಳ್ಳು
KEPU - Marakini-Panjikallu- Saradka-Manimunda- Nekkare- Kodandoor- Chelladka-Kundakoli- Muliyalamugera- Amai- Adyanadka- Kopre- Manipadavu- Kuddupadavu-Adka- Bennepade- Ubaru-Katte-Neerkaje-Badekodi- Kepu-Maira-Kallangala-Kodi- Kukkebettu-Padibagilu- Kabbinahithlu-Devumoole- Varapade- Ajjinadka-Valakatte- Kandiga- Padav-Nerolthadka- Beejadadka	Bant	ಕೇಪು ; ಮರಕಿನಿ-ಪಂಜಕಲ್ಲು-ಸರಡ್ಡ-ಮನಿಮುಂದ- ನೆಕ್ಕಾರೆ-ಕೊಡಂದೂರು-ಚೆಲ್ಲಡ್ಡ-ಕುಂದಕೋಳ- ಬಂಮೂಲ್ಯಾಲಮುಗೇರ-ಅಮಾಯಿ-ಅಡ್ಡನಡ್ಡ- ಕೊಪ್ಪೆ-ಮಣಿಪದವು-ಕುಡುಪದವು-ಅಡ್ಡ-ಬೆನ್ನಪಡೆ- ಉಬರು-ಕಟ್ಟೆ-ನೀರ್ಕಾಜೆ-ಬಡೆಕೋಡಿ-ಕೇಪು- ಮೈರಾ-ಕಲ್ಲಂಗಲ-ಕೋಡಿ-ಕುಕ್ಕಬೆಟ್ಟು- ಪಡಿಬಾಗಿಲು-ಕಜ್ಜಿನಹಿತ್ತು-ದೇವಮೂಲೆ-ವರಪಡೆ- ಅಜ್ಜಿನಡ್ಡ-ವಳಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಕಂದಿಗ-ಪದವು-ನೆರೋಲ್ತಡ್ಡ- ಬೀಜದಡ್ಡ	ಬಂಟ
KEYYUR -Madavkatte-Devinagara- Derla- Kaniyaru-Theggu	Put	ಕೇಯ್ಯೂರು ; ಮಡವುಕಟ್ಟೆ-ದೇವಿನಗರ-ದೇರ್ಲ- ಕಾಣಿಯೂರು-ತೆಗ್ಗು-ಕೆಂಗುಡೇಲು	ಪು
KILENJUR - Banjakere	Man	ಕಿಲೆಂಜೂರು ; ಬಂಜಕೆರೆ	ಮಂ
KILLENJARU - Mithakappala - Majalu - Ulipadi- Kalladi- Acharijora - Kuppepadavu	Man	ಕಿಲ್ಲೆಂಜಾರು ; ಮಿತ್ತಕಪ್ಪಲ-ಮಜಲು-ಉಳಪಾಡಿ- ಕಲ್ಲಾಡಿ-ಆಚಾರಿಜೂರ-ಕುಪ್ಪೆಪದವು	ಮಂ
KILPADY - Kempugudde - Kubevoor - Kenchana Kere - Kerekadu	Man	ಕಿಲ್ಪಾಡಿ ; ಕೆಂಪುಗುಡ್ಡ-ಕುಬೆವೂರು-ಕೆಂಚನಕೆರೆ- ಕೆರೆಕಾಡು	ಮಂ
KINNYA - Sankesa - Kanakamogaru	Man	ಕಿನ್ಯಾ ;ಸಂಕೇಶ-ಕನಕಮೊಗ್ಗು	ಮಂ
KODIMBADY -Shediyapu-Kapu- Badinaru-Kaje-Paraneeru- Shanthinagara-Panithota- Matanthabettu-Darakastu- Mithalike	Put	ಕೋಡಿಂಬಾಡಿ ; ಶೇಡಿಯಾಪು-ಕಾಪು-ಬದಿನಾರು- ಕಜೆ-ಪರ್ನೀರು-ಶಾಂತಿನಗರ-ಪಾನಿತ್ಕೋಟ- ಮಠಂತಬೆಟ್ಟು-ದರಕಾಸ್ತು-ಮಿತ್ತಕಕೆ	ಪು
KODIMBALA -Kadabapete- Korandoor bailu-Halestation- Bedraje- Pannya- Kallanthadka-	Put	ಕೋಡಿಂಬಾಳ ; ಕಡಬಪೇಟೆ-ಕೊರಂದೂರುಬೈಲು- ಹಳೇನಿಲ್ಲಾಣ-ಬೆದ್ರಾಜೆ-ಪಣ್ಯ-ಕಲ್ಲಂತಡ್ಡ- ಪುರೊಂತು-ಕಕ್ಕಗುಂಡಿ-ಒಂತ್ರಡ್ಡ-ಕೊಲ್ಟೆ-	ಪು

Puronthu- Kakkegundi- Onthradka- Kolepe-Pulikukku- Padejaru-Nakoor-Doddakoppa- Muraje- Kuthyadi-Pattna- Kulavalike-Uderi- Kotari- Muliya- Danduguri-Asanthadka- Kodimbala-Undila		ಪುಲಕುಕ್ಕು-ಪಡೆಜಾರು-ನಾಕೂರು -ದೊಡ್ಡಕೊಪ್ಪ- ಮುರಾಜೆ-ಕುತ್ಯಾಡಿ-ಪಟ್ಟಣ- ಕುಲವಳಕೆ-ಉಡೇರಿ- ಕೊಠಾರಿ-ಮುಲಯ-ದಂಡುಗುರಿ-ಅಸಂತಡ್ಡ- ಕೋಡಿಂಬಾಳ-ಉಂಡಿಲ	
KODIYALA - Kallapane - Potre - Kalpada - Marikai - Bachodi	Sul	ಕೋಡಿಯಾಲ ; ಕಲ್ಪಾಣಿ-ಪೊಟ್ಟೆ-ಕಲ್ಪಡ- ಮಾರಿಕೆಯ್-ಬಾಚೋಡಿ	ಸುಳ್ಳು
KODMAN - Kodmanbailu- Punkemaru-Peruvodi- Paika- Kanjilakodi- Apedagulibailu- Chopebailu- Kottinja- Barekadu- Kodimajalu- Ponnodi- Kapikadu- Pakkolimar	Bant	ಕೊಡ್ಮಾಣಿ ; ಕೊಡ್ಮನಬೈಲು-ಪುಂಕೆಮಾರು- ಪೆರುವೋಡಿ-ಪೈಕ-ಕಂಜಲಕೋಡಿ- ಅಪ್ಪದಗುಳಬೈಲು-ಬೋಪೆಬೈಲು-ಕೊತ್ತಿಂಜ- ಬಾರೆಕಾಡು-ಕೋಡಿಮಜಲು-ಪೊನ್ನೋಡಿ- ಕಾಪಿಕಾಡು-ಪಕ್ಕೋಲಮಾರು	ಬಂಟ
KOIKUDE - Haripada - Bollooru - Ullaya	Man	ಕೊವಕುಡೆ: ಹರಿಪದ-ಬೋಲೂರು-ಉಲ್ಲಯ	ಮಂ
KOILA - Gokulanagara- Gandibagilu- Volakadama- Konemajalu-Kalkadi- Needelu- Yenithadka-Sabaloor-Athoor	Put	ಕೊಯ್ಲು ; ಗೋಕುಲನಗರ-ಗಾಂಧಿಬಾಗಿಲು- ವೋಲಕಡಮ-ಕೊನೆಮಜಲು-ಕಲ್ಕಡಿ-ನೀಡೇಲು- ಏಣಿತಡ್ಡ-ಸಬಲೂರು-ಆತೂರು	ಪು
KOILA - Sajankabettu-Burala- Bolpottu-Pilkaje-Kodange-Alekki- Mavanthoor-Muliya-Padlottu- Kaithrodi-Kambladadda-Parari- Hanthlaje- Neeralke- Kithrodi Quarters-Koila Quarters	Bant	ಕೊಯ್ಲು ; ಸಜಂಕಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಬುರಾಲ-ಬೊಳ್ಳತ್ತು-ಪಲ್ಲಜೆ- ಕೊಡಂಗಿ-ಅಳಕೆ-ಮಾವಂತೂರು-ಮೂಲ್ಯ- ಪಡಿಯೊಟ್ಟು-ಕೈತ್ರೆಡಿ-ಕಂಬಲದಡ್ಡ-ಪರಾರಿ- ಹತ್ಲಾಜೆ-ನೀರಾಳ್ಕೆ-ಕಿತ್ರೆಡಿಮನೆ- ಕೊಯ್ಲಕ್ಕಾಟರ್.	ಬಂಟ
KOKKADA - Upparapalke - Jodumarga - Malligemajalu - Southadka - Hallangeri - Shibabthy	Belt	ಕೊಕ್ಕಡ ; ಉಪ್ಪಾರಪಲ್ಕೆ-ಜೋಡುಮಾರ್ಗ- ಮಲ್ಲಗೆಮಜಲು-ಸೌತಡ್ಡ-ಹಳ್ಳಂಗೇರಿ-ಶಿಬಾಬ್ತಿ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
KOKRADI - Athrijalu - Halakki - Ponnejalu - Moodubailu	Belt	ಕೊಡ್ಮಾಣಿ; ಅತ್ತೆಜಾಲು-ಹಲೆಕ್ಕಿ-ಪೊಣ್ಣೆಜಾಲು- ಮೂಡುಬೈಲು	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
KOLAMBE -Mani - Ranjadi - Padil - Kowdoor - Arbi - Kinnikambala	Man	ಕೊಳಂಬೆ ; ಮಾಣಿ-ರಂಜಾದಿ-ಪಡಿಲ್-ಕೌದೂರು- ಅರ್ಬಿ-ಕಿನ್ನಿಕಂಬಳ	ಮಂ
KOLAVOORU - Mithabettu - Agari - Boliya - Nellachil - Gundiya	Man	ಕೊಳವೂರು ; ಮಿತ್ರಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಅಗರಿ-ಬೋಳಯ- ನೆಲ್ಲಚಿಲ್-ಗುಂಡಿಯ	ಮಂ

KOLLAMOGRU - Kolage - Gadikallu - Mulubagilu - Kemtikatta - Govindanagara - Maila - Tupputa - Donipalla - Mithod - Kadambala - Shivala - Thambinadka - Kollamogrupete	Sul	ಕೊಲ್ಲಮೊಗ್ರು ; ಕೊಳಗೆ-ಗಡಿಕಲ್ಲು-ಮುಳುಬಾಗಿಲು-ಕೆಮ್ಮಿಕಟ್ಟು-ಗೋವಿಂದನಗರ-ಮೈಲ-ತುಪ್ಪಟ-ದೋಣಿಪಳ್ಳ-ಮಿತ್ತೋಡಿ-ಕಡಂಬಾಳ-ಶಿವಾಲ-ತುಂಜನಡ್ಡ-ಕೊಲ್ಲಮೊಗ್ರುಪೇಟೆ	ಸುಳ್ಯ
KOLLUR - Kukkatte - Kodi - Kollurpadavu	Man	ಕೊಲ್ಲೂರು ; ಕುಕ್ಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಕೋಡಿ-ಕೊಲ್ಲೂರುಪದವು	ಮಂ
KOLNADU -Kulalu-Nekrajekodi-Mundaje-Kadamajekodi-Mundaje-Kuntrakala- Kudriya-Padaru-Kudthamogru-Madakatte-Bollecharu-Chembaradka-Pudemajalu- Parthippady-Perapadpu-Surali mole- Mankude-Kojuguli-Lokemoole-Suribailu-Serkala-Kallamajalu- Peeliyadka-Barkala- Sagu- Chowka-Khandiga- Saravu- Narsha-Kulyaru- Devasya- Thalithanooji-Kuttaparabail- Manchi-Singarakodi- Panajekodi-Noojbailu- Perladabailu-Salethuru- Pudikethuru- Madaka-Natekallu- Kattathilakodi-Nandrabailu- Thiruvaje-Puddottu- Agari- Karaje-Salethur-Kadumata- Karai	Bant	ಕೋಲ್ನಾಡು ; ಕುಲಾಲು-ನೆಕ್ರಾಜೆಕೋಡಿ-ಮುಂಡಾಜೆ-ಕಡಮಜೆಕೋಡಿ-ಮುಂಡಾಜೆ-ಕುಂತ್ರಕಲ್ಲು-ಕುದ್ರಿಯ-ಪದರು-ಕುಡ್ಡಮೊಗ್ರು-ಮದಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಬೊಳ್ಳೆಚಾರು-ಚಂಬರಡ್ಡ-ಪುದೆಮಜಲು-ಪಾರ್ಥಿಪಾಡಿ-ಪೆರಪಡ್ಡು-ಸುರ್ಲಮೂಲೆ-ಮಂಕುಡೆ-ಕೊಜುಗುಳ-ಲೋಕಮೂಲೆ-ಸೂರಿಬೈಲು-ಸೆರ್ಕಲ-ಕಲ್ಲಮಜಲು-ಪಿಲಯಡ್ಡ-ಬರ್ಕಾಲ-ಸಗು-ಚೌಕ-ಖಂಡಿಗ-ಸರವು-ನರ್ಷ-ಕುಲ್ಯಾರು-ದೇವನ್ಯ-ತಾಲಂತನೂಜಿ-ಕುಟ್ಟಪರಬೈಲು-ಬಾರೆಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಮಂಜಿ-ಸಿಂಗಾರಕೋಡಿ-ಪಣಜೆಕೋಡಿ-ನೂಜಬೈಲು-ಪೆರ್ಲದಬೈಲು-ಸಾಲೆತ್ತೂರು-ಪುಡಿಕೆತ್ತೂರು-ಮಡಕ-ನಟ್ಟಕಲ್ಲು-ಕಟ್ಟತ್ತಿಲಕೋಡಿ-ನಂದ್ರಬೈಲು-ತಿರುವಜೆ-ಪುದ್ದೊಟ್ಟು-ಅಗರಿ-ಕರಾಜೆ-ಸಾಲೆತ್ತೂರು-ಕಾರೈ-ಕಾಡುಮಠ-ಕಾರೈ	ಬಂಟ
KOLTHIGE -Manikkara-Pambaru-Palthadu-Duggala-Korambadka-Perlampady- Kolthige-Kemmara-Bayambadi-Malethodi-Arthiyadka-Kuntikana-Mogappe-Kantramajalu-Kalayai	Put	ಕೊಲ್ತಿಗೆ ; ಮಣಿಕ್ಕಾರ-ಪಂಬಾರು-ಪಾಳೆಡು-ದುಗ್ಗಲ-ಕೊರಂಬಡ್ಡ-ಪೆರ್ಲಂಪಾಡಿ-ಕೊಲ್ತಿಗೆ-ಕೆಮ್ಮಾರ-ಬಯಂಬಾಡಿ-ಮಲೆತೋಡಿ-ಅರ್ಥಿಯಾಡ್ಡ-ಕುಂಟಕಾನ-ಮೊಗಪ್ಪೆ-ಕಾಂತ್ರಮಜಲು-ಕಲಾಯಿ	ಪು
KOMBARU -Kombarugadde-Bolnadka- Kamarkaje-Pooila-Agari-Kodankeri- Bottadka-Ardelu-Pordelu-Mugeru-ruvanjee-Kolpe-Naradka-Kayarthadka-Kaparu-Kenjala-Guddekeri-Puthila- Kainthila-Bagpuni-Pade-Kuthoor-Kolkaje- Hollaru-Idala-	Put	ಕೊಂಬಾರು; ಕೊಂಬರಗಡ್ಡ-ಬೋಳ್ಳಡ್ಡ-ಕಮರ್ಕಜೆ-ಪೊಯ್ಲು-ಅಗರಿ-ಕೊಡಂಕೇರಿ-ಬೊಟ್ಟಡ್ಡ-ಅರದೇಲು-ಪೊರದೇಲು -ಮುಗೇರು-ಮರುವಂಜಿ-ಕೊಲ್ಪೆ-ನರಡ್ಡ-ಕಾಯರ್ತಡ್ಡ-ಕಪರು-ಕೆಂಜಾಲ-ಗುಡ್ಡಕೇರಿ-ಪುತ್ತಿಲ-ಕೈಂತಿಲ-ಬಾಗ್ಗುನಿ-ಪಡೆ-ಕುತ್ತೂರು-ಕೋಲ್ಪಜೆ-ಕೊಲ್ಲೂರು-ಇಡಲ-	ಪು

Kombarubeedu-Sarappady-Manibanda-Katte-Pera-Amchur-Odoli		ಕೊಂಬಾರಬೇಡು-ಸರಪ್ಪಾಡಿ-ಮಣಿಬಂಡ-ಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಪೇರ-ಅಮ್ಮುರು-ಒಡ್ಡಿ	
KOMPADAVU - Nellitheertha - Sankesh - Poomarkodi - Barenkila	Man	ಕೊಂಪಡವು-ನೆಲ್ಲತೀರ್ಥ-ಸಂಕೇಶ್-ಪೂಮರೋಡಿ-ಬರೆಂಕಿಲ	ಮಂ
KONAJE - Paidal - Mularu - Asaigoli - Mangala Gangothri	Man	ಕೊಣಾಜೆ ; ಪೈದಾಳ-ಮುಲರು-ಅಸೈಗೋಳ-ಮಂಗಳಗಂಗೋತ್ರಿ	ಮಂ
KONAJE - Puthige-Kadya-Biranthodu-Kaniya-Bololi-Mala	Put	ಕೊಣಾಜೆ ; ಪುತ್ತಿಗೆ-ಕಾಡ್ಯ-ಬರಂತೋಡು-ಕನಿಯ-ಬೊಳೋಳ-ಮಾಳ	ಪು
KONALU - Konalu	Put	ಕೊಣಾಳು ; ಕೊಣಾಳು	ಪು
KONDEMULA - Kondela - Kallakumeru - Jalakadakatte - Aajaru - Kateelu- Ballana	Man	ಕೊಂಡೆಮೂಲ ; ಕೊಂಡೇಲ-ಕಲ್ಲಕುಮೇರು-ಜಳಕದಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಆಜಾರು-ಕಟೇಲು-ಬಲ್ಲಾನ	ಮಂ
KOWKRADI -Pilattinja-Kodankiri-Kundadka- Nelyadi pete- Nellithadka-Mandegundi-Potladka	Put	ಕೌಕ್ರಾಡಿ ; ಪಿಲತ್ತಿಂಜ-ಕೊಡಂಕಿರಿ-ಕುಂದಡ್ಕ-ನೆಲ್ಯಾಡಿಪೇಟೆ-ನೆಲ್ಲತಡ್ಕ-ಮಂಡೆಗುಂಡಿ ಪೊಲ್ಲಡ್ಕ	ಪು
KOYYUR - Kerehithlu - Malabettu - Koyyuru Kasaba - Pejakkala - Adurperal - Bajila - Koriyaru - Hosakatta - Earmaje - Kinnigoli - Pambelu - Umiya	Belt	ಕೊಯ್ಯೂರು ; ಕೆರೆಹಿತ್ಲು-ಮಾಲಬೆಟ್ಟ-ಕೊಯ್ಯೂರುಕಸಬಾ-ಪೆಜಕ್ಕಲ-ಆಡೂರ-ಬೆರ್ಲ-ಬಾಜಲ-ಕೊರಿಯೂರು-ಹೊಸಕಟ್ಟ-ಎರ್ಮಾಜೆ-ಕಿನ್ನಿಗೋಲ-ಪಾಂಬೇಲು-ಉಮಿಯ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
KUDAMBETTU -Urudai-Dota-Periyavu-Harkadi-Mundabailu-Posottu-Timaradda-Haleppadi-Mallige-Kakkibettu-Thimmottu-Porigudde- Mannaguri-Ermaldadda-Jartigedadi-Bettugadde-Bastikody	Bant	ಕುದಂಬೆಟ್ಟು ; ಉರುದೈ-ದೋಟ-ಪೆರಿಯಾವು-ಹರ್ಕಾಡಿ-ಮುಂಡಬೈಲು-ಪೊನೊಟ್ಟು-ತಿಮ್ಮರಡ್ಕ-ಹಳೆಪ್ಪಡಿ-ಮಲ್ಲಗೆ-ಕಕ್ಕಿಬೆಟ್ಟು-ತಿಮ್ಮೊಟ್ಟು-ಪೋರಿಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಮಣ್ಣಗುರಿ-ಎರ್ಮಲದಡ್ಕ-ಜರಿಗೆದಡಿ-ಬೆಟ್ಟುಗಡ್ಡೆ- ಬಸ್ತಿಕೋಡಿ	ಬಂಟ
KUDIPADI - Arka-Bairangadi-Thimaradka-Haniyooru-Kallandadka-Kudmanu-Kalembi - Pallatharu-Kolakkimaru-Kontrupadi-Kodi-Kudthadka-Nandana-Kudipadi-Vate-Kodanchramoole-Ashwathadi-Anaje-Vajala-Batrapadi-Shara-Gadimaru-Thotalu	Put	ಕುದಿಪಾಡಿ ; ಅರ್ಕ-ಬೈರಂಗಡಿ-ತಿಮರಡ್ಕ-ಹನಿಯೂರು-ಕಲ್ಲಂದಡ್ಕ-ಕುದ್ಮಾನು-ಕಲೆಂಬ-ಪಲ್ಲತ್ತಾರು- ಕೋಳಕ್ಕಿಮಾರು-ಕೊಂತ್ತುಪಡಿ-ಕೋಡಿ-ಕುದತಡ್ಕ-ನಂದನ-ಕುದಿಪಾಡಿ-ವಾಟೆ-ಕೊಡಂಪ್ರಮೂಲೆ-ಅಶ್ವತಾಡಿ- ಆನಾಜೆ-ವಜಾಲ-ಭಟ್ಟಪಾಡಿ-ಶೇರ-ಗಡಿಮಾರು-ತೋಟ್ಟ	ಪು

KUDMARU -Kapejalu-Karlady-Bareppady- Naithadka-Erkame-Koora-Noojolthadka-Shanthimogaru-Annyady-Kedenji-Koyakkude- Kuvethodi-Kudmaru-Chappalla-Janathagruha-Bareppady- Malthottu-Hosavoklu	Put	ಕುದ್ಮಾರು ; ಕಾಪೆಜಾಲು-ಕರ್ಲಾಡಿ-ಬಾರೆಪ್ಪಾಡಿ-ನೈತಡ್ಡ-ಎರ್ಕಮೆ-ಕೂರ-ನೂಜೊಲ್ಪಡ್ಡ-ಶಾಂತಿಮೊಗರು- ಅಣ್ಣಾಡಿ-ಕೆದೆಂಜಿ-ಕೊಯಕ್ಕುಡೆ-ಕುವೆತೋಡಿ-ಕುದ್ಮಾರು-ಕುವೆತ್ತಾಳು-ಜನತಾಗ್ರಹ-ಬಾರೆಪ್ಪಾಡಿ-ಮಲತೊಟ್ಟು- ಹೊಸವಕ್ಕು	ಪು
KUDUPU - Nekkare - Mandara - Mangalanagara - Baithurali	Man	ಕುದುಪು ; ನೆಕ್ಕಾರೆ-ಮಂದರ-ಮಂಗಳನಗರ-ಬೈತೂಲ	ಮಂ
KUDYADI - Kudyadibailu - Noojelu - Mundaje - Antharaguttu	Belt	ಕುದ್ಯಾಡಿ ; ಕುದ್ಯಾಡಿಬೈಲು-ನೂಜೇಲು-ಮುಂದಾಜೆ-ಅಂತರಗುತ್ತು	ಬೆಳ್
KUKKALA - Punjalakatte - Hattathodi - Mugerodi - Maninja - Basavanagudi	Belt	ಕುಕ್ಕಳ ; ಪುಂಜಲಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಹಟ್ಟತೋಡಿ-ಮುಗೇರೋಡಿ-ಮಣಿಂಜ-ಬಸವನಗುಡಿ	ಬೆಳ್
KUKKEDI - Bulekkara - Kundadabettu -Ulthuru - Padyodi - Munduru - Boljalu - Kotelu - Mundelu - Konkanaje	Belt	ಕುಕ್ಕೇಡಿ ; ಬುಲೆಕ್ಕರ-ಕುಂದದಬೆಟ್ಟ-ಉಲ್ತೂರು-ಪದ್ಯೋಡಿ-ಮುಂಡೂರು-ಬೊಳ್ಳಾಲು-ಕೋಟೆಲು-ಮುಂಡೇಳು-ಕೊಕ್ಕಾಜೆ	ಬೆಳ್
KUKKIPADY - Hennuru-Kudkoli-Madame- Devasa-Ulirodi-Kalkuri-Siddakatte-Asayi- Koriyaru-Nelyakumeru- Kenthale-Hantrajalu- Yerodi-Kapigudde-Kodyelu- Pallegadi- Mujambula-Elpelu- Koppala- Bolunduru-Kudkoli- Kunchadi- Kukkeddi-Aramanebailu-Tarabari- Halayi-Kondebettu- Elpelu	Bant	ಕುಕ್ಕಿಪಾಡಿ ; ಹೆನ್ನೂರು-ಕುಡ್ಕೋಳ-ಮಡಮೆ-ದೇವಸ್ವ-ಉಳಿರೋಡಿ-ಕಲ್ಕುರಿ-ಸಿದ್ದಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಅಸಾಯಿ-ಕೊನ್ಯಾರು- ನೆಲ್ಕುಕುಮೇರು-ಕೆಂತಲೆ-ಹಂತ್ರಜಲು-ಯರೋಡಿ-ಕಪಿಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಕೊಡ್ಯೇಲು-ಪಲ್ಲೆಗಡಿ-ಮುಜಂಬುಳ-ಎಲೈಲು ಕೊಪ್ಪಲ-ಬೊಳೂಂದೂರು-ಕುಡಕೋಳ-ಕೂಜಾಡಿ-ಕುಕ್ಕೇಡಿ-ಅರಮನೆಬೈಲು-ತರ್ಬರಿ-ಹಲಯ-ಕೊಂಡೆಬೆಟ್ಟು- ಎಲೈಲು	ಬಂಟ
KULA -Ojala-Pottathota-Kallanthadka-Kabaka-Neerapalike- Baggumooole- Adyalu-Kargallu-Bakimaru-Sekehithilu-Katnaje- Jedarakodi-Pelathinja-Alikemajalu-Gurjinadka- Kula-Angadimajalu- Antharguthu-Konimar-Kadremajal- Montemar-Mangpal- Mudalegundi- Karyadi-Kandiga-Kambaladadda- Pandilu-Naikatte-Konthyottu-Galigudde-Kolambe- Yalathmoole- Baki-Pade-Kudvapadpu-Kanjiguri-	Bant	ಕುಳ ; ಒಜಲ-ಪೊಟ್ಟತೋಟ-ಕಲ್ಲಂತಡ್ಡ-ಕಬಕ-ನಾರಪಲ್ಲೆ-ಬಗುಮೂಲೆ-ಅಡ್ಯಾಲು-ಕಾರ್ಗಲ್ಲು-ಬಾಕಿಮಾರು-ನೀಕೆಹತ್ತಿಲು-ಕಬ್ಬಾಜೆ-ಜಾಡರಕೋಡಿ-ಪೆಲತಿಂಜ-ಅಳಕೆಮಜಲು-ಗುರ್ಜನಡ್ಡ-ಕುಳ-ಅಂಗಡಿಮಜಲು-ಅಂತರಗುತ್ತು-ಕೊನಿಮಾರು-ಕದ್ರೆಮಜಲು-ಮೊಂಟೆಮಾರು-ಮಂಗ್ಗಾಳ್-ಮೂಡಲಗುಂಡಿ-ಕಾರ್ಯಾಡಿ-ಕಂಡಿಗ-ಕಂಬಲದಡ್ಡ-ಪಂದಿಲು-ನಾಯಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಕೊತ್ಯೊಟ್ಟು-ಗಾಳಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಕೊಳಂಬೆ-ಯಲತಮೂಲೆ-ಬಾಕಿ-ಪಡೆ-ಕುಡ್ವಪಡ್ಡು-ಕಂಜಿಗುರಿ-	ಬಂಟ

Padeballi-Kangharpude- Pilipe-Yannedakala- Dagamajalu-Marpo-Gumpekallu- Kampa-Pelathadi- Kemanaje		ಪಡೆಬಳ್ಳಿ-ಕಂಗರುಪಡೆ-ಪಿಲಿಪೆ-ಯನ್ನೆದಕಲ-ದಗಮಜಲು-ಮಪೋ-ಗುಂಪೆಕಲ್ಲು-ಕಂಪ-ಪೆಲತಾಡಿ-ಕಮ್ಮಜೆ	
KUNTHOOR - Kevala-Guthupalu-Balathane-Arby- Gadiyarnadka-Bachadka- Yermala- Annadka - Padavu- Kundadka-Beeran thadka- Keddote- Noojila- Sarveda Bail- Kunthoor Janatha Colony	Put	ಕುಂತೂರು ; ಕೆವಲ-ಗುತ್ತುಪಾಳು-ಬಲಾಣೆ-ಅರ್ಬ-ಗಡಿಯಾರ್ನಡ್ಕ-ಬಾಚಡ್ಕ-ಎಮಾಲು-ಅನ್ನಡ್ಕ-ಪಡವು-ಕುಂದಡ್ಕ-ಬೀರಂತಡ್ಕ-ಕೆದ್ದೋಟೆ-ನೂಜಲ-ಸರ್ವೇದ ಬೈಲು-ಜನತಾ ಕಾಲನಿ	ಪು
KURIYA -Anginja-Dimbri-Mavinakatte	Put	ಕುರಿಯ ; ಅಂಗಿಂಜಾ-ದಿಬ್ರಿ-ಮಾವಿನಕಟ್ಟೆ	ಪು
KURIYALA -Kuriyalapadavu-Gadikoppalakodi-Meginakuriyala-Hosamanu-Koppala-Purushalachilu- Kothalige-Papudadka-Tendemaru-Garademajalu-Pukaremaru-Dasakodi-Kukkaje-Kuriyalaguttu-Nadubalike-Konkodi-Mallimogaru-Nodaje-Gowdarakodi-Periyodi-Mundathota-Muva- Asaithota-Meginapadu-Kelaginapadu-Kottinjarapalu-Balli-Kambodi-Bandaramane-Byarikodi-Mundadka- Madtharabailu-Kootelu-Battaje-Mailakodi-Kelagina Mailakodi-Durga Nagara-Shalabali-Kolake-Anekere	Bant	ಕುರಿಯಾಲ ; ಕುರಿಯಾಲಪಡವು-ಗಡಿಕೊಪ್ಪಳಕೋಡಿ-ಮೇಗಿನಕುರಿಯಾಲ-ಹೊಸಮನೆ-ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ-ಪುರುಷಲಚಲು-ಕೊತಲಿಗೆ-ಪಾಪದಡ್ಕ-ತೆಂಡೆಮಾರು-ಗರಡೆಮಜಲ-ಪುಕರೆಮಾರು-ದಾಸಕೋಡಿ-ಕುಕ್ಕಜೆ-ಕುರಿಯಾಲಗುತ್ತು-ನಡುಬಳಕೆ-ಕೊಂಕೋಡಿ-ಮಲ್ಲಮೊಗ್ಗು-ನೊದಾಜೆ-ಗೌಡರಕೋಡಿ-ಪೆಯೋಡಿ-ಮುಂಡತೋಟ-ಮುವ- ಅನತೋಟ-ಮೇಗಿನಪಡು-ಕೆಳಗಿನಪಡು-ಕೊಟ್ಟಂಜರಪಳು-ಬಳ್ಳಿ-ಕಂಬೋಡಿ-ಬಂಡಾರಮನೆ-ಬೈರಿಕೋಡಿ-ಮುಂದಡ್ಕ-ಮದ್ದರಬೈಲು-ಕೂಟೇಲು-ಬತ್ತಾಜೆ-ಮೈಲಕೋಡಿ-ಕೆಳಗಿನ-ಮೈಲಕೋಡಿ-ದುರ್ಗಾನಗರ-ಶಾಲೆಬಳ- ಕೊಳಕೆ-ಆನೆಕೆರೆ	ಬಂಟ
KURNAD - Mithakodi-Nelli-Kurnadbettu-Dombadeguttu-Kambalkodi- Hanneradmudi-Thekkunje- Kodakallu-Sattpady-Kurnad- Banglow- Kallamancha-Thumbekodi- Kurnadguttu-Pidamale- Kinnaje- Anganemar-Kattemar- Ambar- Koppala-Manjalpadpu- Mairanapade-Mudipu-Subbaguli-Hoovinakoppala- Mijar-Beejadamar- Kurnadpade-Devasya-Kadimar- Nadiguthu-	Bant	ಕುರ್ನಾಡು ; ಮಿತ್ರಕೋಡಿ-ನೆಲ್ಲಿ-ಕುರ್ನಾಡುಬೆಟ್ಟು-ದೊಂಬದೆಗುತ್ತು-ಕಂಬಳಕೋಡಿ-ಹನ್ನೆರಡುಮುಡಿ-ತಕ್ಕುಂಜೆ-ಕೋಡಕಲ್ಲು-ನೆಟ್ಟಪಾಡಿ-ಕುರ್ನಾಡು-ಬಂಗ್ಲೊ-ಕಲ್ಲಮಂಜೆ-ತುಂಬೆಕೋಡಿ-ಕುರ್ನಾಡುಗುತ್ತು- ಪಿಡಮಲೆ-ಕಿನ್ನಾಜೆ-ಅಂಗನೆಮಾರು-ಕಟ್ಟೆಮಾರು-ಅಂಬರ-ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ-ಮಂಜಲಪಡ್ಕು-ಮೈರಾನಪಡೆ-ಮುದಿಪು-ಸುಬ್ಬುಗುಳ-ಕೂವಿನಕೊಪ್ಪಲು-ಮಿಜರಾ-ಬೀಜದಮಾರು-ಕುರ್ನಾಡಪಡೆ-ದೇವನ್ಯ-ಕಡಿಮಾರು-ನದಿಗುತ್ತು-	ಬಂಟ

Mulipadpu-Madyanadka- Seegedadi-Padil-Kaayer-Thambaje		ಮೂಲಪಡ್ಡು-ಮಡ್ಯನಡ್ಡು-ಸೀಗೆದಡಿ-ಪಡಿಲ್- ಕಾಯೇರ್-ತಂಬಾಜೆ	
KUTHETHUR - Mangalapeta - Adimaru Bajavu - Padupadavu - Mudupadavu	Man	ಕುತ್ತೂರು ; ಮಂಗಲಪೇಟಾ-ಅದಿಮರುಬಜವು- ಪಡುಪದವು-ಮೂಡುಪದವು	ಮಂ
KUTHKUNJA - Bilimale - Hebbarahithlu - Kakkyana - Nagatheertha -Sampa	Sul	ಕೂತಕುಂಜ ; ಬಿಳಿಮಲೆ-ಹೆಬ್ಬಾರಹಿತ್ಲು-ಕಕ್ಕಾನ- ನಾಗತೀರ್ಥ-ಸಂಪ	ಸುಳ್ಳ
KUTHLURU - Veerabe - Kukkajemale, - Bardaje - Pithilu - Hanthije	Belt	ಕುತ್ತೂರು ; ವೀರಾಜೆ-ಕುಕ್ಕಾಜೆಮಲೆ-ಬಾರ್ದಾಜೆ- ಪಿತ್ತಿಲು-ಹಂತಿಜೆ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
KUTRUPADI -Dola-Dentharu- Meenadi- Urumbi-Matanthadi- Puriya-Bajathadka- Nanduguri- Halestation-Hallibailu- Puthrabailu- Kepu-Amai-Kuntodi- Thaleki- Karkala-Ellya-Panaga- Puria-Alarme- Indradi-Muliya- Peddane-Hallangeri-Hosmata- Kakkenadka-Vallya-Ulipu- Paddyolipu	Put	ಕೂತ್ತುಪಾಡಿ ; ಡೋಲ-ದೆಂತು-ಮೀನಡಿ-ಉರುಂಬ- ಮೆನಾದಿ-ಪುರಿಯ-ಬಜತಡ್ಡ-ನಂದುಗುರಿ- ಹಳೆನೈಷನ್-ಹಳ್ಳಬೈಲು-ಪುಟ್ಟಬೈಲು-ಕೇಪು- ಅಮಾಯಿ-ಕುಂತೋಡಿ- ತಾಲೆಕಿ-ಕಾರ್ಕಳ-ಎಲ್ಯ- ಪನಗ-ಪುರಿಯ-ಆಲಮೇ-ಇಂದ್ರಾಡಿ-ಮೂಲ್ಯ- ಪೆದ್ದನೆ-ಹಳ್ಳಂಗೇರಿ-ಹೊಸಮರ-ಕಕ್ಕನಡ್ಡ-ವಲ್ಯ- ಉಲಪು-ಪಡ್ಡೊಲಪು	ಪು
KUVETTU - Guruvayanakere - Pilichandikallu - Pottukere - Maddadka - Kontupalke - Konkodybailu - Baraya - Arankallu - Sabarabailu *	Belt	ಕುವೆಟ್ಟು ; ಗುರುವಾಯನಕೆರೆ-ಪಿಲಿಚಂಡಿಕಲ್ಲು- ಪೊಟ್ಟುಕೆರೆ-ಮದ್ದಡ್ಡ-ಕೊಂಬುಪಲ್ಲೆ- ಕೊಂಕೋಡಿಬೈಲು-ಬಾರಯ-ಅರಂಕಲ್ಲು- ಸಬರಬೈಲು	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
LAILA - Bajakresalu - Gandhinagara - Karnodi - Chandkooru - Kuthrottu - Raghavendranagara - T.B.Hospital - Halepete - Kashibettu - Laila Gate - Puthrabailu - Kakkyena	Belt	ಲ್ಯಾಲ ; ಬಜಕ್ರೆಸಾಲು-ಗಾಂಧೀನಗರ-ಕರ್ನೋಡಿ- ಚಂದಕೂರು-ಕುತ್ತೂರು-ರಾಘವೇಂದ್ರನಗರ- ಟಿ.ಬಿ.ಹಾಸ್ಪಿಟಲ್-ಕಾಶಿಬೆಟ್ಟು- ಲೈಲಾಗೇಟ್-ಪುತ್ರಬೈಲು-ಕಕ್ಕೇನ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
MACHINA - Manooru - Ballamanjha - Pilichendikadu - Kudradka - Kuttina - Devaragundi	Belt	ಮಚ್ಚಿನ ; ಮಣೂರು-ಬಲ್ಲಂಜ್ಯ-ಪಿಲಿಚಂದಿಕಾಡು- ಕುದ್ರಡ್ಡ-ಕುತ್ತಿನ-ದೇವರಗುಂಡಿ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
MADAPPADY - Kadya - Mipana - Chirekallu - Madappady - Mulugadu - Kaje - Kevala - Kendady - Sheradka - Pumbady -	Sul	ಮಡಪ್ಪಾಡಿ ; ಕಡ್ಯ-ಮಾಯಿಪಾನ-ಚಿರೆಕಲ್ಲು- ಮಡಪ್ಪಾಡಿ-ಮುಳುಗಾಡು-ಕಜೆ-ಕೇವಳ-ಕೆಂದಾಡಿ- ಶೇರಡ್ಡ-ಪುಂಬಾಡಿ-ಶೆಟ್ಟಮಜಲು-ಬಲ್ಲಜೆ- ತಾಂಬ್ಲಪಜೆ-ದೋಣಿಪಳ್ಳ-ಕೊಳಗೆ-ಜಾಲಮನೆ-	ಸುಳ್ಳ

Shettymajalu - Balkaje - Thamblupaje - Donipalla - Kolage - Jalumane - Gundigadde - Hadikallu - Noojalu - Yeluve - Paniyala		ಗುಂಡಿಗುಡ್ಡ-ಹಾಡಿಕಲ್ಲು-ನೂಜಾಲು-ಯಳುವೆ- ಪನಿಯಾಲ	
MADNOORU - Madandooru-Kavu- Nidhimunda-Simunje-Pattaje- Palaneeru- Badiadka- Amchinadka-Madla- Kunhakumeru-Keremaru	Put	ಮದ(ಮಾಡ)ನೂರು ; ಮಾಡ್ನೂರು-ಕಾವು- ನಿಧಿಮುಂಡ-ನೀಮುಂಜೆ-ಪಟ್ಟಾಜೆ-ಪಳನೀರು- ಬದಿಯಡ್ಡ-ಅಮ್ಮಿನಡ್ಡ-ಮಾಡ್ಲ-ಕುನ್ನುಮೇರು- ಕೆರೆಮಾರು	ಮ
MADYA - Bailaguthu - Koteguli - Renjaragudde-Madyaguthu - Vijayanagara Harijan Colony - Bolumbula - Padi	Man	ಮಡ್ಯ ; ಬೈಲಗುತ್ತು-ಕೋಟೆಗುಳ-ರೆಂಜರಗುಡ್ಡ- ಮದ್ಯಗುತ್ತು-ಕಾಲನಿ-ಬೋಳುಂಬುಲ-ಪಡಿ	ಮಂ
MALADI - Madanthayaru *- Kolpedabailu - Puriya - Oorla - Kodyelu - Kullanja - Arthila - Danadabailu Barnadbailu - Perde - Kuryodi - Moodabettu - Janatha Colony - Urkidabailu	Belt	ಮಾಲಾಡಿ ; ಮಡಂತ್ಯಾರು-ಕೊಲ್ಲದಬೈಲು-ಪುರಿಯ ಜರ್ಲ-ಕೊಡ್ಯೇಲು-ಕುಳ್ಳಂಜ-ಅರ್ತಿಲ- ದಾನದಬೈಲು-ಬರ್ನದಬೈಲು-ಪೆರ್ಡೆ-ಕುರಿಯೋಡಿ- ಮೂಡಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಜನತಾ ಕಾಲೋನಿ-ಉರ್ಕದಬೈಲು	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
MALAVANTHIGE - Didupe - Elaneeru - Guthyadka - Kariyalu - Kondamale	Belt	ಮಲವಂತಿಗ ; ದಿಡುಪೆ-ಎಳನೀರು-ಗುತ್ಯಡ್ಡ- ಕರಿಯಾಲು-ಕೊಂಡಮಲೆ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
MALAVOOR - Kanguri -Kallodi - Gandhikatte -Karmbar - Malavoor Padavu - Ambedkar Nagar - Airport Colony	Man	ಮಾಳವೂರು ; ಕಂಗುರಿ-ಕಲ್ಲೋಡಿ-ಗಾಂಧಿಕಟ್ಟೆ- ಕರ್ಬಾರ್-ಮಾಳವೂರುಪದವು-ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ನಗರ-ಏರ್ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಕಾಲನಿ	ಮಂ
MALLUR - Gunthila - Palali	Man	ಮಲ್ಲೂರು ; ಗುಂತಿಲ-ಪಳಲ	ಮಂ
MANCHI -Pathumudi- Kukkaje- Mannaguli- Balajibailu-Kanchila- Nooji- Gundimajalu-Kodibailu- Suribailu-Manchi-Kandiga- Kokala-Nadaje- Puchekere- Kaiyyuru-Meravu- Monthimar- Nekkarekodi-Kuntoor- Pudhotu- Babukodi-Alabe- Manchikatte- Padrimule- Chowkadapalu- Madimalpade-Mithala-Anthukodi- Beedinapalu- Sulya-Noojpadi- Darbe-Kaje-Nirbailu-Komali- Koppala-Kadangadi-Udhotu-	Bant	ಮಂಚ ; ಪತ್ತುಮುಡಿ-ಕುಕ್ಕಾಜೆ-ಮಣ್ಣುಗುಳ- ಬಾಲಾಜಬೈಲು-ಕಂಚಲ-ನೂಜಿ-ಗುಂಡಿಮಜಲು- ಕೋಡಿಬೈಲು-ಸೂರಿಬೈಲು-ಮಂಚ-ಕಂಡಿಗ- ಕೊಕ್ಕಲ-ನಾಡಜೆ-ಪಚೆಕರೆ-ಕೈಯೂರು-ಮೆರವು- ಮೊಂತಿಮಾರು-ನೆಕ್ಕರೆಕೋಡಿ-ಕುಂತೂರು- ಪುದೊತ್ತು-ಬಾಬುಕೋಡಿ-ಅಳಬೆ-ಮಂಚಕಟ್ಟೆ- ಪಾದ್ರಿಮೂಲೆ-ಚೌಕದಪಾಲು-ಮದಿಮಲ್ಲಡ-ಮಿತ್ತಲ- ಅಂತುಕೋಡಿ-ಜೀಡಿನಪಾಳು-ಸುಳ್ಳ-ನೂಜಪಡಿ- ದರ್ಬೆ-ಕಜೆ-ನೀರಬೈಲು-ಕೊಮಲ-ಕೊಪ್ಪಲ- ಕಡಂಗಡಿ-ಹೂದೋಲು-	ಬಂಟ

Kodinadaje-Deradka-Manevarthe-Nola- Kallamarai-Batrabailu-Manchibava		ಕೋಡಿನಾದಜೆ-ದೇರಡ್ಡ-ಮನೆವಾರ್ತೆ-ನೂಲ-ಕಲ್ಲಮರಾಯ-ಭಟ್ಟಬೈಲು-ಮಂಜಿಬಾವ	
MANDEKOLU - Peralu - Mavanji - Kukkety - Mandekolubailu - Kalladka - Kannyana	Sul	ಮಂಡಕೋಲು ; ಪೆರಾಲು-ಮಾವಂಜಿ-ಕುಕ್ಕೇಟಿ-ಮಂಡಕೋಲುಬೈಲು-ಕಲ್ಲಡ್ಡ-ಕನ್ಯಾನ	ಸುಳ್ಳು
MANILA -Mani mole-Saya-Balekana- Battyadkka-Mundamoole-Nayarmooole-Pakalakunja- Kuttyamadkka-Daneppady-Banke- Kapikadu-Devasya-Talakkimar- Dembala-Kakkve- Palaneer- Taridala-Punchitayarabail-Kamajalu-Murve- Nekkare-Mangalaguri-Birkapu-Kannadaguli-Kommunje-Shankarguli-Bolinjapadkka-Beedinabail-Otepaduppu-Roopaymoole	Bant	ಮನಿಲಾ ; ಮನಿಮೂಲೆ-ಶಯ-ಬಾಳಿಕಣ-ಬಟ್ಟಡ್ಡ-ಮುಂಡಮೂಲೆ-ನಾಯರಮೂಲೆ-ಪಾಕಲಕುಂಜ-ಕುಟ್ಟುಮಡ್ಡ-ದಾನೆಪ್ಪಾಡಿ-ಬಂಕೆ-ಕಾಫಿಕಾಡು-ದೇವಸ್ವ-ತಲಕಿಮಾರು-ದೆಂಬಲ-ಕಕ್ಷೆ-ಪಳನೀರು-ತೆರಿದಳ-ಪುಜಂತ್ಯಾರಬೈಲು-ಕಾಮಜಲು-ಮುವೆ-ನೆಕ್ಕಾರೆ-ಮಂಗಲಗುರಿ-ಬರ್ಕಾಪು-ಕನ್ನಡಗುಳ-ಕೊಮ್ಮಂಜಿ-ಶಂಕರಗುಳ-ಮೊಳಂಜಪಡ್ಡ-ಬೇಡಿನಬೈಲು-ಒಟ್ಟಿಪಡುಪ್ಪು-ರೂಪಾಯಿಮೂಲೆ	ಬಂಟ
MANI NALKUR -Mogaru-Nadumogaru-Ilioor- Handeeru-Kaiyala- Battanady- Baja-Mavinakatte- Kody-Sevudakodi-Nelyapalke- Kuttikala-Maladakere- Adyalu-Laddukodi-Miyarpalke-. Ajilamogaru-Punkedadi-Thingaladi- Dechar-Arumudi- Kuryala-Kottunja-Kayyottu- Barethyar- Sullya-Nalur- Kokya-Varambu- Naddoni-Mulkajamada- Nandottu-Hatadadka- Kengaje-Kodange	Bant	ಮಣಿ ನಾಲ್ಕುರು ; ಮೊಗ್ಗು-ನಡುಮೊಗ್ಗು-ಇಲಯೂರು-ಹಂಡೀರು-ಕೈಯಾಲ-ಬಟ್ಟನಡಿ-ಬಜ-ಮಾವಿನಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಕೋಡಿ-ನೇವುಡಕೋಡಿ-ನೆಲ್ಯಾಪಲ್ಲೆ-ಕುಟ್ಟಕಲ್ಲ-ಮಾಳದಕೆರೆ-ಅಡ್ಯಾಳ-ಲಡ್ಡುಕೋಡಿ-ಮಿಯಾರಪಲ್ಲೆ- ಅಜಲಮೊಗ್ಗು-ಪುಂಕೆದಡಿ-ತಿಂಗಳದಡಿ-ದೇಜಾರು-ಆಮುಡಿ-ಕುರ್ಯಾಳ-ಕೊಟ್ಟುಂಜ-ಬರೆತ್ತಾರ್-ಸುಳ್ಳು- ನಾಲ್ಕುರು-ಕೊಕ್ಕು-ವರಂಬು-ನಡ್ಡೋಣಿ-ಮುಲ್ಲುಜಮಡ-ನಂದೊಟ್ಟು-ಹತ್ತಡ್ಡ-ಕೆಂಗಾಜೆ-ಕೊಡಂಗಿ	ಬಂಟ
MANI -Soorikumer-Kodaje-Pallathila-Shambhuga-Badigudde-Baranikere- Palike- Manipete-Lakkapparakodi-Nelli-Sagu-Haleera-Maniguthu- Kapikadu-Janathagraha-Kadmadka-Ashwathakatte-Varata	Bant	ಮಾಣಿ ; ಸೂರ್ಕಿಮೇರು-ಕೊಂಡಾಜೆ-ಪಳ್ಳತ್ತಿಲ-ಶಂಭುಗ-ಬಡಿಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಬರಣಿಕೆರೆ-ಪಾಲ್ಟೆ-ಮಣಿಪೇಟೆ-ಲಕ್ಕಪ್ಪರಕೋಡಿ-ನೆಲ್ಲಿ-ಸಗು-ಹಲೇರ-ಮಣಿಗುತ್ತು-ಕಾಫಿಕಾಡು-ಜನತಾಗ್ರಹಾರ-ಕಾಡಮಡ್ಡ-ಅಶ್ವತ್ಥಕಟ್ಟೆ-ವರಟ	ಬಂಟ
MANJANADY - Hulinad - Parthipadi - Gangramajalu	Man	ಮಂಜನಾಡಿ ; ಹುಲಿನಾಡ್-ಪಾರ್ಥಿಪಾಡಿ-ಗಂಗ್ರಮಜಲು	ಮಂ

MANTRADY - Peribettu - Kombettu - Mantrady Aramane - Punjana Bailu - Bailu Barke - Pencharu	Man	ಮಂತ್ರಾಡಿ ; ಪೆರಿಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕೊಂಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಅರಮನೆ-ಪುಂಜನಬೈಲು-ಬೈಲುಬರ್ಕೆ-ಪೆಂಚಾರು	ಮಂ
MARKANJA - Mithadka - Goliyadka - Haidanguru - Renjala - Dasarabailu - Kudkuli - Ballakana - Ajjikallu - Kattakodi - Chimadu - Kakkadu - Hosalike - Pagalthadka - Sutegadde - Banuru - Theerthamajalu - Thotachavady - Balkadi - Kabbi nadka - Battamadka - Kayara - Balnadupete - Angadimajalu - Sevaje - Sankesha - Miyoori - Kudanekody - Mapalathota	Sul	ಮಠಂಜ ; ಮಿತ್‌ಡ್ಕ-ಗೋಲಿಯಡ್ಕ-ಹೈದಂಗುರು-ರೆಂಜಾಲ-ದಾಸರಬೈಲು-ಕುದ್ಕುಳಿ-ಬಲ್ಲಕಾನ-ಅಜ್ಜಕಲ್-ಕಟ್ಟಕೋಡಿ-ಚಿಮಡು-ಕಕ್ಕಡು-ಹೊಸಳಕೆ-ಪಗಲತಡ್ಕ-ಸೊಲೆಗಡ್ಡೆ-ಬನ್ನೂರು-ತೀರ್ಥಮಜಲು-ತೋಟಜಾವಡಿ-ಬಲ್ಲೂಡಿ-ಕಟ್ಟನಡ್ಕ-ಬತ್ತಮಡ್ಕ-ಕಾಯರ-ಬಲ್ಲಾಡುಪೇಟೆ-ಅಂಗಡಿಮಜಲು-ಸೇವಾಜೆ-ಸಂಕೇಶ-ಮೀಯೋಣಿ-ಕುದನೆಕೋಡಿ-ಮಾಪಲತೋಟ	ಸುಳ್ಳು
MARODI - Kokrabettu - Mundaje - Angadibettu - Kanthavarapalke - Bailubeedu - Pandibettu - Palargoli - Donibagilu - Hajankani - Mavinakatte	Belt	ಮರೋಡಿ ; ಕೊಕ್ರಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಮುಂಡಾಜೆ-ಅಂಗಡಿಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕಾಂತಾವರಪಳ್ಳೆ-ಬೈಲುಜೇಡು-ಪಾಂಡಿಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಪಾಲಾರಗೋಳ-ದೋಣಿಬಾಗಿಲು-ಮಾವಿನಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಹಜಂಕಣಿ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
MELANTHA BETTU - Pakkidakala - Mapaladai - Padibettu - Noojelu	Belt	ಮೇಲಂತ ಬೆಟ್ಟು ; ಪಕ್ಕಿದಕಲ-ಮಾಪಲದೈ-ಪದಿಬೆಟ್ಟು-ನೂಜೇಲು	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
MENNA BETTU - Hajar - Ullanje - Rajaratnapura	Man	ಮೆನ್ನ ಬೆಟ್ಟು ; ಹಜರು-ಉಲ್ಲಂಜೆ-ರಾಜರತ್ನಪುರ	ಮಂ
MERE MAJALU - Moodukodi - Abbettu - Sharadaguthu - Sathrabettu - Meremajalu Guthu - Baddooru - Nalade - Mayyadi - Padnooru - Kalimaru - Thevukadu - Pakkalapade	Bant	ಮೇರೆ ಮಜಲು ; ಮೂಡುಕೋಡಿ-ಅಬ್ಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಶಾರದಾಗುತ್ತು-ಸತ್ತಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಮೇರೆಮಜಲುಗುತ್ತು-ಬಡ್ಡೂರು- ನಲಡೆ-ಮಯ್ಯಾಡಿ-ಪಡನೂರು-ಕಳ್ಳಮಾರು-ತೇವುಕಡು-ಪಕ್ಕಲಪಡೆ	ಬಂಟ
MITHABAGILU - Killuru - Kolli - Kajoor - Kukkavu	Belt	ಮಿತ್ತಬಾಗಿಲು ; ಕಿಲ್ಲೂರು-ಕೊಲ್ಲಿ-ಕಾಜೂರು-ಕುಕ್ಕಾವ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
MOGARU - Kukkatte - Pakabettu	Man	ಮೊಗ್ಗು ; ಕುಕ್ಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಪಕಬೆಟ್ಟು	ಮಂ
MOGRU - Buleri - Kanchinadka - Mugeradka	Belt	ಮೊಗ್ಗು ; ಬುಲೇರಿ-ಕಂಚಿನಡ್ಕ-ಮೊಗೆರಡ್ಕ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
MOODA PADUKODI - Bambila - Kukkerodi - Agarda Bail - Mundabail - Sananguli - Bangerakere - Nekkidaravu	Bant	ಮೂಡ ಪಡುಕೋಡಿ ; ಬಂಜಲ-ಕುಕ್ಕರೋಡಿ-ಅಗರದಬೈಲು-ಮುಂಡಬೈಲು-ಸಣ್ಣಂಗುಳ-ಬಂಗೇರಕೆರೆ- ನೆಕ್ಕಿದ್ರಾವು	ಬಂಟ

Arkethottu- Badakaibettu- Yermenadu-Sevadamaajalu- Kajekodi-Kuntajalu- Gumpadakallu-Urikombu- Kudrottikatte- Ankadala		ಅರ್ಕೆತೊಟ್ಟು-ಬಡಕಾಯ್ವೆಟ್ಟು-ಯರ್ಮೆನಾಡು- ಸೇವದಮಜಲು-ಕಜೆಕೋಡಿ-ಕುಂಟಜಾಲು- ಗುಂಪದಕಲ್ಲು-ಉರಿಕೊಂಬು-ಕುದ್ರೊಟ್ಟು-ಕಟ್ಟಿ- ಅಂಕದಾಳ	
MOODUKODI - Koppadabakimaru -Bedradda - Umbettu - Nadtikallu - Nandanahitlu - Pararibailu - Panjalubailu - Depalodottu - Nellingeri - Kodambailbailu - Konila - Paikar - Dekkana	Belt	ಮೂಡುಕೋಡಿ ; ಕೊಪ್ಪದಬಾಕಿಮಾರು-ಬೆದ್ರಡ್ಡ- ಉಂಬೆಟ್ಟು-ನಡ್ತಿಕಲ್ಲು-ನಂದನಹಿತ್ತು-ಪರಾರಿಬೈಲು- ಪಂಜಾಲುಬೈಲು-ದೀಪಲೊಡಟ್ಟು-ನೆಲ್ಲಗೇರಿ- ಕೊಡಂಬೈಲು-ಕೊನಿಲ-ಪೈಕರ-ವೆಳ್ಳ-ದೆಕ್ಕನ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
MOODU KONAJE - Nagaje - Kajepadi - Nandanottu - Ageri - Mithottu - Parathottu - Edmuje - Ponnedodi - Kelasibettu - Kudrebaillu - Kancharalagudde	Man	ಮೂಡು ಕೋಣಜೆ ; ನಗಾಜೆ-ಕಜೆಪಾಡಿ- ನಂದನೋಟ್ಟು-ಅಗೇರಿ-ಮಿತ್ತೊಟ್ಟು-ಪರಂತೋಟ್ಟು- ಎಡ್ಡಜೆ- ಪೊನ್ನೆದೊಡ್ಡಿ-ಕೆಲಸಿಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕುದ್ರೆಬೈಲು- ಕಂಚಲಗುಡ್ಡ	ಮಂ
MOODU MARNADU - Parambula - Bengajalu - Yaradi - Hithlu - Basadi - Hullajalu - Kakkkekadu - Thandrakere - Kengaje	Man	ಮೂಡು ಮರನಾಡು ; ಪರಂಬುಲ-ಬೆಂಗಜಲು- ಯರಡಿ-ಹಿತ್ತು-ಬಸದಿ-ಹುಲ್ಲಜಾಲು-ಕಕ್ಕಕಾಡು- ತಂಡ್ರಕೆರೆ-ಕೆಂಗಜೆ	ಮಂ
MUCHUR - Kava - Tandel - Satradi - Palke	Man	ಮೂಜೂರು ; ಕಾವಾ-ತಾಂಡಲ್-ಸತ್ರಾಡಿ-ಪಾಲ್ಕೆ	ಮಂ
MUDA NADUGODU -Badagundi- Melinadande-Kelaginadande- Pilingala-Anthara-Nadudande- Majalody-Hetlai-Kailaru-Nadyodi- Kujilabettu-Karenki-Kombrabailu- Ontetharu-Menadu-Dota- Thimmayyakodi-Daddalapalke- Dechharu-Hekkottu-Kedayi- Basavanabailu	Bant	ಮೂಡ ನಡುಗೋಡು ; ಬಡಗುಂಡಿ-ಮೇಲನದಂಡೆ- ಕೆಳಗಿನದಂಡೆ-ಹಿಲಂಗಲ-ಅಂತರ-ನಡುಂದಂಡೆ- ಮಜಲೋಡಿ- ಹೆತ್ತಾಯ-ಕೈಲಾರು-ನಡ್ಡೋಡಿ- ಕುಜಲಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕರೆಂಕಿ-ಕೊಂಬ್ರಬೈಲು-ಒಂಟಿತಾರು- ಮೇನಡು-ದೋಟ- ತಿಮ್ಮಯ್ಯಕೋಡಿ-ದಡ್ಡಲಪಲ್ಕೆ- ದೆಚ್ಚಾರು-ಹೆಕ್ಕೊಟ್ಟು-ಕೆದಾಯಿ-ಬಸವನಬೈಲು	ಬಂಟ
MUDU PERAR - Gurukambla - Magandadi - Alakke - Mundabettu	Man	ಮೂಡುಪೆರಾರ್ ; ಗುರುಕಂಬಲ-ಮಾಗರದಡಿ-ಆಳಕ್ಕೆ- ಮುಂಡಬೆಟ್ಟು	ಮಂ
MUNDAJE - Somanthadka - Arasumajalu - Dumbettu - Kodange - Kudthaje - Agari - Kombinadka - Arekallu	Belt	ಮುಂಡಾಜೆ ; ಸೋಮತಡ್ಡ-ಅರಸುಮಜಲು- ದುಂಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕೊಂಡಗೆ-ಕುಡ್ಡಜೆ-ಅಗರಿ-ಕೊಂಜನಡ್ಡ- ಅರೆಕಲ್ಲು	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
MUNDOOR -Kadya- Ajalady- Aladka	Put	ಮುಂಡೂರು ; ಕಾಡ್ಯ-ಅಜಲಾಡಿ-ಆಲಡ್ಡ	ಮು

MUNDURU – Badekkila – Kalleradda – Koriyuru	Belt	ಮುಂಡೂರು ; ಬಡೆಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲಾ-ಕಲ್ಲೆರಡ್ಡ-ಕೊರಿಯೂರು	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
MUNNURU - Nandavara- Naganavalachilu- Kavulige- Munnur- Aladi- Marthaje- Manjalpade- Kodi-Uddottu - Malaibettu- Parari-Bokkasa- Khandiga- Batyadka- Bastukody- Kurubarakeri- Kollukodi- Dasaragudde- Marnabailu- Sajipamunnur- Kote- Madivalapalke- Kafikadu- Shantinagar- Anthara- Jumadipalu- Alvarapalu- Mittakatta-Thannachilu- Hosahithlu- Orakai- Karandadi- Kuchchigudde- Bobbaryagudde- Kaluvayi- Indiranagar- Balike- Koppala- Sharadanagar- Alady- Ambadebailu- Kudarlachilu- Govelmaru- Shankarlachilu- Dalandila- Palla- Nayarbettu	Bant	ಮುನ್ನೂರು ; ನಡ್ವಾರ-ನಾಗನವಟ್ಟಲು-ಕಾವುಲಿಗೆ-ಮುನ್ನೂರು-ಅಲ್ಟ-ಮರ್ತಾಜೆ-ಮಂಜಲಪಡೆ-ಕೋಡಿ- ಉದೊಟ್ಟು-ಮಲೈಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಪರಾರಿ-ಬೊಕ್ಕನ-ಬಂಡಿಗೆ-ಬಟ್ಟಡ್ಡ-ಬನ್ನುಕೋಡಿ-ಕುರುಬರಕೇರಿ-ಕೊಳ್ಳುಕೋಡಿ-ದಾಸರಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಮಾರನಬೈಲು-ಸಜಪಮುನ್ನೂರು-ಕೋಟೆ-ಮಡಿವಾಳಪಾಲ್ಟೆ-ಕಾಫಿಕಾಡು-ಶಾಂತಿನಗರ-ಅಂತರ-ಜುಮಡಿಪಾಳು-ಅಕ್ಷರಪಾಳು-ಮಿತ್ತಕಟ್ಟು-ತಣ್ಣಚಲು-ಹೊಸಹಿತ್ತು-ಬರಕೈ-ಕರಂದಡಿ- ಕುಜ್ಜಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಬೊಬ್ಬರೈಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಕಲುವಾಯಿ-ಇಂದಿರಾನಗರ-ಬಳಕೆ-ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ-ಶಾರದನಗರ-ಅಲ್ಟ- ಅಂಬಾಡೆಬೈಲು-ಕೂಡರ್ಲಚಲು-ಗೋವೆಲ್ಮಾರು-ಶಂಕರ್ಲಚಲು-ದಲಂಡಿಲ-ಪಳ್ಳ-ನಾಯರಬೆಟ್ಟು.	ಬಂಟ
MUPPERIA – Devasya – Kalkala – Hosamane – Kodenkiri – Boliyakanda – Tappalukatte – Marvanja – Muguppu – Indraje – Mupperiya – Kolenjikodi – Kayara	Sul	ಮುಪ್ಪೇರ್ಯ ; ದೇವಸ್ವ-ಕಲ್ಪಳ-ಹೊಸಮನೆ-ಕೋಡೆಂಕಿರಿ-ಬೋಳಿಯಕಂಡ-ಟಪಾಲುಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಮರವಂಜ-ಮುಗುಪ್ಪು-ಇಂದ್ರಾಜೆ-ಮುಪ್ಪೇರ್ಯ-ಕೊಳಂಜಿಕೋಡಿ-ಕಾಯಾರ	ಸುಳ್ಳ
MURULYA – Alekkady – Samadhi	Sul	ಮುರುಳ್ಳ ; ಅಲೆಕ್ಕಾಡಿ-ಸಮಾಧಿ	ಸುಳ್ಳ
MUTHURU – Dasakodi – Kallimaru - Margada Angadi - Taremar Site	Man	ಮುತ್ತೂರು ; ದಾಸಕೋಡಿ-ಕಲ್ಮಾರು-ಮಾರ್ಗದಂಗಡಿ-ತಾರೆಮರಿಸೈಟ್	ಮಂ
NADA – Suriya – Manjotty – Nerd - Kanangu	Belt	ನ(ನಾ)ಡ; ಸೂರ್ಯ-ಮಂಜೋಟ-ನೆರ್ದಿ-ಕಣಂಗು	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
NADUGODU – Thandrapu - Devasya (Devasa) - Mallige Angadi - Mithabailu – Balavinagudde	Man	ನಡುಗೋಡು ; ತಂದ್ರಾಪು-ದೇವಸ್ವ-ಮಲ್ಲಗೆಅಂಗಡಿ-ಮಿತ್ತಬೈಲು-ಬಲವಿನಗುಡ್ಡೆ	ಮಂ
NALKOORU – Kallje – Mettinadka - Ujradka Colony – Kembare	Sul	ನಾಲ್ಕೂರು ; ಕಲ್ಲಾಜೆ-ಮೆಟ್ಟಿನಡ್ಡ-ಉಜರಡ್ಡಕಾಲನಿ-ಕೆಂಬಾರೆ	ಸುಳ್ಳ
NALKURU – Nalkuru – Kemprunja - Nalkurubailu – Kukkinadka –	Belt	ನಾಲ್ಕೂರು ; ನಾಲ್ಕೂರು-ಕೆಂಪುಂಜ-ನಾಲ್ಕೂರುಬೈಲು-ಕುಕ್ಕಿನಡ್ಡ-ಬೊಕ್ಕನ-ಅರೆಕುದೇಲು-	ಬೆಳ್ಳ

Bokkasa - Arekudelu - Nanganayarubailu - Ithanadka		ನಾಗನಾಯಬೈಲು-ಇತನಡ್ಡ	
NARAVI - Naravipete - Hosabettu - Arasikatte - Orimaru - Panalu - Pambudabettu - Donkabettu - Ramaraguttu - Coloni	Belt	ನಾರಾವಿ ; ನಾರಾವಿಪೇಟೆ-ಹೊಸಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಅರಸಿಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಒಮಾರು-ಪಾಣಾಲು-ಪಂಬುದಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಡೊಂಕಬೆಟ್ಟು-ರಾಮರಗುತ್ತು-ಕಾಲೋನಿ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
NARIKOMBU - Naati- BhagirathiKodi- Beedi- Yarakala- Thajankapalke- Kedige-Agrahara- Madaka-Bolanthur-Kallagudde- Poythaje-Kalyar- Thalipadpu- Anthara-Mudelkadi- Keddelu- Nirmal-Thankaramajalu-Ninni padpu-Kodi-Aberottu- Guvelmaru- Karantharakodi-Rayasa- Karbettu -Hosalachhil-Nehrunagar- Manimajalu-Mogarnadu-Nari kombu-Mithilakodi-Shediguri- Dindikere-Yelabe-Pallathila-Naila- Mardoli- Kurchipalla-Denjipadi- Puth rotibail- Dompadabali- Marlimaru-Kapikadu- Jantha graha- Kome- Shalabali- Uppu gudde- Montu kukku- Parakeri- Pittlagudde- Gowdrapalu- Borugudde- Dodda mane- Ujottu- Acharipalu- Kumeru- Dota- Karantarakodi- Bikrodi- Padripalu- Gadanginagudde	Bant	ನರಿಕೊಂಬು ; ನಾಟ-ಭಾಗೀರಥಿಕೋಡಿ-ಬೀಡು-ಯರ್ಕಲ-ತಜಂಕಪಾಲ್ಕೆ-ಕೇದಿಗಿ-ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ-ಮಡಕ-ಬೊಳಂತೂರು-ಕಲ್ಲಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಪೊಯ್ತಜೆ-ಕಲ್ಯಾರು-ತಾಲಪಡ್ಡು-ಅಂತರ-ಮುಡೇಲ್ಕಡಿ-ಕೆಡ್ಡೆಲು-ನಿರ್ಮಲ್-ತಂಕರಮಜಲು-ನಿನ್ನಿಪಡ್ಡು-ಕೋಡಿ-ಅಬೆರೊತ್ತು-ಕುವೆಲಮಾರು-ಕಾರಂತರಕೋಡಿ-ರಾಯನ-ಕಾರ್ಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಹೊಸಲಜ್ಜಲ-ನೆಹರುನಗರ-ಮಣಿಮಜಲು-ಮೊಗನಾಡು-ನರಿಕೊಂಬು-ಮಿತ್ತಿಲಕೋಡಿ-ಶೆಡಿಗುರಿ-ದಿಂಡಿಕೆರೆ-ಎಲಬೆ-ಪಲ್ಲಲ-ನೈಲಾ-ಮರ್ದೋಲ-ಕುರ್ಚಿಪಳ್ಳ-ದಂಜಪಾಡಿ-ಪುತ್ರೋಟಬೈಲು-ಡೊಂಬದಬಳ್ಳ-ಮಾರ್ಲಮಾರು-ಕಾಪಿಕಾಡು-ಜಂತಗ್ರಹಾರ-ಕೊಮೆ-ಶಾಲೆಬಳ-ಉಪ್ಪುಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಮೊಂಬುಕುಕ್ಕು-ಪರಕೇರಿ-ಪಿಟ್ಟಲಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಗೌಡರಪಾಳು-ಬೋರುಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ದೊಡ್ಡಮನೆ-ಉಜೋಟ್ಟು-ಆಚಾರಿಪಾಳು-ಕುಮೇರು-ದೋಟ-ಕಾರಂತರಕೋಡಿ-ಬಕ್ರೋಡಿ-ಪಾದ್ರಿಪಾಳು-ಗಡಂಗಿನಗುಡ್ಡೆ	ಬಂಟ
NARIMOGRU - Purusharakatte	Put	ನರಿಮೊಗ್ಗು ; ಪುರುಷರಕಟ್ಟೆ	ಪು
NARINGANA - Necha-Jalli- Kowdur- Kamblakodi-Pundikai- Kodamchilu- Ayalathabettu- Marikala-Bola-Morla- Meenukodi- Kallarakodi-Nethila- Montepadav- Netti lakodi- Garodi- Martodi- Barebaye-Alvarabettu- Chandahithlu-Pottalike-Matta- Mungudelu-Chennamata-Kodi- Pade- Thanthripal-Badakayi- Keremoole- Nayakodi- Murathagunci- Kudumbalaguri-	Bant	ನರಿಂಗನ ; ನೇಚ ಜಲ್ಲ-ಕೌಡೂರು-ಕಂಬಳಕೋಡಿ-ಪುಂಡಿಕಾಯ್-ಕೊಡಂಚಲು-ಅಯ್ಯಲಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಮಾರಿಕಲ್-ಬೊಳ-ಮಾರ್ಲ-ಮೀನುಕೋಡಿ-ಕಲ್ಲರಕೋಡಿ-ನೆತ್ತಿಲ-ಮೂಂಟೆಪದವು-ನೆತ್ತಿಲಕೋಡಿ-ಗರೋಡಿ-ಮರ್ತೋಡಿ-ಬಾರೆಬಾಯಿ-ಆಳ್ವರಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಚಂದಹಿತ್ತು-ಪೊಟ್ಟಲಕೆ-ಮರ-ಮುಂಗುದೇಲು-ಚೆನ್ನಮರ-ಕೋಡಿ-ತಂತ್ರಿಪಾಳ-ಬಡಕಾಯಿ-ಕೆರೆಮೂಲೆ-ನಾಯ್ಕೋಡಿ-ಮುರ್ತಗುಂಡಿ-ಕುಡುಂಬಲಗುರಿ-	ಬಂಟ

Sarkudelu – Thoudyoli- Majalu- Moodaimoole- Marakatta- Dosemane- Kuntapadavu- Raktshwrikatte- Sutta		ಸರ್ಕುಡೇಲು-ತೌಡ್ಯೋಲಿ-ಮಜಲು-ಮೂಡೈಮೂಲೆ-ಮರಕಟ್ಟು-ದೋಸೆಮನೆ-ಕುಂಟಪಡ್ಡು-ರಕ್ತೇಶ್ವರಿಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಸುಟ್ಟ	
NAVARA – Kedelu – Hatrinja - Peradalbailu – Kotradi - Haradabailu Rajpade - Derandodi - Devaragudde	Belt	ನಾವರ ; ಕೆಡೆಲು-ಹತ್ರಿಂಜ-ಪೆರ್ದಾಲ್ಬೈಲು-ಕೊತ್ತಾಡಿ-ಹರದಬೈಲು-ರಾಜಪಡೆ-ದೇರಲದೋಡಿ-ದೇವರಗುಡ್ಡೆ.	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
NAVOOR - Manihalla-Ajjamkodi- Mundesalu-Malekodi-Kombettu- Majalu-Yaikuri-Poilodi-Malebavu- Heddari- Kilthodi-Nooji-Agrahara- Maindala-Matadabettu-Kanapade- Nelaguri-Soora-Kelagina Navoor- Pakalabettu-Darandakodi-Megina Navoor-Kalame-Koodibailu-Pundi bailu-Bakkodi-Basthi- Karikumeru-Nekkilaru-Porkala- Bovinapadi- Sulthanakatte- Poopadikatte-Purushara Katte- Halegetu- Bada Gundi- Matta *- Sajankabettu- Parla- Halde- Kodange- Ambedkar Colony	Bant	ನಾವೂರು ; ಮಾಣಿಹಳ್ಳಿ-ಅಜ್ಜಂಕೋಡಿ-ಮುಂಡೆಸಾಲು-ಮೇಲಕೋಡಿ-ಕೊಂಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಮಜಲು-ಯೆಕುರಿ-ಪೊಯೊಲೋಡಿ-ಮಲೆಬಾವು-ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿ-ಕಿಂತ್ಕೋಡಿ-ನೂಜಿ-ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ-ಮೈಂದಾಲ-ಮಲದಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕನಪಾಡೆ-ನೆಲಗುರಿ-ಸೂರ-ಕೆಳಗಿನನಾವೂರು-ಪಾಕಲಬೆಟ್ಟು-ದರಂದಕೋಡಿ-ಮೇಗಿನನಾವೂರು-ತಲ್ಕೆ-ಕೋಡಿಬೈಲು-ಪುಂಡಿಬೈಲು-ಬಕ್ಕೋಡಿ-ಬಸ್ತಿ-ಕರಿಕುಮೇರು-ನೆಕ್ಕಿಲಾರು-ಪೊರ್ಕಾಲ-ಬೋವಿನಪಾಡಿ-ಸುಲ್ತಾನಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಪೂಪಾಡಿ-ಪುರುಷರಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಹಳೇಗೇಟು-ಬಡಗುಂಡಿ-ಮಲ-ಸಜಂಕಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಪರ್ಲಾ-ಹಲ್ದೆ-ಕೊಡಂಗಿ -ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಕಾಲನಿ.	ಬಂಟ
NAVOORU – Panambila – Karinja – Kasroly – Goltharu - Rabe	Belt	ನಾವೂರು ; ಪನಂಬಿಲ-ಕರಿಂಜ-ಕಸ್ತೂರ-ಗೊಲ್ತಾರು-ರಬೆ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
NEERMARGA – Pedamale – Madarabailu – Volabailu - Nekala Padavu	Man	ನೀರ್ಮಾರ್ಗ ; ಪೆಡಮಲೆ-ಮಾದರಬೈಲು-ವೊಲಬೈಲು-ನೆಕಲಪದವು	ಮಂ
NEKKILADI -Kodipady- Subhasnagara-Karvelu- Shanthinagara-Adarshanagara- Darbe-Bolanthila-Shanthekatte- Bethalapu	Put	ನೆಕ್ಕಿಲಾಡಿ ; ಕೋಡಿಪಡಿ-ಸುಭಾಷ್ ನಗರ-ಕರ್ವೇಲು-ಶಾಂತಿನಗರ-ಆದರ್ಶನಗರ-ದರ್ಬೆ-ಬೋಲಂತಿಲ-ಶಾಂತಿಕಟ್ಟೆ ಬೆತ್ತಲಪು	ಪು
NEKKILADY -Mithodi-Kulanthadi- Athlaje-Nekkithadka-Nadumajalu- Kunjathodi-Nadukayyole-Puthila- Deppuni- Kermai-Maipaje-Kalpura	Put	ನೆಕ್ಕಿಲಾಡಿ ; ಮಿತ್ತೋಡಿ-ಕುಲಂತಾಡಿ-ಅತ್ಲಜೆ-ನೆಕ್ಕಿತ್ತಡ್ಡೆ-ನಡುಮಜಲು-ಕುಂಜತೋಡಿ-ನಾಡುಕ್ಕೊಳೆ-ಪುತ್ತಿಲ-ದೆಪ್ಪುನಿ-ಕೆಮೈಯ್ಯ-ಮೈಪಾಜೆ-ಕಲ್ಪುರೆ	ಪು
NELLIKARU – Nellikarupette – Parnodi – Denjaru – Badakodi – Bairottu – Muknebetu - Boragudde	Man	ನೆಲ್ಲೂರು; ನೆಲ್ಲಿಕಾರು ಪೇಟೆ-ಪರ್ನೋಡಿ-ದೆಂಜರು-ಬಡಕೋಡಿ-ಬೈರೋಟ್ಟು-ಮುಕ್ಕಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಬೋರಗುಡ್ಡೆ	ಮಂ

<p>NELLUR KEMBRAJE - Narnakaje - Bollaje - Sulli - Gudde - Dasanakaje - Valikkaje - Kepalakaje - Jabale - Elimale- Kepalakaje - Hottechodi - Yethinahole - Kaje - Gattigaru - Nalluru - Punukutti - Geermuki - Harladka - Adikehithlu - Alpe - Sathya Nilaya - Kanjipili - Noojala - Chakotemoole - Mandrappady - Thumbethadka - Yermetti - Eendugundi Kandoor - Chandrodi - Korathodi - Kodappala - Poyyethota - Thumbethadka - Bommaru - Otejary - Kattadabari - Mapalakaje - Eranthakaje - Mundovekaje - Keremoole - Betta- Kudpaje- Keelarkaje - Balegundi - Kakkebettu - Chennagiri - Chennadka - Ninthikallu - Cydlukaje</p>	<p>Sul</p>	<p>ನೆಲ್ಲರು ಕೆಮ್ಮಾಜೆ ; ನಾರಣಕಜೆ-ಬೊಳ್ಳಾಜೆ-ಸುಕ್ಕು- ಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ದಾಸನಕಜೆ-ವಾಲಕ್ಕಜೆ-ಕೇಪಲಕಜೆ-ಜಾಬಾಳೆ- ಎಲಮಲೆ-ಕೇಪಲಕಜೆ-ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಬೋಡಿ-ಎತ್ತಿನಹೊಳೆ- ಕಜೆ-ಗಟ್ಟಿಗಾರು-ನಲ್ಲರು-ಪುನುಕುಟ್ಟು-ಜೀರ್ಮುಣ- ಹರ್ಲಡ್ಡ-ಅಡಿಕೆಹಿತ್ತಿಲು-ಅಲ್ಪೆ-ಸತ್ಯನಿಲಯ- ಕಾಂಜಪಿಲ-ನೂಜಾಲ-ಚಾಕೋಟೆಮೂಲೆ- ಮಂಡ್ರಪ್ಪಾಡಿ- ತುಂಬೆತಡ್ಡ-ಯರ್ಮೆಟ್ಟು- ಇಂದುಗುಂಡಿ-ಕಂದೂರು-ಚಂದ್ರೋಡಿ- ಕೊರತೋಡಿ-ಕೊಡಪ್ಪಾಳ-ಪೊಯ್ಯೆತೋಟ- ತುಂಬೆತಡ್ಡ-ಬೊಮ್ಮಾರು-ಓಟಿಜರಿ-ಕಟ್ಟಡಬರಿ- ಮಾಪಲಕಜೆ-ಇರಂತಕಜೆ-ಮುಂಡೋವೆಕಜೆ- ಕೆರೆಮೂಲೆ-ಬೆಟ್ಟ-ಕುದಪಾಜೆ-ಕೀರ್ಲಕಜೆ- ಬಾಳೆಗುಂಡಿ-ಕಳ್ಳೆಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಚನ್ನಗಿರಿ-ಚನ್ನಡ್ಡ- ನಿಂತೀಕಲ್ಲು-ಸಿಡ್ಲಕಜೆ</p>	<p>ಸುಕ್ಕು</p>
<p>NELYADI-Morankala-Kelagina - Parari-Padubettu-Hunse Bettu- Paddadka- Nelyadi Bailu-Pucheri- Mapala-Thota</p>	<p>Put</p>	<p>ನೆಲ್ಯಾಡಿ ; ಮೊರಂಕಲ್-ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪರಾರಿ-ಪಡುಬೆಟ್ಟ- ಹುಣ್ಣೆಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಪಡ್ಡಡ್ಡ-ನೆಲ್ಯಾಡಿ ಬೈಲು-ಪುಚೇರಿ- ಮಾಪಲ-ತೋಟ</p>	<p>ಪು</p>
<p>NERIYA - Mundakallu - Gundi bail - Aniyuru - Kodle - Banjaru - Ambatemale - Kolody - Neriya</p>	<p>Belt</p>	<p>ನೆರಿಯ ; ಮುಂಡಕಲ್ಲು-ಗುಂಡಿಬೈಲು-ಆನಿಯೂರು- ಕೊಡ್ಲೆ-ಬಂಜರು-ಅಂಬಟೆಮಲೆ-ಕೊಲೊಡಿ-ನೆರಿಯ</p>	<p>ಬೆಳ್ಳ</p>
<p>NETLAMUDNUR- Nerelakatte- Karinka-Parlottu-Kukkarabettu- Kodaje- Bhagavanthakodi- Kurléthimar- Kalpadigadde- Yelkaje-Kampadakodi- Urdila- Gundya-Dasakodi-Janathagraha- Mujila-Ponnemar- Ramarapal- Kodangemar-Batlada- Madelu- Meenau-Pathrakodi- Hemaje</p>	<p>Bant</p>	<p>ನೆಲ್ಲ ಮೂಡನೂರು ; ನೇರಲಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಕಾರಿಂಕ- ಪರ್ಲೋಟ್ಟು-ಕುಕ್ಕರಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕೊಡಾಜೆ- ಭಗವಂತಕೋಡಿ-ಕುರ್ಲೆತ್ತಾರು-ಕಲ್ಪಡಿಗಡ್ಡೆ- ಯಲ್ಲಜೆ-ಕಂಪದಕೋಡಿ-ಉರ್ದಿಲಾ-ಗುಂಡ್ಯಾ- ದಾಸಕೋಡಿ-ಜನತಾಗ್ರಹ-ಮುಜಿಲಾ- ಪೊನ್ನೆಮಾರು-ರಾಮರಪಾಲು-ಕೊಡಂಗಿಮಾರು- ಬಲ್ಲಡ್ಡ-ಮದೇಲು-ಮೀನವು-ಪಾತ್ರಕೋಡಿ-ಹೆಮಾಜೆ</p>	<p>ಬಂಟ</p>
<p>NETTANIGEMUDNOOR-Pernaje- Galimukha-Karnoor-Ragali- Ishwaramangala-Kadambalike- Menala- Kombettu-Alantadka</p>	<p>Put</p>	<p>ನೆಟ್ಟಣಿಗ ಮುಡ್ನೂರು ; ಪೆರ್ನಾಜೆ-ಗಾಳಿಮುಖ- ಕರನೂರು-ರಾಗಲ-ಈಶ್ವರಮಂಗಲ-ಕದಂಬಕೆ- ಮೇನಾಲ-ಕೊಂಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಆಲಂತಡ್ಡ</p>	<p>ಪು</p>

NIDDODI - Neerude - Kana - Bangerapadavu - Kayaramuggeru - Nandabettu - Koppala - Budigadu - Machharu - Hosabettu - Papinadi - Mandekere - Kallukumeru - Pathrabailu - Keri - Bontalke - Suntilapadavu - Andalke	Man	ನಿದ್ದೊಡ್ಡಿ ; ನೀರುಡೆ-ಕಣ-ಬಂಗೇರಪದವು-ಕಾಯರಮುಗೇರು-ನಂದಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ-ಬಾದಿಗಡು-ಮಜ್ಜರು-;ಹೊಸಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಪಾಪಿನಡಿ-ಮಂದೆಕೆರೆ-ಕಲ್ಲುಕುಮೇರು-ಪತ್ರಬೈಲು-ಕೇರಿ-ಬೊಂಟಾಳ್ಕೆ-ಸುಂಟಲಪಡ್ಡು-ಅಂದಲೆ	ಮಂ
NIDLE - Boodujalu - Sanila - Barangaya - Kedhihithlu - Ituru - Valya	Belt	ನಿಡ್ಲೆ ; ಬೂದುಜಾಲು-ಸಣಿಲ-ಬರಂಗಾಯ-ಕೆದಿತ್ತು-ಇಟ್ಟುರು-ವಲ್ಯ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
NIDPALLI - Nuliyalu-Bantaje-Mundoor- Ulaya-Devasya-Bulenadka-Thambuthadka-Karnapady-Kootelu-Anaje-Mudipunadka- Empekallu	Put	ನಿಡಪಲ್ಲ ; ನುಲಿಯಾಳು-ಬಂಟಜೆ-ಮುಂಡೂರು-ಉಳಯ-ದೇವಸ್ವ-ಬುಲೆನಡ್ಡ-ತಂಬುತಡ್ಡ-ಕರ್ನಪಾಡಿ-ಕೂಬೇಲು-ಅನಾಜೆ-ಮುದಿಪುನಡ್ಡ-ಎಂಪೆಕಲ್ಲು	ಪು
NITTADE - Goliyangady - Permuda - Pandinje - Panooru - Kalyanigudde - Parottu - Amai - Bollaje - Harkudelu	Belt	ನಿಟ್ಟಡೆ ; ಗೊಲಿಯಂಗಡಿ-ಪೆರ್ಮುಡ-ಪಂದಿಂಜೆ-ಪನ್ನೂರು-ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಿಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಪರೊಟ್ಟು-ಅಮಾಯಿ-ಬೊಲ್ಲಾಜೆ-ಹರ್ಕುಡೇಲು	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
NOOJI BALTHILA - Barikkala-Kubalady- Ukkinadka-Korijalu-Koppa- Berike- Nerla-Engira-Balemaru-Santhyadka-Arimajalu- Donthila- Kallugudde-Manjolimale-Kampa-Palayamajalu-Badibagilu-Kattathadka-Kanuvare-Balthila	Put	ನೂಜಿಬಾಲ್ತಲ ; ಬರಿಕ್ಕಲ-ಕುಬಲಾಡಿ-ಉಕ್ಕಿನಡ್ಡ-ಕೊರಿಜಾಲು-ಕೊಪ್ಪ-ಬೆರಿಕೆ-ನೇರ್ಲ-ಎಂಗಿರ-ಬಾಳೆಮಾರು-ಸಂತ್ಯಡ್ಡ-ಅರಿಮಜಲು-ದೊಂತಿಲ-ಕಲ್ಲುಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಮಂಜೋಲಮಲೆ- ಕಂಪ-ಪಳಯಮಜಲು-ಬದಿಬಾಗಿಲು-ಕಟ್ಟತಡ್ಡ-ಕಣ್ಣಾರೆ-ಬಲ್ತಲ	ಪು
NYAYATARPU - Jarigebailu - Nala - Govindooru - Pallade	Belt	ನ್ಯಾಯತರ್ಪು ; ಜರಿಗೆಬೈಲು-ನಾಲ-ಗೋವಿಂದೂರು-ಪಲ್ಲದೆ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
ODILNALA - Kattadabail - Koriyar - Mudayyal - Uppadka - Mungelu	Belt	ಓಡಿಲ್ನಾಳ ; ಕಟ್ಟದಬೈಲು-ಕೊರಿಯಾರು-ಮುಡ್ಡಾಲ-ಉಡ್ಡ-ಮುಂಗೇಲು	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
OLAMOGRU - Parpunja- Kaikara-Bajathre- Neerpady-Ajjikallu	Put	ಒಳಮೊಗ್ಗು ; ಪರ್ಪುಂಜ-ಕೈಕಾರ-ಬಜತ್ರೆ-ನೀರಪ್ಪಾಡಿ-ಅಜ್ಜಿಕಲ್ಲು	ಪು
PADANGADY - Kannadikatte - Badyaru - Beedubailu - Puthyebailu - Kudrinje - Vodil	Belt	ಪದಂಗಡಿ ; ಕನ್ನಾಡಿಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಬಡ್ಡಾರು-ಬೀಡುಬೈಲು-ಪುತ್ಯೆಬೈಲು-ಕುದ್ರಿಂಜೆ-ವೊಡಿಲು-	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
PADNOOR * (Rural) -Patte-Nirthadi-Kunjaru-Mathav-	Put	ಪಡನೂರು * (ಗ್ರಾ) ; ಪಟ್ಟೆ-ನೀರ್ತಡಿ-ಕುಂಜಾರು-ಮಠವು-ಬನಾರಿ-ಪಂಗಿಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಆಳಕುಕ್ಕು-ಪಡೀಲು-	ಪು

Banari—Pangigudde-Atikukku-Padilu- Kadthimaru-Kumbady-Sediyapu- Pulu		ಕಡ್ಡಿಮಾರು-ಕುಂಬಾಡಿ-ನೇಡಿಯಾಪು-ಪುಳು	
PADUKONAJE - Barke - Megina Bettu - Kelagina Bettu - Kattada Bailu - Male Bettu - Darkasthu - Ballayarottu - Deccalu - Nooyi	Man	ಪಡು ಕೋಣಜೆ ; ಬರ್ಕೆ-ಮೇಗಿನಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕೆಳಗಿನಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕಟ್ಟಡಬೈಲು-ಮಲೆಬೆಟ್ಟು-ದರಕಸ್ತು-ಬಲ್ಲಯರೋಟ್ಟು-ಮಂದೆಕ್ಕಲು-ನೂಯಿ	ಮಂ
PADU MARNADU - Padumarunadu Acharakatte - Kayarkatte -Kureddu -Aregudde -Badakodi - Guthu - Urumbettu - Beedu - Beliyaru Guthu - Amana bettu - Koppala - Banadka - Kaje - Kampula - Basavanakaje - Y.K.Gudde	Man	ಪಡ್ಕರನಾಡು ; ಆಚಾರಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಕಾಯಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಕುರೆಡ್ಡು-ಅರೆಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಬಡಕೋಡಿ-ಗುತ್ತು-ಉರುಂಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಬೇಡು-ಮಂಜಿಳಿಯಾರಗುತ್ತು-ಅಮ್ಮನಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕೋಪ್ಪಲ-ಬನಡ್ಡ-ಕಜೆ-ಕಂಪುಲ-ಬಸವನಕಜೆ-ವೈ.ಕೆ.ಗುಡ್ಡೆ	ಮಂ
PADUPANAMBOOR - Hoigegudde - Aremane - Paduthota - Kadapura	Man	ಪಡು ಪನಂಬೂರು ; ಹೋಯ್ಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಅರೆ(ಮ)ನೆ-ಪಡುತೋಟ-ಕಾಡಪುರ	ಮಂ
PADUPERAR - Korkambla - Maroli - Ulya - Shettibettu	Man	ಪಡು ಪೆರಾರ್ ; ಕೋರಕಂಪ್ಲ-ಮರೋಳ-ಉಳ್ಳ-ಶೆಟ್ಟಿಬೆಟ್ಟು	ಮಂ
PADUSHEDDE - Aladi	Man	ಪಡುಶೆಡ್ಡೆ ; ಅಲದಿ	ಮಂ
PADUVANNUR -Sulliapadavu-Kannadka- Sanangolu-Indaje-Padumale-Karpudikana-Sarakutelu-Ambatemoole-Padadka-Sajankady-Pairupuni-Kuthyala	Put	ಪಡುವನ್ನೂರು ; ಸುಳ್ಳಪದವು-ಕನ್ನಡ್ಡ-ಸನಂಗೋಲು-ಇಂದಜೆ-ಪಡುಮಲೆ-ಕಾರ್ಪುಡಿಕನ-ಸರಕುಟೇಲು-ಅಂಬಟೆಮೂಲೆ-ಪಡಡ್ಡ-ಸಂಜನಕಾಡಿ-ಪೈರುಪುನಿ-ಕುತ್ಯಾಲ	ಪು
PALADKA - Shedye - Mundradeguthu - Koppandadka - Kemaru - Kellabettu - Kolathabailu - Ujila - Kepulu - Markange - Varnabettu - Kaje - Egargibali - Sullaguri - Shettibettu - Pudarka - Santhehithalu -Sonadi	Man	ಪಲಡ್ಡ ; ಶೆಡೈ-ಕೋಪ್ಪನಡ್ಡ-ಕೆಮರು-ಕೆಲಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕೋಳತಬೈಲು-ಉಜಲ-ಕೇಪುಲು-ಮರ್ಕಂಗಿ-ವರ್ನಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕಜೆ-ಯರ್ಗಿಬೈಲು-ಸುಳ್ಳಗುರಿ-ಶೆಟ್ಟಿಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಪುದರ್ಕ-ಸಂತೆಹಿತ್ಲು-ಸೋನಾಡಿ	ಮಂ
PALTHADI -Parane-Bambila-Angadimoole-Kolenjikodi-Areppala-Janamule-Berike-Chennavara- Palthady-Ankathadka-Alyady-	Put	ಪಾಲ್ಪಡಿ ; ಪರ್ನೆ-ಬಂಜಲ-ಅಂಗಡಿಮೂಲೆ-ಕೋಲೆಂಜಿಕೋಡಿ-ಅರೆಪಳ್ಳ-ಜನಮೂಲೆ-ಬೆರಿಕೆ-ಚೆನ್ನಾವರ-ಪಲ್ಪಾಡಿ-ಅಂಕತಡ್ಡ-ಅಲ್ಯಾಡಿ-	ಪು

Angadyhithlu-Doddamane-Kelaginamane-Kunjady-Manjunathanagara-Uppalige-Nalilu		ಅಂಗಡಿಹಿತ್ಲು-ದೊಡ್ಡಮನೆ-ಕೆಳಗಿನಮನೆ-ಕುಂಜಾಡಿ-ಮಂಜುನಾಥನಗರ-ಉಪ್ಪಲಿಗೆ-ನಳಿಲು	
PAMBETHADY - Karikala - Pambethady Mata	Sul	ಪಂಬೆತ್ತಾಡಿ ; ಕರಿಕಳ-ಪಂಬೆತ್ತಾಡಿಮಠ	ಸುಳ್ಯ
PANAJE - Surambailu- Kadamaje- Kodalakana-Gurikkelu- Bollimbala-Parpala- Devasaya- Giliyalu-Padyambettu-Thobadka- Daithota-Aralapadav-Bharanya-Uddangala	Put	ಪಾಣಾಜೆ ; ಸುರಂಬೈಲು-ಕಡ್ಡಜೆ-ಕೊಡಲಕಣ-ಗುರಿಕೈಲು-ಬೊಳ್ಳಂಬಲ-ಪರ್ಪಲ-ದೇವಸ್ವ-ಗಿಳಿಯಾಲು-ಪಾಡ್ಯಂಬೆಟ್ಟು-ತೊಂಬಡ್-ದೈತೋಟ-ಅರ್ಲಪದವು-ಭರನ್ಯ-ಉಡ್ಡಂಗಲ	ಪು
PANAPILA - Puthruddu - Bulai - Aramanekare - Pararikare - Nadibettu - Nandabettukare - Mandebettu Kare	Man	ಪನಪಿಲ ; ಪುತ್ರೋಡು-ಬುಲೈ-ಅರಮನೆಕೆರೆ-ಪರಾರಿಕೆರೆ-ನದಿಬೆಟ್ಟು-ನಂದಬೆಟ್ಟುಕೆರೆ-ಮಂದಬೆಟ್ಟುಕೆರೆ	ಮಂ
PANJA - Mogapadi	Man	ಪಂಜ ; ಮೊಗಪಡಿ	ಮಂ
PANJIKAL -Punchodi- Patradi-Baleswara-Pangala-Perdottu-Kadukke-Thunaradi-Keldodi-Lujanthodi-Kombrabailu-Sauthebailu- Gundithodi-Mukuda-Gurumpa-Thubukere-Sornadu-Amminadka- Kunkradi-Kajebailu-Amai-Mundelu-Kunharbettu- Aisaragoli-Panjekallu Padavu-Karthaje-Annalike-Acharipalke-Maindabakimar- Gampadadda-Anilakodi- Bavanthabettu-Guthinabali- Banathodi-Parottu-Neerapalike- Baidyaru	Bant	ಪಣಜಿಕಲ್ ; ಪುಂಜೋಡಿ-ಪತ್ರಾಡಿ-ಬಾಲೇಶ್ವರ-ಪಂಗಲ-ಪೆರ್ದೊಟ್ಟು-ಕಡುಕೈ-ತುನರಡಿ-ಕೆಳದೋಡಿ-ಲುಜಾಂತೋಡಿ-ಕೊಂಬ್ರಬೈಲು-ಸೌತೆಬೈಲು-ಗುಂಡಿತೋಡಿ-ಮುಕುದ-ಗುರುಂಪ-ತೂಬುಕೆರೆ-ಸೊರ್ನಾಡು- ಅಮ್ಮಿನಡ್-ಕುಂಕ್ರಾಡಿ-ಕಜೆಬೈಲು-ಅಮಾಯ-ಮುಮದೇಲು-ಕುನ್ತರಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಐಸರಗೋಳ-ಪಣಜೆಕಲ್ಲುಪದವು-ಕಾರ್ಥಜೆ-ಅನ್ನಕೆ-ಆಚಾರಿಪಟ್ಟೆ-ಮೈಂದರಬಾಕಿಮಾರು-ಗಂಪದಡ್-ಅನಿಲಕೋಡಿ-ಬವಂತಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಗುತ್ತಿನಬಳ-ಬನತ್ತೋಡಿ-ಪರೋಟ್ಟು-ನೀರಪಟ್ಟೆ-ಬೈಡ್ಯಾರು	ಬಂಟ
PARENKY - Madanthiyaru * - Kodlakke - Paraneeru - Bangerukatte - Hachabe - Raktheswari Padavu	Belt	ಪಾರೆಂಕಿ ; ಮಡಂತ್ಯಾರು*-ಕೊಲ್ಕಡ್ಡಕ್ಕೆ-ಪರನೀರು-ಬಂಗೇರುಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಹಚಬೆ-ರಕ್ತೇಶ್ವರಿಪದವು	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
PATRAME - Patturu - Uliya - Badipalke - Anaru - Kaila	Belt	ಪಟ್ರಮೆ ; ಪಟ್ಟುರು-ಉಲಯ-ಬಡಿಪಟ್ಟೆ-ಆನರು-ಕೈಲಾ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
PAVANJE - Arand - Pavanje - Kedik - Koluvail	Man	ಪಾವಂಜೆ ; ಅರಂಡ-ಪಾವಂಜೆ-ಕೇದಿಕೆ-ಕೋಲುವೈಲು	ಮಂ

PAVOOR - Malaru - Inoli - Ulia *	Man	ಪ(ಪಾ)ವೂರ್-ಧರ್ಮ-ರಂತಡ್ಡ-ಪಲ್ಲಗುಡ್ಡೆ	ಮಂ
PERABE - Kemminje-Soorly-Parari-Kuplaje-Perabe-Patte-Poonja-unthoorkaje- Agathady-Purushabettu-Chamethadka-Palecharu-Kuntyana-Idala-Alankar-remoole-Manavalike-Kochakatte	Put	ಪೆರಾಬೆ ; ಕೆಮ್ಮಿಂಜೆ-ಸೂರ್ಲ-ಪರಾರಿ-ಕುಪ್ಪಾಜೆ - ಪೆರಬೆ ಪಟ್ಟಿ-ಪೂಂಜ-ಕುಂತೂರ್ಕಜೆ-ಅಗತ್ತಾಡಿ-ಪುರುಷಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಚಾಮೆತ್ತಡ್ಡ-ಪಾಳೆಚಾರು-ಕುಂಟ್ಯಾನ-ಇಡ್ಲ-ಅಲಂಕಾರು-ಕೆರೆಮೂಲೆ-ಮನ್ನಳಕೆ-ಕೂಚಕಟ್ಟೆ	ಮು
PERADI - Peradibeedu - Ganadakottige - Bandasale - Kanyana Porturodi - Doldottu	Belt	ಪೆರಾಡಿ ; ಪೆರಾಡಿಬೇಡು-ಗಾಣದಕೊಟ್ಟಿಗೆ-ಬಂಡಸಾಲೆ-ಕನ್ಯಾನ-ಪೂರ್ತುರೋಡಿ-ಡೊಲ್ಡೋಟ್ಟು	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
PERAJE - Ballamajalu-Palya-Onjari- Budoli-Koodolu-Mithaperaje-Panoru-Manjotti-Shanthila-Badekodi	Bant	ಪರಾಜೆ ; ಬಲ್ಲಮಜಲು-ಪಾಲ್ಯ-ಒಂಜರಿ-ಬುದೋಲ-ಕೂಡೋಲು-ಮಿತ್ತಪೆರಾಜೆ-ಪನೋರು-ಮಂಜೋಟ್ಟು-ಶಾಂತಿಲ-ಬಡೆಕೋಡಿ	ಬಂಟ
PERMUDE - Niddel - Mukkoddi - Jogihithlu (Bengalupadalu)	Man	ಪೆರ್ಮುಡೆ ; ನಿಡೆಲ್-ಮುಕ್ಕೋಡಿ-ಜೋಗಿಹಿತ್ತು	ಮಂ
PERNE -Perne-Athrabailu-Kodimane-Kodambu-Korathikatte-Karla- Adkahithilu-Dhagamaru-Puriya-Adkarakodi-Hosamane-Balethota- Vadyadhagaya-Gitta Dhadka- Hunumaja- Kodla	Bant	ಪೆರ್ನೆ ; ಪೆರ್ನೆ-ಅಂತ್ರಬೈಲು-ಕೋಡಿಮನೆ-ಕೊಡಂಬು-ಕೊರತಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಕರ್ಲ-ಅಡ್ಕತಿಹಿತ್ತು-ಧಗಮಾರು-ಪುರಿಯ-ಅಡ್ಕರಕೋಡಿ-ಹೊಸಮನೆ-ಬಾಳೆತೋಟ-ವಡ್ಯಾದಗಯ-ಗಿಟ್ಟದಡ್ಡ-ಹನುಮಜ-ಕೊಡ್ಲ	ಬಂಟ
PERUVAL -Peradka-Kadembila-Holakere Muchirepadavu-Peruvai-Muchirabettu-Badiyaru-Kumbalakodi- Mithamoole-Demechi-Sediguri- Kinyarepalu-Tachame-Sunnambala-Kalladka-Guttu- Mukdapu-Peruvai-Kalaithimar-Mullagudde-Adka-Sarithadka-Advai-Ashathanagara- Kollathadka-Hosagadde-Darkastu- Baremane-Gaddemane-Nekkarekadu-Ganemoole- Nadumane-Kannaradka-Pallathadka-Kana	Bant	ಪೆರ್ವಾಯಿ ; ಪೆರಡ್ಡ-ಕಡೆಂಬಲ-ಹೊಲಕೆರೆಮುಚಿರಪಡ್ಡು-ಪೆರುವಾಯಿ-ಮುಚಿರಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಬಡಿಯಾರು-ಕುಂಬಲಕೋಡಿ-ಮಿತ್ತಮೂಲೆ-ದೆಮೆಚಿ-ಸೆಡಿಗುರಿ-ಕಿನ್ಯಾರಿಪಾಳು-ತಾಚಮ-ಸುಣ್ಣಂಬಳ-ಕಲ್ಲಡ್ಡ-ಗುತ್ತು-ಮುಕ್ಕಾಪು-ಪೆರುವಾಯಿ-ಕಾಲ್ಕೈತಿಮಾರು-ಮುಲ್ಲಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಅಡ್ಡ-ಸಾರಿತಡ್ಡ-ಅಡವೈ-ಅಷ್ಟನಗರ-ಕೊಲ್ಲತ್ತಡ್ಡ-ಹೊಸಗದ್ದೆ-ದರಕಸ್ತು-ಬಾರೆಮನೆ-ಗದ್ದೆಮನೆ-ನೆಕ್ಕಾರಕಾಡು-ಗಣಿಮೂಲೆ-ನಡುಮನೆ-ಕನ್ನರಡ್ಡ-ಪಲ್ಲತಡ್ಡ-ಕಣ	ಬಂಟ
PERUVAJE -Mukkuru - Neerkaje - Beersagu - Kanavu - Kaje - Kampa - Bottatharu - Nagana	Sul	ಪೆರ್ವಾಜೆ ; ಮುಕ್ಕೂರು-ನೀರ್ಕಜೆ-ಬೀರಸಾಗು-ಕಾನಾವು-ಕಜೆ-ಕಂಪ-ಬೊಟ್ಟತಾರು-ನಾಗನಮಜಲು-	ಸುಳ್ಳ

majalu - Peruvaje - Arnadi - Baja - Murkethi - Alanthadka		ಪೆರ್ವಾಜೆ- ಅರ್ನಾಡಿ-ಬಜ-ಮುರ್ಕೇತಿ-ಆಲಂತಡ್	
PHAJEER -Perne-Jogibettu-Pajeerangadi-Mailodi-Ajekala-Kottara- Belluru- Khanag-Bhandaraguttu-Agarimar-Koranthodi-Paranchil-Pambadpalu- Murai- Ontemajal-padpu- Kodange-Bhatrabail-Senerebail-Padalpady-Amanthakodi- Sambarthota-Bhandaramane- Sunnangal-Palthadi-Kodi- Chennayathodi-Thalipady-Bellur- Kalpade-Pnela-Arkana-Kuvethabail- Padil-Gramachavadi-Church-Getinabali-Churchbali-Gumpakallu-Sarkadabail-Kalpade-Nagabana-Kumpalabettu-Seenthupalu-Malarpadav- Ujjottu-Bhandarmane-Ganadakottage-Adka- Beejadaguli-Vajalagudde-Pejattabakimar- Pajeer Ayere-Kattpuni- Rambag- Durga-Arthipadpu- Purlihithlu-Thanjare- Ayere Lachchilu- Balak-Bhandari Moole- Muguli-Kenkanagudde-Kambal Padav-Daiyara Bana- Kontejal- Bengodi-Padav- Bengodi-Majjelu- Serkada bail- Naduhithlu- Koppala-Kanthukodi- Minkuliguri-Anekontu- Bandigadde-Guligadde-Mahendar Kumer-Gundya- Subbi Moole- Sampath Maidan- Kanekodi-Beedi- Madu Moole- Kadapu- Kuchchigudde-Panipadav- Marakkad- Bakimar-Nattiellu- Bandaripalu- Barike-Gulithodu- Kodange - Sites-Thadma- Kebliya- Kedage Bail-Panel Site	Bant	ಫಜೇರು ;ಪೆರ್ನೆ-ಜೋಗಿಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಫಜೇರಂಗಡಿ-ಮೈಲೋಡಿ-ಅಜೇಕಲ್-ಕೊಟ್ಟಾರ-ಬೆಳ್ಳೂರು-ಖನಗ-ಭಂಡಾರಗುತ್ತು-ಅಗರಿಮಾರು-ಕೊರಂತೋಡಿ-ಪರಂಜಲ್-ಪಾಂಬಡುಪಾಳು-ಮುರೈ-ಒಂಟೆಮಜಲು-ಪಡ್ಡು-ಕೊಡಂಗ-ಭಟ್ಟಬೈಲು-ಸೇನೆರಬೈಲು-ಪಳ್ಳಪಾಡಿ-ಅಮಂತಕೋಡಿ-ಸಾಂಬಾರತೋಟ-ಭಂಡಾರಮನೆ-ಸುನ್ನಂಗಲ-ಪಲ್ತಾಡಿ-ಕೋಡಿ-ಚನ್ನಯತೋಡಿ-ತಾಲಪಾಡಿ-ಬೆಳ್ಳೂರು-ಕಲ್ಪಡೆ-ಪೆಲ-ಅರ್ಕನ-ಕುವತ್ತಬೈಲು-ಸಡಿಲು-ಗ್ರಾಮಪಾವಡಿ-ಚರ್ಚುಗೇಟು-ಚರ್ಚುಬೈಲು-ಗುಂಪಕಲ್ಲು-ಸರ್ಕದಬೈಲು-ಕಲ್ಪಡೆ-ನಾಗಬನ-ಕಂಪಲಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಸೇಂತುಪಾಳು-ಮಲ್ಲರಪದವು-ಉಜ್ಜೊಟು-ಭಂಡಾರಮನೆ-ಗಾಣದಕೊಟ್ಟುಗೆ-ಅಡ್ಡ-ಜೀಜದಗುಳ-ವಾಜಲಗುಡ್ಡ-ಪೆಜ್ಜಬಾಕಿಮಾರು-ಫಜೇರು-ಆಯೇರಿ-ಕಟ್ಟುನಿ-ರಾಮಬಾಗ್-ದುರ್ಗ-ಅರ್ತಿಪಡ್ಡು-ಪುರ್ಲಿತ್ತಿಲು-ತಂಜರೆ-ಅರ್ಯಲಜ್ಜಲು-ಬಳ್ಳ-ಭಂಡಾರಿಮೂಲ-ಮುಗುಳ-ಕೆಂಕನಗುಡ್ಡ-ಕಂಬಾಳಪಡ್ಡು-ದೈಯರಬನ-ಕೊಂತೆಜಾಲ್-ಬೆಂಗೋಡಿಪದವು-ಬೆಂಗೋಡಿ-ಮಜ್ಜೇಲು-ಸೆರ್ಕದಬೈಲು-ನಡುಹಿತ್ತು-ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ-ಕಂತುಕೋಡಿ-ಮಿಂಕುಳಗುರಿ-ಅನೆಕೊಂಟು-ಬಂಡಿಗಡ್ಡೆ-ಗುಳಗಡ್ಡೆ-ಮಹೇಂದ್ರಮೇರ್-ಗುಂಡ್ಯ-ಸುಜ್ಜಿಮೂಲೆ-ಸಂಪತ್-ಮೈದಾನ-ಕಾನೆಕೋಡಿ-ಜೀಡು-ಮಡುಮೂಲೆ-ಕಡಪ-ಕುಜ್ಜಿಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಪನಿಪದವು-ಮರಕ್ಕಾಡು-ಬಾಕಿಮಾರು-ನಟ್ಟಿಯೆಲ್ಲು-ಬಂಡಾರಿಪಾಳು-ಬಾರಿಕೆ-ಗುಳತೋಡು-ಕೊಡಂಗೈಸೈಲ್-ತಡ್ಡು-ಕೆಜ್ಜಿಯ-ಕೇದಗೆಬೈಲು-ಪನೇಲುಸೈಟು.	ಬಂಟ

PILATHABETTU -Pilathabettu-Moorje- Attaje-Punjalkatte-Kadimaru- Kolakkebail- Kuthila-Kula-Kumangila- Nainadu-Mithottu-Kodange- Kammaje-Dugamaragudde-Dota-Dehipithilu-Banchinadka-Badaddu- Kumaru- Neralkatte	Bant	ಹಿಲ್ವಬೆಟ್ಟು ; ಹಿಲ್ವಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಮೂರ್ಜಾ-ಅಟ್ಟಜೆ-ಪುಂಜಲಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಕಡಿಮಾರು-ಕೊಳ್ಳೆಬೈಲು-ಕುತ್ತಿಲ-ಕುಳ- ಕುಮಂಗಿಲ-ನೈನಾಡು-ಮಿತ್ತೊಟ್ಟು-ಕೊಡಂಗಿ-ಕಮ್ಮಾಜೆ-ದುಗಮಾರಗುಡ್ಡ-ದೋಟ-ದೇಹಿಪಿತ್ತಿಲು-ಬಂಜನಡ್ಡ- ಬಡಡು-ಕುಮ್ಮು-ನೇರಲಕಟ್ಟೆ	ಬಂಟ
PILIMOGRU -Pilimogru-Angadipalke- Kodyadka-Manibettu-Neeramajalu- Ganada Kottige-Panjottu-Koppala-Oma-Paravarakodi-Hoigedadda-.Pejakkala-Vamada Padavu-Billadipalike-Bastikodi-Bollaje	Bant	ಹಿಲಮೊಗ್ಗು ; ಹಿಲಮೊಗ್ಗು-ಅಂಗಡಿಪಲ್ಕೆ-ಕೊಡ್ಯಡ್ಡ-ಮಣಿಬೆಟ್ಟು-ನೀರಮಜಲು-ಗಾಣದಕೊಟ್ಟಿಗೆ-ಪಂಜೊಟ್ಟು-ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ-ಒಮ್ಮ-ಪರವರಕೋಡಿ-ಹೊಯ್ಯೆದಡ್ಡ-ಪೆಜ್ಜಕಲ-ವಾಮದಪದವು-ಬಲ್ಲಾಡಿಪಲ್ಕೆ-ಬಸ್ತಿಕೋಡಿ-ಬೊಲ್ಲಾಜೆ	ಬಂಟ
PILYA - Ulpedabailu - Kundelubailu - Budu - Barayabailu - Marigudi Bali	Belt	ಹಿಲ್ವ ; ಉಲ್ಪೆದಬೈಲು-ಕುಂದೇಲುಬೈಲು-ಬೂಡು-ಬಾರ್ಯಬೈಲು-ಮಾರಿಗುಡಿಬೈಲು	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
PUCHHAMOGURU - Shantharaj Colony - Alangaru - Appajalu - Mangalapete - Thakode - Surlayi - Sankadabailu - Sangadi - Rambailu - Bavada Bailu - Koppala - Puchheri - Dhota - Kambalagudde - Nadibettu - Maganihithlu - Jannarakodi	Man	ಪುಚ್ಚಮೊಗ್ಗು ; ಶಾಂತರಾಜಕಾಲನಿ-ಆಲಂಗೂರು-ಅಪ್ಪಾಜಲು-ಮಂಗಲಪೇಟೆ-ತಾಕೋಡೆ-ಸುರ್ಲಾಯಿ-ಸಂಕದಬೈಲು-ಸಂಗಡಿ-ರಾಮಬೈಲು-ಬವದಬೈಲು-ಕೊಪ್ಪಲ-ಪುಚ್ಚೇರಿ-ದೋಟ-ಕಂಬಲಗುಡ್ಡ-ನದಿಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಮಾಗಣಿಹಿತ್ಲು-ಜನ್ನರಕೋಡಿ	ಮಂ
PUDUVETTU - Bolmanaru - Matadabailu - Karambaru - Kallaje - Keriya	Belt	ಪುದುವೆಟ್ಟು ; ಬೊಲ್ಮಾನರು-ಮಠದಬೈಲು-ಕರಂಬ್ರು-ಕಲ್ಲಾಜೆ-ಕೆರಿಯ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
PUNACHA -Padikallu-Badakanadka- Pethamuguru-Devaragundi-Kochi- Kuttithadka-Gurme-Pariyalu-Manila-Sankesha-Nadusaru-Ajjinadka-Gumpekallu-Nekkarekana-Kupplucharu-Patik Kallu-Onkaramoole-Maramajalu-Padekatte- Kuttithadka-Dalkaje-Bailupade-Agrala-Agrala Padavu-Kodandoor- Benaje mole-Kurudakatte- Bairamoole-	Bant	ಪುಣಜ ; ಪಡಿಕ್ಕಲ್ಲು-ಬಡಕನಡ್ಡ-ಪೆತ್ತಮುಗೇರು-ದೇವರಗುಂಡಿ-ಕೋಟಿ-ಕುಟ್ಟಿತ್ತಡ್ಡ-ಗುರ್ಮೆ-ಪರ್ಯಾಲು-ಮಣಿಲ-ಸಂಕೇಶ-ನಡುಸಾರು-ಅಜ್ಜನಡ್ಡ-ಗುಂಪೆಕ್ಕಲ್ಲು-ನೆಕ್ಕಾರಕಣ-ಕುಳ್ಳಾಚಾರು-ಪಾಟಕಲ್-ಒಂಕರಮೂಲೆ-ಮಾರಮಜಲು-ಪಡೆಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಕುತ್ತಿತ್ತಡ್ಡ-ದಲ್ಲಜೆ-ಬೈಲುಪಡೆ-ಅಗ್ರಲ-ಅಗ್ರಲಪದವು-ಕೊಡಂದೂರು-ಬೆಣಜಿಮೂಲೆ-ಕುರ್ದಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಬೈರಮೂಲೆ-	ಬಂಟ

Nedyala- Mallippadi-Kodi-Baranja-Devasya- Nadumane-Bailukoppala- Neerumajalu-Garadi-Kellali- Devaragudde-Kurelu- Pariyalthadka-Palsthadka-Yeranakatte		ನೆಡ್ಯಾಲ-ಮಲ್ಲಪ್ಪಾಡಿ-ಕೋಡಿ-ಬರಂಜ-ದೇವಸ್ಯ-ನಡುಮನೆ-ಬೈಲುಕೊಪ್ಪಳ-ನೀರುಮಜಲು-ಗರಡಿ-ಕೆಲ್ಲಾಳ-ದೇವರಗುಡ್ಡ-ಕುರೇಲು-ಪರಿಯಲ್ಪಡ್ಡ-ಪಲಸ್ತಡ್ಡ-ಯರನಕಟ್ಟೆ	
PUNACHPADY - Kumaramangala- Nekraje-Sompady-Devasya- Nerolthadka-Kanyamangala-Badiadka	Put	ಪುಣಪ್ಪಾಡಿ ; ಕುಮಾರಮಂಗಲ-ನೆಕ್ರಾಜೆ-ನೋಂಪಾಡಿ-ದೇವಸ್ಯ-ನೆರೊಲ್ಪಡ್ಡ-ಕನ್ಯಮಂಗಲ-ಬದಿಯಡ್ಡ	ಪು
PUTHIGE - Guddeangadi - Kodyadka - Kungooru - Palathadka - Sampige - Handelu - Mastikatte - Palakala - Mitha bailu - Karimuguru - Kanchibailu - Gundiyadka - Nadiguthu - Nelligudde - Devastanadakere - Poyyadabailu - Puthige Beedu - Kattanige - Kodi padi - Puthige Padavu - Mavina katte - Kulyan gala - Kadikadu - Chikkayanpadi - Anadaka - Yedukudelu - Nayarpuandu	Man	ಪುತ್ತಿಗೆ ; ಗುಡ್ಡೆಅಂಗಡಿ-ಕೋಡ್ಯಡ್ಡ-ಕುಂಗೂರು-ಪಲತಡ್ಡ-ಸಂಪಿಗೆ-ಹಂಡೆಲು-ಮಾಸ್ತಿಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಪಲಕಲ-ಮಿತ್ತಬೈಲು-ಕರಿಮುಗೇರು-ಕಂಚಿಬೈಲು-ಗುಂಡ್ಯಡ್ಡ-ನದಿಗುತ್ತು-ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದಕೆರೆ-ಪೊಯ್ಯಾಡಬೈಲು-ಪುತ್ತಿಗೆಪದವು-ಮಾವಿನಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಕುಲ್ಯಂಗಲ-ಕಡಿಕಾಡು-ಚಿಕ್ಕಯ್ಯನಪಾಡಿ-ಅನಡ್ಡ-ಎಡುಕುದೇಲು-ನಾಯರಪುಂಡು	ಮಂ
PUTHILA - Heraje - Karopadi - Kalanjibailu - Parari Puthila - Kundadka - Pilyabailu	Belt	ಪುತ್ತಿಲ ; ಹೆರಾಜೆ-ಕರೊಪಡಿ-ಕಾಲಂಜಿಬೈಲು-ಪರಾರಿಪುತ್ತಿಲ-ಕುಂದಡ್ಡ-ಪಿಲ್ಯಬೈಲು	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
RAMAKUNJA -Perji-Valanja-Aruve -Kundadka-Ramakunja-Meeyala-Kundaje-Kedila-Baajalli-Irki-Aana -Janatha Colony- Harijana Colony	Put	ರಾಮಕುಂಜ ; ಪೆರ್ಜಿ-ವಲಂಜ-ಅರುವೆ-ಕುಂದಡ್ಡ-ರಾಮಕುಂಜ-ಮಿಯಾಲ-ಕುಂದಾಜೆ-ಕೆದಿಲ-ಬಾಜಳ್ಳ-ಇರ್ಕಿ-ಆನ-ಜನತಾ ಕಾಲನಿ-ಹರಿಜನ ಕಾಲನಿ	ಪು
RAYEE - Nooyi-Thadyala-Mudrayi- Balappu-Padrayi-Devasyabailu- Daila-Karambade-Kairoli-Muddaje- Miyalu-Padjalu-Horangala-Kolagigundi-Daddu-Gumpakallu- Maderi-Kudkoli-Golithabettu-Kudmani- Seethala	Bant	ರಾಯ ; ನೊಯಿ-ತಡ್ಯಾಲ-ಮುದ್ರಾಯಿ-ಬಲಪ್ಪು-ಪಡ್ರಾಯಿ-ದೇವಸ್ಯಬೈಲು-ದೈಲ-ಕರಂಬಡ-ಕೈರೋಳ-ಮುದ್ದಾಜೆ-ಮಿಯಾಲ-ಪಡ್ಡಲು-ಹೊರಂಗಲ-ಕೊಳಗಿಗುಂಡಿ-ದಡ್ಡು-ಗುಂಪಕಲ್ಲು-ಮಡೇರಿ-ಕುಡ್ಕೋಳ-ಗೊಳ್ಳಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕುಡ್ಕೋಣಿ-ಸೀತಾಲ	ಬಂಟ
REKHYA - Enjira - Nelydka - Parakala - Kolecharu - Minchinadka - Amchinadka - Kodenchi - Muchiradka	Belt	ರಖ್ಯ ; ಎಂಜಿರ-ನೆಲ್ಯಡ್ಡ-ಪರಕಲ್-ಕೊಳ್ಳೇರು-ಮಿಂಚನಡ್ಡ-ಅಮ್ಮಿನಡ್ಡ-ಕೊದೆಂಚಿ-ಮುಚಿರಡ್ಡ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ

RENJILADY- Goliadka-Beedu-Saroli-Peradka-Enkaje-Padla-Ulipu-Eluvale- Marappe-Gowdige-Kundovu-Bantaje- Nooji-Nidmeru-Pelathrane-Alangaje-Meenadi- Naila	Put	ರಂಜಲಾಡಿ ; ಗೋಲಯಡ್ಡ-ಬೇಡು-ಸರೋಳ-ಪೆರಡ್ಡ-ಎಂಕಾಜೆ-ಪಡ್ಡ-ಉಲವು-ಎಳುವಲೆ-ಮರಪ್ಪೆ-ಗೌಡಿಗೆ-ಕುಂಡೋವು-ಬಂತಾಜೆ-ನೂಜಿ-ನಿಡಮರು-ಪೆಲ್ಲನೆ-ಆಲಂಗಾಜೆ-ಮೀನಡಿ-ನೈಲ	ಪು
SAJIPA MUDA- Kolya-Panolibailu- Anthara- Aryapu-Perva- Nadiguthu- Kolake-Panjaje-Kallagundi-Barangare-Bankya-Barke-Kanthadi- Sankesha-Koodur-Mithakere- Mulekodi-Karaje-Dasubailu-Alake- Bollayi-Pambailu-Vittlukodi-(Koove) Kevula-Jadakodi-Neelya-Kalladigoli- Komali-Nagri-Pilipanjara-Kandooru-Koyamajalu-Kukkudakatte-Kallapapu-Korunguri-Narekodi-Koppala- Perva- Annapadi-Kekanarabettu- Aryapudota-Tenkyakodi- Sarthavu-Nekkareguri-Subashnagar-Ganadakotya- Keplagudde-Padenjimar- Gendeguri- Agari-Nadiguttu- Naipady- Kottaripalu-Koppala- Bollayipadpu-Babilakodi- Pattugudde-Bellapathre- Barangare	Bant	ಸಜಪ ಮೂಡ ; ಕೊಲ್ಯಾ-ಪನೋಲಬೈಲು-ಅಂತ್ರ-ಅರ್ಯಾಪು-ಪೆರ್ವ-ನದಿಗುತ್ತು-ಕೊಲೆ-ಪಂಜಾಜೆ-ಕಲ್ಲಗುಂಡಿ-ಬರಂಗರೆ-ಬಂಕ್ಯ-ಬರ್ಕೆ-ಕಂತಡಿ-ಸಂಕೇಶ-ಕುಡಾರು-ಮಿತಕರೆ-ಮೂಲೆಕೋಡಿ-ಕರಾಜೆ-ದಾಸಬೈಲು-ಅಳಕೆ-ಬೊಕ್ಕಾಯಿ-ಪಾಂಬೈಲು-ವಿಲ್ಲುಕೋಡಿ-ಕೂವಿ(ಕೇವುಲ)-ಪಾಡಕೋಡಿ-ನೀಲ್ಯ-ಕಲ್ಲಡಿಗೋಳ-ಕೊಳ್ಳಿ-ನಗ್ರಿ-ಪಿಲಪಂಜರ-ಕಂದೂರು-ಕೋಯಮಜಲು-ಕುಕ್ಕಡಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಕಲ್ಲಪಪು-ಕೊರುಂಗುರಿ-ನರೆಕೋಡಿ-ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ-ಪೆರ್ವ-ಅಣ್ಣಪಾಡಿ-ಕೆಕನಾರಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಆರ್ಯಪುದೋಟ-ತೆಂಕೈಕೋಡಿ-ಸರತಾವು-ನೆಕ್ಕರೆಗುರಿ-ಸುಭಾಷ್ ನಗರ-ಗಾಣದಕೋಟ್ಯ-ಕೆಪ್ಪಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಪಡಂಜಮಾರು-ಗೆಂಡೆಗುರಿ-ಅಗರಿ-ನದಿಗುತ್ತು-ನಾಯ್ಡುಡಿ-ಕೊಟ್ಟಾರಿಪಾಳು-ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ-ಬೊಕ್ಕಾಯಿಪಡ್ಡು-ಬಾಬಲಕೋಡಿ-ಪತ್ತುಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಬೆಳ್ಳಪತ್ತೆ-ಬಾರಂಗರೆ	ಬಂಟ
SAJIPA NADU- Panjimajal-Kodakal- Ankadakody-Sajipaguthu-Malarayabail-Bolame- Madivalachilu-Golipadpu-Mithota-Bailaguthu-Kunjathabail-Sthanadabail-Lakshmana Katte-Sajipaguthu-Setlabettu-Deraje-Kanthukody-Kotekani-Kanchinadka-Punkemajal- Kalkar- Pade-Muguliya-Mersalachil-Sajipapete-Konemaru- Basthigudde-	Bant	ಸಜಪ ನಡು ; ಪಣಜಮಜಲು-ಕೋಡಕಲ್-ಅಂಕದಕೋಡಿ-ಸಜಪಗುತ್ತು-ಮಲರಾಯಬೈಲು-ಬೊಳ್ಳೆ-ಮದಿವಾಳ್ಳಲು-ಗೋಳಪಡ್ಡು-ಮಿತ್ತೋಟ-ಬೈಲಗುತ್ತು-ಕುಂಜತಬೈಲು-ಸ್ಥಾನದಬೈಲು-ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣಕಟ್ಟೆ- ಸಜಪಗುತ್ತು-ನೆಟ್ಟಬೆಟ್ಟು-ದೇರಾಜೆ-ಕಂಡುಕೋಡಿ-ಕೋಟಿಕಾಣಿ-ಕಂಚಿನಡ್ಡ-ಪುಂಕೆ ಮಜಲು-ಕಲ್ಕಾರು-ಪಡೆ- ಮುಗಿಳ್ಳೆ-ಮೇರ್ಸಪ್ಪಲ್-ಸಜಪಪೇಟೆ-ಕೊನೆಮಾರು-ಬಸ್ತಿಗುಡ್ಡೆ-	ಬಂಟ

Holebadi-Devsya-Hoygemajal-Bottu- Narykutelu- Derajeguttu-Kuntalagudde-Mullinja-Sanadabail- Shalehithilu-Thanchibettu- Hoygemajalu-Pademaru- Chattekallu-Kalkudde- Maddoli		ಹೊಳೆಬದಿ-ದೇವಸ್ಯ-ಹೊಯ್ಯಮಜಲು- ಬೊಟ್ಟು-ನಾಯರ್ಕು ಛೇಲು-ದೇರಾಜೆಗುತ್ತು-ಕುಂತಲಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಮುಲ್ಲಂಜ-ಸಾನದಬೈಲು-ಶಾಲೆಹಿತ್ತು-ತಂಜಿಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಹೊಯ್ಯ ಮಜಲು-ಪಡೆಮಾರು-ಚಟ್ಟಿಕಲ್ಲು-ಕಲ್ಲುಡ್ಡೆ-ಮದ್ದೋಲ	
SAJIPA PADU -Thalemogru-Beebekariya- Mayyala-Muchilmekodi- Beejanthadi-Kotekani-Madanthadi- Nattilu-Idipadpu-Senerebettu-Mundeguri-Derbekodi-Melinamane	Bant	ಸಜಿಪ ಪಡು ; ತಾಳೆಮೊಗ್ಗು-ಬೀಜಕರಿಯ-ಮಯ್ಯಾಲ-ಮುಜಲಮೇಕೋಡಿ-ಬೀಜಂತಾಡಿ-ಕೋಟಿಕಾಣಿ-ಮದನತಾಡಿ-ನಟ್ಟಲು-ಇಡಿಪಡ್ಡು-ಸೇನೇಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಮುಂಡೆಗುರಿ-ದೆರ್ಬೆಕೋಡಿ-ಮೇಲನಮನೆ	ಬಂಟ
SALETHUR -Natekallu-Palthaje-Kodange-Kattathila-Medu-Ithakumeru- Janatha Colony-Kollady- Karaje-Mave-Uliyathadka-Malaru- Malarukodi-Chembarakallu-Bhatrakodi-Padekunja-Gowrikodi-Malarubeedu	Bant	ಸಾಲೆತ್ತೂರು ; ನಾಟೆಕಲ್ಲು-ಪುಲ್ತಾಜೆ-ಕೊಡಂಗಿ-ಕಟ್ಟತಿಲ-ಮೆದು-ಇತ್ತಕುಮೇರು-ಜನತಾಕಾಲನಿ-ಕೊಲ್ಲಾಡಿ-ಕರಾಜೆ-ಮಾವೆ-ಉಳಿಯತಡ್ಡ-ಮಲರು-ಮಲರುಕೋಡಿ-ಚಂಬರಕಲ್ಲು-ಭಟ್ಟಕೋಡಿ-ಗೌರಿಕೋಡಿ-ಮಲರಬೀಡು-ಪಡೆಕುಂಜ	ಬಂಟ
SAMPAJE - Goonadka - Kallu gundi - Gadikallu - Pelathadka - Nellikumeri - Keelaru - Kaipadka - Jedla - Darkastu - Peradka - Rajarampura - Erukadapu - Dandakaje - Aladka	Sul	ಸಂಪಾಜೆ ; ಗೂನಡ್ಡ-ಕಲ್ಲುಗುಂಡಿ-ಗಡಿಕಲ್ಲು-ಪೆಲ್ತಡ್ಡ-ನೆಲ್ಲಕುಮೇರಿ-ಕೀಲಾರು-ಕೈಪಡ್ಡ-ಜೇಡ್ಡ-ದರಕಾಸ್ತು-ಪೆರಡ್ಡ-ರಾಜರಾಂಪುರ-ಎರುಕಡಪು-ದಂಡಕಜೆ-ಆಲಡ್ಡ	ಸುಳ್ಳೆ
SANGABETTU - Halake-Kolakebailu- Kudkoli- Kaniyoor-Maldadu- Panjal-Kommada-Sangabettu Bakimaru-Kamabaladadda-Arkudelu-Madangodi-Siddakatte- Kerebali-Nallurangadi- Dhota- Manjodi-Manchakallu- Ajj Bakyaru-Podumba- Kapikadu—Kalkuri-Kulavu-Onidadi-Mailubettu-Gadipalke- Mugerugudde	Bant	ಸಂಗಬೆಟ್ಟು ; ಹಲಕೆ-ಕೊಳಕೆಬೈಲು-ಕುಡಕೋಳ-ಕಣಿಯೂರು-ಮೈದಾಡು-ಪಂಜಲ್-ಕೊಮ್ಮಡ-ಬಕಿಮಾರು-ಕಮಬಲದಡ್ಡ-ಅರ್ಕುದೇಲು-ಮದನಗೋಡಿ-ಧೋತ-ಮಂಜೋಡಿ-ಮಂಚಕಲ್ಲು-ಬಾಕಿಮಾರು-ಕಮಬಲದಡ್ಡ-ಅರ್ಕುಡೇಲು-ಮದಂಗೋಡಿ-ಸಿದ್ಧಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಕೆರೆಬಳಿ-ನಲ್ಲೂರಂಗಡಿ-ಧೋಟ-ಮಂಜೋಡಿ-ಅಜ್ಜಿಬಾಕ್ಯಾರು-ಪೊದುಂಬ-ಕಾಪಿಕಾಡು-ಕಲ್ಕುರಿ-ಕುಲಾವು-ಒನಿದಡಿ-ಮೈಲುಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಗಡಿಪಟ್ಟೆ-ಮುಗೇರುಗುಡ್ಡೆ	ಬಂಟ
SARAPADY - Agrahara-Matadabettu- Balli-Kalkotte-	Bant	ಸುರ್ಪಾಡಿ ; ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ-ಮಠದಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಬಳ್ಳಿ-ಕಲ್ಕೊಟ್ಟೆ-ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆಕೋಡಿ-ಪುಂಜೂರು-ಬಲಯೂರು-	ಬಂಟ

Heggadekodi-Punjuru- Balayooru- Paddaibettu-Volengoor- Kanginadka- Murkunj- Koppala- Arasolige-Kayarambu-Malabe- Munnalai-Anaje-Gamplodi- Allipade- Kukkila- Kellermar- Padila-Meenali- Kattadadka-Perla- Bapukodi- Pakkiparibettu- Badlamb-Sarapady- Paddayoor- Arbi-Pundikku- Atlottu- Almadottu-Korinja-Adenkildottu- Kudkunj- Vochar		ಪಡ್ಕೆಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಪೊಲೆಂಗೂರು-ಕಂಗಿನಡ್ಕ-ಮುಕುಂಜ- ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ-ಅರಸೋಲಗೆ-ಕಯ್ಯಾರಂಬು-ಮಲಬೆ- ಮುನ್ನಾಲೈ-ಅನಾಜೆ-ಗಂಪ್ಲೋಡಿ-ಅಲ್ಲಪಡೆ-ಕುಕ್ಕಿಲ- ಕಲ್ಲೆರುಮಾರು-ಪಡಿಲ-ಮಿನಾಲ-ಕಟ್ಟಡ್ಕ-ಪೆರ್ಲ- ಬಾಪುಕೋಡಿ-ಪಕ್ಕಿಪರಿಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಬಡ್ಲಂಬ-ಸರಪಾಡಿ- ಪಡ್ಡಾಯೂರು-ಅರ್ಬಿ-ಪುಂಡಿಕ್ಕು-ಅತ್ಲೋಟ್ಟು- ಅಲ್ಮದೋಟ್ಟು-ಕೊನಿಂಜಾ-ಅಡೆಂಕಿಲದೋಟ್ಟು- ಕುಂಡುಕುಂಜ್-ಪೊಚಾರ್	
SARVE - Yelia-Bhakthakodi- Sorake	Put	ಸರ್ವೆ ; ಯೆಲ್ಯ-ಭಕ್ತಕೋಡಿ-ಸೊರಕೆ	ಮ
SASIHITHLU - Aggidakaria- Sashihithlu - Moodukopla Sashihithlu	Man	ಸಸಿಹಿತ್ಲು ; ಅಗ್ಗಿದಕರಿಯ-ಮೂಡುಕೊಪ್ಪಳ	ಮಂ
SAVANALU - Manjadabettu - Nadthikallu - Guthinabailu - Sullyodi - Kodimugeru - Ithila - Pela	Belt	ಸವಣಾಲು ; ಮಂಜದಬೆಟ್ಟು-ನಡ್ತಿಹಲ್ಲು-ಗುತ್ತಿನಬೈಲು- ಸುಲ್ಯೋಡಿ-ಕೊಡಿಮುಗೇರು-ಹಿತ್ತಿಲ-ಪೆಲ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
SAVANUR -Mogaru-Basadi- Parane-Nalguthu-Chapella- Kedenji-Mugeru- Medu- Ursagu- Agari-Sarve-Periyadka- Panemajalu-Sompady	Put	ಸವಣೂರು ; ಮೊಗರು-ಬಸದಿ-ಪೆರ್ನೆ-ನಾಲ್ಗುತ್ತ- ಚಾಪೆಲ್ಲ-ಕೆದಂಜ-ಮುಗೇರು-ಮೇಡು-ಉರ್ಸಗು- ಅಗರಿ-ಸರ್ವೆ-ಪೆರಿಯಡ್ಕ-ಪಾಣಿಮಜಲು-ಸೊಂಪಾಡಿ	ಮ
SAVYA - Yelamba - Savya - Kuntyana - Shanthije	Belt	ಸಾವ್ಯ ; ಏಳಂಬ-ಸಾವ್ಯ-ಕುಂಟ್ಯಾನ-ಶಾಂತಿಜೆ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
SHAMBHOOR - Buypadi- Shambhoor-Koodibettu- Majibail- Senerekodi-Madimugeru- Kundayamajalu- Appayakodi- Adepila- Kollur-Renjemar- Addadapade- Koppla-Bare- Santhila-Kelinjaguri- Porsapalu- Appungarekodi- Manajanakodi- Kakkemajalu- Berke- Kundayaguli-Mugerapadpu	Bant	ಶಂಭೂರು ; ಬೈಪಾಡಿ-ಶಂಭೂರು-ಕೂಡಿಬೆಟ್ಟು- ಮಜಬೈಲು-ಸೆನೇರಿಕೋಡಿ-ಮಡಿಮುಗೇರು- ಕುಂಡ್ಯನಮಜಲು-ಅಪ್ಪಯ್ಯಕೋಡಿ-ಅಡೆವಿಲ- ಕೊಲ್ಲೂರು-ರೆಂಜೆಮಾರು-ಅಡ್ಡದಪಡೆ-ಕೊಪ್ಪ-ಬಾರೆ- ಸಂತಿಲ-ಕೆಳಂಜಗುರಿ-ಪೊರ್ಸಪಾಲು- ಅಪ್ಪುಂಗಾರಕೋಡಿ-ಮನಜನಕೋಡಿ-ಕಕ್ಕೆಮಜಲು- ಬಾರ್ಕೆ-ಕುಂಡ್ಯನಗುಳ-ಮುಗೇರಪಡ್ಡು	ಬಂಟ
SHANTHIGODU -Marakkur- Veeramangala	Put	ಶಾಂತಿಗೋಡು ; ಮರಕ್ಕೂರು-ವೀರಮಂಗಲ	ಮ

SHIBAJE – Perla – Boodudamakki – Kurunja – Bangeradka – Arampade	Belt	ಶಿಬಾಜಿ ; ಪೆರ್ಲ-ಬೂದೂಡಮಕ್ಕಿ-ಕುರುಂಜ-ಬಂಗೇರಡ್ಕ-ಆರಂಪಾಡೆ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
SHIMANTHUR – Prankila – Angaragudde – Kachur – Devasthanadabali	Man	ಸೀಮಂತೂರು ; ಪ್ರಂಕಿಲ-ಅಂಗಾರಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಕಾಚೂರು-ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಬಳಿ	ಮಂ
SHIRADY -Kudkoli-Kombaru-Shirvethadka-Shiradi-Arbi-Gundya-Mundaje-Kalaparur-Sampyadi-Addahole-Udane	Put	ಶಿರಾಡಿ ; ಕುಡ್ಕೊಳ- ಕೊಂಬಾರು-ಶಿರ್ವೆತಡ್ಕ-ಶಿರಾಡಿ-ಅರ್ಬಿ-ಗುಂಡ್ಯ-ಮುಂಡಾಜೆ-ಕಲ್ವಾರು-ಸಂಪ್ಯಾಡಿ-ಅಡ್ಡಹೊಳೆ-ಉದನೆ	ಪು
SHIRIBAGILU -Derane-Barya-Gundyathota-Renjale-Pilikaje-Amchuru	Put	ಶಿರಿಬಾಗಿಲು ; ದೇರಾನೆ-ಬಾರ್ಯ-ಗುಂಡ್ಯತೋಟ-ರೆಂಜಾಲ-ಪಿಲಿಕಜೆ-ಅಮ್ಮೂರು	ಪು
SHIRLALU – Manalabailu – Hendelu – Malekkila – Kulyarottu – Odimarur – Guthu – Majalapalke – Oora – Nallara – Hurumbidottu – Pijakudange – Puddarabailu – Baremaelu – Muraldody	Belt	ಶಿರ್ಲಾಲು ; ಮಣಲಬೈಲು-ಹೆಂದೇಲು-ಮಲೆಕ್ಕಿಲ-ಕುಲ್ಯಾರೊತ್ತು-ಒಡಿಮಾರು-ಗುತ್ತು-ಮಜಲಪಲ್ಕೆ-ಓರ-ನಲ್ಲಾರು-ಹುರುಂಬಿದೊಟ್ಟು-ಪಿಜಕುಡಂಗಿ-ಪುಡ್ಕರಬೈಲು-ಬಾರೆಮೈಲು-ಮುಲ್ಲದೋಡಿ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
SHIRTHADI – Makki – Shimungebailu – Daddelpallai – Kalamaru – Ajarottu – Guvelodi – Ejribailu – Parthottu – Pillabettu – Bailu Badi – Barkebe – Kaje	Man	ಶಿರ್ಥಡಿ ; ಮಕ್ಕಿ-ಶಿಮುಂಗೈಬೈಲು-ದಡ್ಡೇಲುಪಲ್ಲ-ಕಲ್ಮೇರು-ಅಜರೊಟ್ಟು-ಗುವಲೋಡಿ-ಎಜ್ರಬೈಲು-ಪಾರ್ತೋಟ್ಟು-ಪಿಲ್ಲಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಬೈಲುಬಡಿ-ಬರ್ಕೆಬೆ-ಕಜೆ	ಮಂ
SHISHILA – Umanthimaru – Kolakebailu – Denodi – Hevaje – Naganadka – Perike	Belt	ಶಿಶಿಲ ; ಉಮಂತಿಮಾರು-ಕೊಲೈಬೈಲು-ದೆನೋಡಿ-ಹೆವಾಜೆ-ನಾಗನಡ್ಕ-ಪೆರ್ಕೆ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
SONANDUR – Panakaje – Mundady – Sabara Bail * – Branerabailu – Nadjje – Dambethyar – Pammaje – Kameirthilu – Kankyana – Sonandoru Bailu	Belt	ಸೋಣಂದೂರು ; ಪಣಕಜೆ-ಮುಂಡಾಡಿ-ನಬರಬೈಲು-ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮೇರಬೈಲು-ನಾಡ್ಡ-ದಂಬೆತ್ತಾರು-ಪಮ್ಮಜೆ-ಕಮ್ಮರತಿಲು-ಕನಕಯಾನ-ಸೋಣಂದೂರು ಬೈಲು	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
SUBRHAMANYA – Kulkunda – Parvathamakki – Kumaradhara – Narashimhapura – Agrahara – Valagadakeri – Noochila – Ontegundi – Janathagraha – Nagappahithlu – Arigudi – Adisubrahmanya -Temple Square	Sul	ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ(ಕುಳ್ಳೆ) ; ಕುಲ್ಕುಂದ-ಪರ್ವತಮಕ್ಕಿ-ಕುಮಾರಧಾರ-ನರಸಿಂಹಪುರ-ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ-ವಾಲಗದಕೇರಿ-ನೂಚಿಲ-ಒಂಟಿಗುಂಡಿ-ಜನತಾಮನೆ-ನಾಗಪ್ಪಹಿತ್ತಿಲು-ಅರಿಗುಡಿ-ಆದಿಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ-ಗುಡಿಆವರಣ-	ಸುಳ್ಳ

- Hathihithlu - Agalikaje - Kodikaje - Manadu - Devaragadde - Injady - Kamila		ಹತ್ತಿಹಿತ್ತು-ಅಗಲಿಕಜೆ- ಕೋಡಿಕಜೆ-ಮಾನಾಡು- ದೇವರಗದ್ದೆ-ಇಂಜಾಡಿ-ಕಮಿಲ	
SULKERI - Doldottu - Sulkeri - Kuthyaru	Belt	ಸುಳ್ಳೇರಿ ; ದೋಲ್ದೊಟ್ಟು-ಸುಳ್ಳೇರಿ-ಕುತ್ಯಾರು	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
SULKERIMOGRU -Malige - Sanna patla - Doddapatla-Derlottu - Kalyanabettu - Manthyolu - Hokkala	Belt	ಸುಳ್ಳೇರಿಮೊಗ್ಗು ; ಮಾಳಗೆ-ಸಣ್ಣಪಟ್ಟ-ದೊಡ್ಡಪಟ್ಟ- ದೇರ್ಲೊಟ್ಟು-ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಮಂತ್ಯೋಲು-ಹೊಕ್ಕಲ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
SURINJE - Bollaru - Borkatte - Kote - Puchadi - Pampu - Uggadabettu - Melangadi - Kullangal Gudde	Man	ಸುರಿಂಜೆ ; ಬೋಳಾರು-ಬೋರಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಕೋಟೆ- ಪುಚಡಿ-ಪಂಪು-ಉಗ್ಗಡಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಮೇಲಂಗಡಿ- ಕುಳ್ಳಂಗಲ್ಲುಡ್ಡೆ	ಮಂ
TALAPADY - Bajangra - Patna - Pangala	Man	ತಲಪಾಡಿ ; ಬಜಂಗ್ರ-ಪಟ್ಟ-ಪಂಗಳ	ಮಂ
TALIPADY - Punarur - Shinappayya Kodi - Appanna Kodi - Golljoru - Shanthinagar - Shanthi Palke - Kinnigoli	Man	ತಲ್ಪಾಡಿ ; ಪುನರೂರು-ಶೀನಪ್ಪಯ್ಯ-ಕೋಡಿ- ಅಪ್ಪಣ್ಣಕೋಡಿ-ಗೊಲ್ಲಜೋರು-ಶಾಂತಿನಗರ- ಶಾಂತಿಪಾಲ್ಕೆ-ಕಿನ್ನಿಗೋಳ	ಮಂ
TANKA ULIPADY - Malali - Kajila	Man	ತಂಕ ಉಳಪಾಡಿ ; ಮಳಲ-ಕಜಲ	ಮಂ
TENKA BELLUR -Koppala- Ajinadka- Kammaje-Pilipanjara- Bolpala- Gargal- Kundabettu- Sanikarakodi-Gattibettu- Nagapparabail-Kinhanakodi- Janadaguttu	Bant	ತಂಕ ಬೆಳ್ಳೂರು ; ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ-ಅಜನಡ್ಡ-ಕಮ್ಮಾಜೆ- ಪಿಲಪಂಜರ-ಬೊಳ್ಳಳ-ಗರ್ಗಲ-ಕುಂದಬೆಟ್ಟು- ಸನಿಕರಕೋಡಿ- ಗಟ್ಟಬೆಟ್ಟು-ನಾಗಪ್ಪರಬೈಲು- ಕಿನ್ನನಕೋಡಿ-ಜನ್ನದಗುತ್ತು	ಬಂಟ
TENKA KAJEKAR - Keldabailu- Keldarbailu Majalu-Kanadakodi- Aburabailu-Appalubettu- Gundidottu- Pairu- Papendodibailu-Kodange- Bardottubailu- Kodyelu- Karladarkas- Kelagina Karla- Pararibettu-Kedimelu- Kuruvargoli- Keriya	Bant	ತಂಕ ಕಜೇಕಾರು ; ಕೆಲ್ದಬೈಲು-ಕೆಲ್ದರಬೈಲುಮಜಲು- ಕಣದಕೋಡಿ-ಅಬುರಬೈಲು-ಅಪ್ಪಾಲುಬೆಟ್ಟು- ಗುಂಡಿತೊಟ್ಟು-ಪೈರು-ಪಾಪೇನದೊಡ್ಡಿಬೈಲು- ಕೊಡಂಗಿ-ಬರ್ದೊಟ್ಟುಬೈಲು-ಕೊಡ್ಡೇಲು- ಕರ್ಲದರಕಾಸ್ತು- ಕೆಳಗಿನಕರ್ಲ-ಪರಾರಿಬೆಟ್ಟು- ಕೆದಿಮೇಲು-ಕುರುವರಗೋಳ-ಕೆರಿಯ	ಬಂಟ
TENKA MIJAR - Yermal - Bellacharu - Gundeeru - Karikumuru - Pumavara - Neerkere - Kijanabettu -	Man	ತಂಕ ಮಿಜಾರು ; ಎರ್ಮಾಳು-ಬೆಳ್ಳಚರು- ಗುಂಡೇರು-ಕರಿಕುಮ್ಮು-ಪುಮ್ಮವರ-ನೀರಕೆರೆ- ಕಿಜನಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಪುಂಟಮಾರು-ಅಪ್ಪಕ್ಕಪುರ-ಕಟ್ಟದಡಿ- ಪೆತೊಟ್ಟು-ಉಲೈಂಗಡಿ-ಗಟ್ಟತೊಟ್ಟು-ಅನಲಗುಡ್ಡೆ-	ಮಂ

Ontimaru - Mangebettu - Ashwathapura - Kattadadi - Pethottu - Ulaiangadi - Gattitottu - Analigudde - Gurikanda - Golidhadi - Mijaruguthu - Adkare - Kelagina Mijaruguthu - Kantha bottu - Dhabettu - Jaranda Bettu - Kandige - Paledhadi - Hosa mane - Dhaddi - Padavu - Kalla padavu - Kolange - Kalsanka - Malamane - Bontadka - Moodu palla - Pelathadi - Lakkanabailu - Kandabettu - Sankadabali - Padebari - Dasarabettu - Kukka padi - Dambettu - Pattali - Mange bettu		ಗುರಿಕಂದ-ಗೋಳಧಡಿ- ಮಿಜಾರುಗುತ್ತು-ಅಡಕರೆ- ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಮಿಜಾರುಗುತ್ತು-ಕಾಂತಬೊಟ್ಟು-ಧಬೆಟ್ಟು- ಜರಾಂತಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕಂಡಿಕೆ-ಪಳೆದಡಿ- ಹೊಸಮನೆ- ಧಡಿ-ಪದವು-ಕಲ್ಲಪಡವು-ಕೊಳಂಗಿ-ಕಲ್ಲಂಕ- ಮಲ್ಮನೆ-ಬೊಂತಡ್ಡ-ಮೂಡಪಳ್ಳ-ಪೆಲತ್ತಡಿ- ಲಕ್ಕನಬೈಲು-ಕಂದಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಸಂಕದಬಳ-ಪಡಬರಿ- ದಾಸರಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕುಕ್ಕಪಾಡಿ-ದಂಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಪಟ್ಟಲ- ಮಂಗೆಬೆಟ್ಟು	
TENKA YEDAPADAVU - Yedapadavu - Hondala - Kordelu -Sanila - Vaddur - Padrang - Borekudru	Man	ತೆಂಕ ಯಡಪದವು ; ಎಡಪದವು-ಹೊಂಡಲ- ಕೊಡೇಲು-ಸನಿಲ-ವಡ್ಡೂರು-ಪದ್ರಂಗಿ- ಬೋರೆಕುದ್ರು	ಮಂ
THANNIRPANTHA - Bijila - Mundilabailu - Pijakudange - Kud koli - Karangilu - Arothkaran gil - Posondodi - Narya - Kalakbe	Belt	ತಣ್ಣಿರುಪಂಥ ; ಜಜಲ-ಮುಂಡಿಲಬೈಲು- ವಿಜಕುಡಂಗಿ-ಕುಡ್ಲೋಲ-ಕರಂಗಿಲು- ಅರೊತ್ಕರಂಗಿಲ್-ಪೊಸೊಂದೊಡಿ-ನಾರ್ಯ-ಕಲಕ್ಬೆ	ಬೆಳ್
THEKKARU - Kuttikala - Bajar - Nagarakodi - Bhatarabailu - Bambila - Hosamogru - Shalegudde - Thekkaru	Belt	ತೆಕ್ಕಾರು ; ಕುಟ್ಟಕಲ-ಬಜಾರು-ನಾಗರಕೋಡಿ- ಭಟರಬೈಲು-ಬಂಜಲ-ಹೊಸಮೊಗ್ಗು-ಶಾಲೆಗುಡ್ಡ- ತೆಕ್ಕಾರು	ಬೆಳ್
THENKA KARANDURU - Perolithyanakatte - Gindad - Kemmanubailu - Balyayakodi - Kattadabailu - Nujibailu Kadambu Kapinadka	Belt	ತೆಂಕ ಕರಂದೂರು ; ಪೆರೋಲಿತ್ಯನಕಟ್ಟೆ- ಕೆಮ್ಮಣ್ಣುಬೈಲು-ಕಟ್ಟಡಬೈಲು-ನುಜಬೈಲು-ಕಡಂಬು- ಕಾಪಿನಡ್ಡ-ಜಿಂದಡಿ-ಬಲ್ಯಕೋಡಿ	ಬೆಳ್
THIRUVAIL - Kolkebail - Thekkibettu - Kellarayi - Ambedkar Colony - Kethikar	Man	ತಿರುವೈಲು ; ಕೊಲೈಬೈಲು-ತೆಕ್ಕಿಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕೆಲರಾಯಿ- ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಕಾಲನಿ-ಕೇತಿಕಾರ್	ಮಂ
THODARU - Paddodi - Yermal - Bardila - Kunjadabettu - Moododi - Neralakatte - Kerdila - Guthukere - Darkashtu - Kalusanka - Peribettu - Parari	Man	ತೊಡರು ; ಪಡ್ಲೋಡಿ-ಯರ್ಮಾಲ್-ಬಾರ್ದಿಲ- ಕುಂಜದಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಮೂಡೋಡಿ-ನೇರ್ಲಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಕೆರ್ದಿಲ- ಗುತ್ತುಕರೆ-ದರಕಸ್ತು-ಕಲ್ಲುಸಂಕ-ಪೆರಿಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಪರಾರಿ	ಮಂ

THODIKANA - Adyadka - Pathaje - Mathsya Theertha - Dodda kumeri - Chiplugudde - Urupanja	Sul	ತೋಡಿಕಾನ ; ಆದ್ಯಡ್ಡ-ಪಾಂತಾಜೆ-ಮತ್ಸ್ಯತೀರ್ಥ-ದೊಡ್ಡಕುಮೇರಿ-ಚಿಪ್ಲಗುಡ್ಡಿ-ಉರುಪಂಜ	ಸುಳ್ಳು
THOKUR -(10) - Kamblabettu - Subramanya Nagara - Pakshikere - Light House - Thaliguri - Seenappianakodi	Man	ತೋಕೂರು ; ಕಂಬ್ಲಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯನಗರ-ಪಕ್ಷಿಕೆರೆ-ಲೈಟ್ ಹೌಸ್-ಥಾಲಿಗುರಿ-ಸೀನಪ್ಪನಕೋಡಿ	ಮಂ
THOTATHADI - Jakedi- Antha rabailu * - Bendrala - Parari - Kuntadi - Kalanjottu - Kaje - Mundail - Beejadapalke - Kakkinje	Belt	ತೋಟತಾಡಿ ; ಜಕೆಡಿ-ಅಂತರಬೈಲು-ಬೆಂದ್ರಾಲ-ಪರಾರಿ-ಕುಂತಡಿ-ಕಾಲಂಜೊಟ್ಟು-ಕಜೆ-ಮುಂದೈಲು-ಬೀಜದಪಲ್ಲೆ-ಕಕ್ಕಿಂಜೆ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
UBARADKA MITTUR - Kumbethibana - Madaka - Panathila - Berpadka - Amey - Kodiyalabailu - Kuthamotte - Balladka - Soonthodu - Kalcharu - Kakebettu - Barjari gundi - Mailamoole - Ubaradka	Sul	ಉಬರಡ್ಡ ಮಿತ್ತೂರು ; ಕುಂಬೆತ್ತಿಬನ-ಮಡಕ-ಪಾನತ್ತಿಲ-ಬೆರ್ಪಡ್ಡ-ಆಮೆ-ಕೋಡಿಯಾಲಬೈಲು-ಕುತ್ತಮೊಟ್ಟೆ ಮಲ್ಲಡ್ಡ-ಸುಂತೋಡು-ಕಲ್ಚಾರು-ಕಕ್ಕೆಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಬರ್ಜರಿಗುಂಡಿ-ಮಾಯಿಲಮೂಲೆ-ಉಬರಡ್ಡ	ಸುಳ್ಳು
UJIRE - Badanaje - Halepete - Siddavana - Attaje - Macharu - Aralibailu - Hosakanda - Odala - Kalle - Mundathodi - Dompada palke - Perla - Kakkejalu - Kiriyadi	Belt	ಉಜಿರೆ ; ಬದನಾಜೆ-ಹಲೇಪೇಟೆ-ಸಿದ್ದವನ-ಅಟ್ಟಜೆ-ಮಾಚಾರು-ಅರಳಬೈಲು-ಹೊಸಕುಂದ-ಒಡಲ ಕಲ್ಲೆ-ಮಂಡತೋಡಿ-ದೊಂಪದಪಲ್ಲೆ-ಪರ್ಲ-ಕಕ್ಕೆಜಾಲು-ಕಿರಿಯಾಡಿ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
ULAIBETTU - Permanki - Mundodi	Man	ಉಲಪಾಡಿ ; ಪಡ್ಡನಗುತ್ತು-ಪುರಿಂಜಗುಡ್ಡೆ	ಮಂ
ULI - Bardad-Naila-Kukkaje-Karmbadka- Uli- Agpala- Hennadkabailu-Kakyabailu- Agarthabailu-Koradingeri- Kodange- Votethala-Pilibailu- Mudaladi- Majigudde-Jarigebailu	Bant	ಉಳಿ ; ಬರ್ದಡ-ನೈಲ-ಕುಕ್ಕಾಜೆ-ಕರಂಬಡ್ಡ-ಉಳಿ-ಅಗ್ಗಲ-ಹೆಣ್ಣಡ್ಡಬೈಲು-ಕಕ್ಕಾಬೈಲು-ಅಗರ್ತಬೈಲು-ಕೊರಡಿಗೇರಿ-ಕೊಡಂಗಿ-ವೋರೆಹಳ್ಳ-ಪಿಲಬೈಲು-ಮುದಲಡಿ-ಮಜ್ಜಿಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಜಾರಿಗಬೈಲು	ಬಂಟ
ULIPADY - Paddanagutthu - Purinja Gudde	Man	ಉಲಪಾಡಿ ; ಪಡ್ಡನಗುತ್ತು-ಪುರಿಂಜಗುಡ್ಡೆ	ಮಂ
UPPINANGADY -Kadikkaru- Bollavu-Parari Bailu-Barla- Matada Bailu-Natti Bail- Periyadka- Pulithadi-Alguri	Put	ಉಪ್ಪಿನಂಗಡಿ ; ಕಡಿಕಾರು-ಬೊಳ್ಳಾವು-ಪರಾರಿಬೈಲು-ಬೋರ್ಲ-ಮಠದ ಬೈಲು-ನಟ್ಟಬೈಲು-ಪೆರಿಯಡ್ಡ-ಪುಲತ್ತಡಿ-ಅಲ್ಲೂರಿಮಜಲು-ಪಂಜೇರು-	ಪು

Majalu-Pancheru-. Ramanagara-Bangle Vatara-Hirthadka		ರಾಮನಗರ-ಬಂಗ್ಲೆವತಾರ-ಹಿರ್ತಡ್ಕ	
URVALU - Padavu - Haralike - Kuppetti - Poyya - Haleji - Karinje	Belt	ಉರ್ವಾಲು ; ಪದವು-ಹರ್ಲಿಕೆ-ಕುಪ್ಪೆಟ್ಟು-ಪೊಯ್ಯು-ಹಲೆಜಿ-ಕಾರಿಂಜೆ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
VALPADI - Arabi - Halaje - Jhogottu Anegudde - Peribettu - Halenjaru - Aliyooru - Padubailu - Kunchile	Man	ವಲ್ಪಡಿ ; ಅರಾಬಿ-ಹಲಜೆ-ಜೋಗೊಟ್ಟು-ಆನೆಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಪೆರಿಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಹಾಲೆಂಜರು-ಅಲಿಯೂರು-ಪಡುಬೈಲು-ಕುಂಚಲೆ	ಮಂ
VEERAKAMBA -Arebettu-Kelinja-Maji-Pundikai-Nadchalu-Golimar-Thekkipapu-Maira-Pelathadka-Kalmale-Naduvalachil-Benjathimar- Adeai-Hegdekodi-Nekraje- Pathrathota-Mangila Padavu- Mudimar-Ganeshakodi-Baeila	Bant	ವೀರಕಂಬ ; ಅರೆಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕೆಲ್ಲಂಜ-ಮಜಿ-ಪುಂಡಿಕಾಯ್-ನಡ್ಡಲು-ಗೋಳಮಾರು-ತೆಕ್ಕಿಪಪು-ಮೈರಾ-ಪೆಲ್ತಡ್ಡ-ಕಲ್ಮಲೆ-ನಡುವಲಚಲು-ಬೆಂಜತಿಮಾರ್-ಅಡೈ-ಹೆಗ್ಗೇಕೋಡಿ-ನೆಕ್ರಾಜೆ-ಪತ್ರತೋಟ-ಮಂಗಿಲಪಡ್ಡು-ಮುಡಿಮಾರು-ಗಣೇಶಕೋಡಿ-ಬೈಲು	ಬಂಟ
VENOORU - Venooru Pete - Mahaveernagara - Ramanagara-Shivajinagara - Kathodibailu - Maraguttu - Deccanabailu - Gindai - Kanjarakatte	Belt	ವೇಣೂರು ; ವೇಣೂರುಪೇಟೆ-ಮಹಾವೀರನಗರ-ರಾಮನಗರ-ಶಿವಾಜಿನಗರ-ಕಾತೋಡಿಬೈಲು-ಮರಗುತ್ತು-ಡೆಕ್ಕನ್ ಬೈಲು-ಜಿಂದಾಯಿ-ಕಂಜರಕಟ್ಟೆ	ಬೆಳ್ಳ
VITTAL MUDNOOR - Harimoole-Abeeri- Shantimaru-Maruvala-Kundadkashedd-Peruvaje-Manejemoole-Kundadkakolya-Ujremaru-Athikarabailu-Kepulagudde-Kattathila-Chapudiyadka-Pillinja-Halasinakatte- Kemanaje-Kariyadka-Natekallu- Hadeelu-Patnajemoole-Seneramajalu-Kambalabettu-Nooji-Moodaimaru-Kodijalu-Amai-Aalangaru-Sarolimooole-Kambalimoole-Boligadde-Paisari-Patla-Madatharu-Darbe-Kaluvaje	Bant	ವಿಟ್ಟ ಮೂಡನೂರು ; ಹರಿಮೂಲೆ-ಅಬ್ಬೇರಿ-ಶಾಂತಿಮಾರು-ಮರುವಳ-ಕುಂದಡ್ಡಶೆಡ್-ಪೆರ್ವಾಜೆ-ಮಜೆಮೂಲೆ-ಕುಂದಡ್ಡಕೊಲ್ಯ-ಉಜ್ರೆಮಾರು-ಅಧಿಕಾರಬೈಲು-ಕೆಂಪುಲಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಕಟ್ಟತಿಲ-ಚಾಪುಡಿಯಡ್ಡ-ಪಿಲಂಜ-ಹಲಸಿನಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಕೆಮ್ಮಾಜೆ-ಕರಿಯಡ್ಡ-ನಾಲೆಕಲ್-ಹದ್ದಿಲು-ಪಟ್ಟಾಜೆಮೂಲೆ-ಸೇನೇರಮಜಲು-ಕಂಬಳದಬೆಟ್ಟು-ನೂಜಿ-ಮೂಡೈಮಾರು-ಕೋಡಿಜಾಲು-ಅಮಾಯಿ-ಆಲಂಗಾರ-ಸರೋಲಮೂಲೆ-ಕಂಜ್ಲಮೂಲೆ-ಬೋಳಗಡ್ಡೆ-ಪೈಸಾರಿ-ಪಟ್ಟ-ಮಡತ್ತಾರು-ದರ್ಬೆ-ಕಲುವಜೆ	ಬಂಟ
VITTAL -Okkethur-Devasya-Pandelu- Paleri-Ukkuda-Ponnethadi- Rayarabettu-Irandoor-Nayithottu-Kallajalu-Nelligudde-Kainthila-	Bant	ವಿಟ್ಟ ; ಒಕ್ಕೆತ್ತಾರು-ದೇವಸ್ಯ-ಪಂಡೇಲು-ಪಲೇರಿ-ಉಕ್ಕುಡ-ಪೊನ್ನೆತಡಿ-ರಾಯರಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಇರಂಡೂರು-ನಾಯತೋಟ್ಟು-ಕಲ್ಲಜಾಲು-ನೆಲ್ಲಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಕೈಂತಿಲಾ-ಬೋಳಂತಿಮೊಗ್ಗು-ದಾಸರಬೆಟ್ಟು-ನಿಡ್ಯ-ಕಾಯಮಾರು-ಜೋಗಿಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಚಂದಳಕೆ-	ಬಂಟ

Bolanthimogaru-Dasarabettu-Kambalabettu-Nidya-Kayarmaru-Jogibettu-Chandalike-Muduru-Kolya- Meginapete-Kadambu-Kuduru-Seraje-Nekkarekadu-Kashimata- Koppala-Vittal Palace-Chandappadi- Alangaru-Othesaru-Darbe-Kanthadke-Shivajinagara-Palike- Jogimutt-Temple Road-Puchegutt		ಮೂಡೂರು-ಕೊಲ್ಯ-ಮೇಗಿನಪೇಟೆ-ಕಡಂಬು-ಕುದ್ದು-ಸೆರಾಜೆ-ನೆಕ್ಕರೆಕಾಡು-ಕಾಶಿಮಠ-ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ-ವಿಲ್ಲ-ಅರಮನೆ-ಚಂದಪ್ಪಾಡಿ-ಆಲಂಗಾರು-ಒಟ್ಟಿಸರು-ದರ್ಬೆ-ಕೊಂತಡ್ಡ-ಶಿವಾಜಿನಗರ-ಪಾಲ್ಕೆ-ಜೋಗಿಮಠ-ಟೆಂಪಲ್ ರಸ್ತೆ-ಪುಟ್ಟಗುಟ್ಟು	
VITTAL PADANUR -Saravu-Divana- Kukkila-Kinila-Kadambu-Kodangai- Yeremenile-Kuntukudelu-Poorlapadi-Anilakatte-Moorjebettu-Kodapadavu-. Nidle-Yetthukallu-Balipaguli-Chembaradka-Parthipadi- Kapumajalu-Moorkaje-Biknaje	Bant	ವಿಲ್ಲ ಪಡನೂರು ; ಸರವು-ದಿವಾನ-ಕುಕ್ಕಿಲ-ಕಿನಿಲ-ಕಡಂಬು-ಕೊಡಂಗೈ-ಯರೆಮೆನಿಲೆ-ಕುಂತುಕುದೇಲು-ಪೂರ್ಲಪಾಡಿ-ಅನಿಲಕಟ್ಟೆ-ಮೂರ್ಜೆಬೆಟ್ಟು-ಕೊಡಪಡವು-ನಿಡ್ಲೆ-ಯತ್ತುಕಲ್ಲು-ಬಲಪಗೂಳ-ಬೆಂಬರಡ್ಡ-ಪಾರ್ಥಿಪಾಡಿ-ಕಾಪುಮಜಲು-ಮೂರ್ಕಾಜೆ-ಬಿಕ್ಕಾಜೆ	ಬಂಟ
YEDAMANGALA - Dolthila - Parla - Beedu - Pulikukku - Giriamajalu - Poyyemajalu - Kodange - Nakooru - Yenadka - Dekkala - Devasya - Muliya - Derla - Kenjoor - Noochila - Maroli - Mardoor - Molingeri - Shanthadka - Honnappady - Daddu - Udrandigudde - Manila - Dammalla - Moolangeri - Jaltharu - Yerka - Kodineeru - Majjaru - Balakkabi - Noojady - Karmbila - Bolkaje - Kerpade - Poyyethoor - Kajethadka - Mardur - Khandiga - Mithamardoor - Kootaje - Kallembi - Nadubailu - Potre - Balkady - Baddukku	Sul	ಎಡಮಂಗಲ ; ದೊಲ್ತಲ-ಪರ್ಲ-ಬೀಡು-ಪುಳಕುಕ್ಕು-ಗಿರಿಯಮಜಲು-ಪೊಯ್ಯಮಜಲು-ಕೊಡಂಗೈ-ನಾಕೂರು-ಬನಡ್ಡ- ದೆಕ್ಕಲ-ದೇವಸ್ವ-ಮುಳಯ-ದೇರ್ಲ-ಕೆಂಜೂರು-ನೂಚಿಲ-ಮರೋಳ-ಮರೂರು-ಮೂಲಂಗೇರಿ-ಶಾಂತಡ್ಡ-ಹೊನ್ನಪಾಡಿ-ದಡ್ಡು-ಉದರಂಡಿಗುಡ್ಡೆ-ಮನಿಲಾ-ದಮ್ಮಾಯಿಲ-ಮೂಲಂಗೇರಿ-ಜಾಲತ್ತಾರು-ಯರ್ಕ-ಕೋಡಿನೀರು-ಮಜ್ಜಾರು-ಬಾಳಕ್ಕಬ-ನೂಜಾಡಿ-ಕರ್ಮಿಬಳ-ಬೊಕ್ಕಜೆ-ಕೆರ್ಪಾಡೆ-ಪೊಯ್ಯತ್ತಾರು-ಕಜೆತಡ್ಡ-ಮರೂರು-ಖಂಡಿಗ-ಮಿತ್ರಮರೂರು-ಕೂತಜೆ-ಕಲ್ಲೆಂಬ-ನಾಡುಬೈಲು-ಪೊಲ್ಟೆ-ಬಲ್ಲಾಡಿ-ಬಡ್ಡುಕ್ಕು	ಸುಳ್ಳ
YENEKALLU - Pundigadde - Muthlajeadka - Devarahalli	Sul	ಏ(ಯಾ)ನೇಕಲ್ಲು ; ಪುಂಡಿಗಡ್ಡೆ-ಮುತ್ತಲಾಜೆ ಅಡ್ಡ-ದೇವರಹಳ್ಳ	ಸುಳ್ಳ
YENMOORU - Hemala - Alengara - Kalleri - Guthu	Sul	ಎಣ್ಣೂರು ; ಹೇಮಲ-ಆಲಂಗಾರ-ಕಲ್ಲೇರಿ-ಗುತ್ತು	ಸುಳ್ಳ

Cities and Towns of Dakshina Kannada District

Corporation	:	Mangalore
Municipalities	:	1. Mudabidre 2. Puttur
Town Panchayats	:	1. Mulki (Man*) 2. Ullala (Man) 3. Bantwal 4. Belthangadi 5. Sulya
Census Towns	:	1. Mudashedde (Man) 2. Thokur (Man) 3. Kannur (Man) 4. Bajpe (Man) 5. Baji (Man) 6. Mulluru (Man) 7. Adyar (Man) 8. Munnur (Man) 9. Someshwara (Man) 10. Kotekar (Man), 11. Pudu (Ban) 12. Tumbe (Ban)

* Given in brackets indicate the taluk